ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W. F. A. TURGEON
Commissioner

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary

Minutes

VOLUME VII

30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd and 34th Days.

Mr. McRuer

ROBERT BRYDIE
OFFICIAL REPORTER
TORONTO
CANADA

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

----- oOo -----

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

N a m e	By Mr. Monnier,	By Mr. Beauregard,	By Mr. Lanctot,
Gauthier, Yvette,		4247	4254
Grenier, Lucienne,		4256	4265
Quessy, Simone,		4268	
Coulombe, Jean Paul,		4271	
Gelinas, Joseph,		4278	4284
Fortunat, Paul,		4288	4291
Pinsfel, J.A.,		4292	4301
Bouchard, Marie,		4310	
Lamirande, Cyrille,		4316	4324
Mary, Jackson, H.	4338		

----- ooo -----

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF WITNESSES

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

--- oOo ---

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

-- ooo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

INDEX OF EXHIBITS (Continued)

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS (Continued)

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

INDEX OF EXHIBITS

-- oOo --

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

THIRTIETH DAY

(May 13th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

APPEARANCES:

J.C. McRuer, K.C., and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee of Primary Textile Industries. and Associated Textiles Limited.
C.G. Heward, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds, Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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LOUISEVILLE, P. Q.

Mercredi, le 13 mai, 1936.

LA SEANCE EST OUVERTE A DEUX HEURES DE L'APRES-MIDI.

MTRE MIVILLE LESAGE est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

ME LANCTOT: Qu'il plaise à la Cour, si on voulait prendre note de ma comparution.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Je l'ai fait. Est-ce que vous êtes seul?

ME LANCTOT: Je suis seul, qu'il plaise à votre seigneurie. Je comparais de deux façons: comme d'habitude, et je comparais pour l'associated Textiles, deux comparutions distinctes.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q M. Lesage, quelle est votre occupation, s'il vous plait? R Greffier de la ville de Louiseville.

Q Vous êtes avocat, pratiquant dans la ville de Louiseville? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et, vous êtes greffier de la ville? R Greffier de la ville.

Q M. Lesage, en votre qualité de greffier, avez-vous en votre possession un des règlements intervenus entre la ville de Louiseville et la compagnie Associated Textiles? R J'ai deux contrats qui ont été passés entre la ville de Louiseville et l'Associated Textiles, une concernant la taxe municipale que la compagnie s'engageait à payer, ainsi que la taxe d'eau.

Q Dois-je comprendre que c'est un règlement qui

LOUISVILLE F. W.

Morrisville, le 15 mai, 1956.

LA REGIE DES COURSES A DEUX ROUES DE L'ASSOCIATION [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

M. LAFONT: Qu'il plaise à la Cour, si on voulait prendre note de ma comparution.

M. [illegible]: Je n'ai rien. Me-ce que vous êtes seul?

M. LAFONT: Je suis seul, qu'il plaise à votre seigneurie. Je comparais de deux façons: comme d'habitude, et je comparais pour l'association textiles, deux comparutions distinctes.

Q. M. Isaage, quelle est votre occupation, s'il vous plaît? R. Greffier de la ville de Louisville.

Q. Vous êtes avocat, pratiquant dans la ville de Louisville? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Et, vous êtes greffier de la ville?

R. Greffier de la ville.

Q. M. Isaage, en votre qualité de greffier, avez-vous en votre possession un des règlements intervenus entre la ville de Louisville et la compagnie Jockey Club LAVALLEY? R. J'ai deux exemplaires qui ont été passés entre la ville de Louisville et l'association textiles, une concernant la taxe municipale que la compagnie s'engageait à payer, ainsi que la taxe d'eau.

Q. Dois-je comprendre que c'est un règlement qui

stipule une commutation de taxe en faveur de la compagnie? R Ce n'est pas un règlement, c'est un contrat.

Q Un contrat? R Un contrat.

Q Avez-vous une copie de ce contrat-là?

R J'ai une copie, j'ai un contrat en date du 26 de juin, 1929. Le contrat a été autorisé par le conseil en vertu d'une résolution qui est annexée à la copie.

Q Vous me remettez actuellement copie authentique d'une convention intervenue entre la corporation de Louiseville et la Textile Company of Canada Limited, en date du 26 juin, 1929, portant le numéro 4295 des minutes du notaire J. A. Ferron, où il apparait que la ville de Louiseville est représentée par M. Charles-Edouard Martin, son maire, et M. Eugène Houle, président du Comité des Finances, tous deux dûment autorisés pour comparaître pour la ville, et que d'autre part la Textile Company of Canada Limited, corps politique et incorporé, ayant son principal bureau d'affaires en la cité de Montréal, représentée par M. Philippe Painer, son président, de la cité de Montréal ....

ME LANGTOT: Quelle est la date, s'il vous plait?

ME BEAUREGARD: le 26 juin, 1929.

Q Les comparants ont arrêté les conventions suivantes:

" 1. La Partie de Première Part s'engage, par les présentes, à construire un filtre dans la ville de Louiseville à la place communément appelée "L'ancien Aqueduc de Louiseville" sur le bord de la Rivière du Loup, le tout sujet aux plans et spécifications

qui ont été soumis par Mr. H.R. Myers, Ingénieur en cuef du Bureau de Hungerford & Ferry Inc, en date du 7 mai 1929, lesquels plans et spécifications ayant été, par les présentes, acceptés et considérés comme satisfaisants par la Partie de Seconde Part, laquelle construction devra être prete à fonctionner lors de la mise en opérations de la manufacture et le coût en sera payé par la Partie de Première Part;

2. la Partie de Première Part mettra immédiatement après la construction dudit aqueduc ou filtre le tout à la disposition de la Partie de Seconde Part, qui en aura l'exploitation exclusivement (sujet aux restrictions ci-après mentionnées) pour une période de quinze (15) ans à partir de la date de la mise en opérations dela manufacture à laquelle date le dit aqueduc sera complété;

3. la Partie de Seconde Part, s'engage, par les présentes, à opérer et à maintenir en bonne condition le dit filtre à ses frais, durant le dite période de quinze ans et de le remettre à la Partie de Première Part à l'expiration des dites quinze années en bonne condition, même si durant les dites quinze années l'Aqueduc est détruit en tout ou en partie, la Partie de Seconde Part s'engage à la reconstruire à ses frais;

4. la Partie de Seconde Part payera à la partie de Première Part pour l'usage du dit aqueduc la somme de quatre cents piastres par année;

5. En plus La Partie de Seconde Part s'engage de fournir à la Partie de Première Part, en cas de nécessité ou en tout temps, à la demande du conseil de Louiseville, le surplus de l'eau non employée

qui ont été soumis par Mr. R.R. Myers, ingénieur en chef du Bureau de Mamerlord & Ferry Line, en date du 7 mai 1913, lesquels plans et spécifications ayant été, par les présentes, accepté et considérés comme spécialement par la partie de seconde part, lesquelles construction devra être prête à fonctionner lors de la mise en opération de la manufacture et le coût en sera payé par la partie de troisième part;

2. La partie de troisième part mettra immédiatement après la construction dudit ouvrage ou filtre le tout à la disposition de la partie de seconde part, qui en aura l'exploitation exclusivement (sujet aux restrictions et après mentionnées) pour une période de quinze (15) ans à partir de la date de la mise en opération de la manufacture à laquelle date le dit ouvrage sera complété;

3. La partie de seconde part, s'engage par les présentes, à opérer et à maintenir en bonne condition le dit filtre à ses frais, durant le dite période de quinze ans et de le remettre à la partie de troisième part à l'expiration des dites quinze années en bonne condition, même si durant les dites quinze années l'ouvrage ne servait en tout ou en partie, la partie de seconde part s'engage à la rembourser à ses frais;

4. La partie de seconde part payera à la partie de troisième part pour l'usage de dit ouvrage une la somme de [illegible] par jour;

5. Que la partie de seconde part [illegible] à la partie de troisième, en tout temps, à la demande du conseil de Louisville, le surplus de l'eau non employée

pour son usage et ce sans aucune dépense pour la Partie de Première Part, mais cette dernière sera obligée d'installer les tuyaux et les autres connections nécessaires pour que la dite ville puisse utiliser le dit surplus.

6. La Partie de Première Part s'engage d'installer un syatème d'égoût suivant les règlements de la ville de Louiseville dans la nouvelle rue qui sera ouverte sur le côté sud de la propriété dela Partie de Seconde Part, avec une connection de la dite rue à l'extrémité sud de la manufacture;

7. La Partie de Première Part convient à ce que la Partie de Seconde Part paye la somme de CENT CINQUANTE PIASTRES ($150.00) par année pour couvrir toute taxe de propriété et d'affaires et autres taxes sous la juridiction du conseil de la ville de Louiseville, sur la propriété spécialement employée comme manufacture faisant l'objet des présentes.

Fait et passé à Louiseville sous le numéro quatre mille deux cent quatre-vingt-treize des minutes du Notaire soussigné.

ET APRES LECTURE FAITE, les dites parties ont signé avec et en présence de Nous, Notaire.

(Signé) TEXTILE CO. OF CANADA LTD.
P. FAINER, Pres.
" C.E. Martin,
Maire.
" Eugene Houle,
" J. A. Ferron. A.P. "

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q. Voulez-vous produire cette copie certifiée comme pièce numéro 2237 R La résolution qui autorise ce contrat-là est allexée à la copie du contrat.

pour son usage et ce sans aucune dépense pour la partie de première part, mais cette dernière sera obligée d'installer les tuyaux et les autres connections nécessaires pour que la dite ville puisse utiliser le dit surplus.

6. La partie de première part s'engage d'installer un système d'égout suivant les règlements de la ville de Louisville dans la nouvelle rue qui sera ouverte sur le côté sud de la propriété de partie de seconde part, avec une connection de la dite rue à l'extrémité sud de la manufacture;

7. La partie de première part convient à ce que la partie de seconde part ait la somme de [illegible] [illegible] pour extraire toute terre de propriété et d'ailleurs et autres terres sous la juridiction du conseil de la ville de Louisville, sur la propriété actuellement employée comme manufacture faisant l'objet des présentes.

Fait et passé à Louisville sous le numéro onze mille deux cent quatre-vingt-treize des minutes du notaire soussigné.

[illegible] [illegible] ont signé avec et en présence de Nous, Not ire.

(Signé) [illegible] [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]
" [illegible]

PAR LE BOURGEARD:

[illegible] [illegible]

piece numéro 8827 R: La résolution qui autorise ce contrat-là est annexée à la copie du contrat.

Q J'ai aussi la convention qui a été passée entre la ville de Louiseville et le Textile Company of Canada Limited, le premier jour d'août, 1929, pour remplacer le mot "$400", pour le loyer du filtre , par $600. Je vois que le nom de la compagnie est: Textile Company of Canada Limited. Nous traîtons actuellement avec l'Associated Textiles. Est-ce la même compagnie?

R Je suis greffier seulement depuis 1932, je crois que le nom de la compagnie a été changé par la suite à Associated Textiles Compagny of Canada, Limited.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'était: Textile Company of Canada, à présent, c'est changé?

ME BEAUREGARD: Associated Textiles ....

LE TEMOIN: ...Company of Canada.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Le mot: "Associated" a été ajouté?

ME BEAUREGARD: A été ajouté.

Q Alors, vous me remettez également une copie authentique de la modification d'un acte, d'une convention entre la Corporation de la Ville de Louiseville et la Textile Company of Canada Limited, passé le premier août, 1929, devant Me Joseph Alphonse Ferron, notaire, portant le numéro 4318 de ses minutes. Il appert que la corporation, dûment représentée par ses échevins, autorisés à ce faire, et M. Philip Wainer, représentant la Textile Company of Canada Limited, ont stipulé les modifications suivantes à la convention passée entre le Corporation de la ville de Louiseville et la Textile Company of Canada Limited, en date du 26 juin, 1929:

" Le paragraphe 4o,- du dit acte qui lit comme suit: "La Partie de Seconde Part payera partie de Première Part pour l'usage du dit aque-

Q. Alors, vous me remettez également une copie du protocole de la modification d'un acte, d'une convention entre la Corporation de la Ville de Longueuil et la Textile Company of Canada Limited, passé le quatorze mai, 1929, devant Me Joseph Alphonse Ferron, notaire, portant le numéro 4313 de ses minutes. Il appert que la corporation, dûment représentée par son échevine, autorisée à ce faire, et M. Philip Palmer, représentant la Textile Company of Canada Limited, modifie les modifications antérieures à la convention passée entre la Corporation de la ville de Longueuil et la Textile Company of Canada Limited, en date du 26 juin, 1929:

" Le paragraphe 40.- du dit acte qui lui lance dit: "La ville de Longueuil exige seule le remboursement pour l'usage du dit aqueduc

due la somme de QUATRE CENTS PIASTRES par année" doit être suivi des mots suivants: - " Vu que la Corporation de Louiseville construit un filtre et une construction plus dispendieux que ceux projetés, la la Partie de Seconde Part payera à la Partie de Première Part une somme additionnelle de deux cents piastres, soit en tout six cents piastres par année pour le loyer du dit filtre."

Q Voulez-vous produire comme pièce Z24, une copie authentique .....

ME LANCTOT: Avec le même taux d'intérêt?

LE TEMOIN: Le meme taux.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q D'après l'acte il appert que toute la modification qui existe est de $600. au lieu de $400.?

ME LANCTOT: Nonobstant l'agrandissement des plans, la compagnie payait toutes les charges.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Il n'y a pas d'autres conventions?

R Ces contrats-là ont été modifiés par la Législature.

Q Je comprends que ces contrats-là auraient dû être approuvés par le peuple, par la Législature, ce qui est arrivé subséquemment?

R Oui, par 25-26, George V , chapitre 129, je crois.

ME LANCTOT: C'est ratifié par un acte de la Légilature, chapitre 129, 25-26, George V.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous me signalez que les relations entre la ville et le compagnie sont actuellement régis par une loi spéciale passée par le législature de Québec, qui est un rapport statutaire de Québec, 25-26, George V, chapitre 129, intitulé: "Loi modifiant la charte de

Mme Lemaire

tue la somme de [illegible] "Lemaire par annonce" qui fut suivi des mots suivants: - " Du que la vente projetée de Lemaire constituait un délit et une contravention plus circonstances que sans projetée, la partie de réclame tout payera à la Société de Lemaire [illegible] et [illegible] et [illegible] pour le tiers du tiers."

[illegible]

Mr LAMOTHE: avec le même vent d'intérêt?

[illegible]

Disgrâce l'une il a-t-il que toute la modification est valide sur le [illegible] du "[illegible]"

Mr [illegible]: Nonobstant l'[illegible] des [illegible], le [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Il n'y a pas d'[illegible] [illegible]

Des contrats-là ont été modifiés par la législature.

Je soumets que ces contrats-là semblent de fuse ex nunc par la [illegible], par la [illegible] et ce qui est arrivé subséquemment?

Cet, par 56-57, George V, chapitre 129, le [illegible]

Mr LAMOTHE: C'est modifié par un a été de la législature, chapitre 129, 56-57, George V.

Vous me signalez que les relations entre la ville et le concessionnaire sont actuellement régies par une loi spéciale [illegible] par le Législateur de [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] privé statutaire de [illegible], 56-57, George V, chapitre 129, intitulé: "Loi modifiant la charte de

la ville de Louiseville".

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quel article est-ce?

ME BEAUREGARD: C'est le statut 1935, ça s'appelle 25-26, George V.

ME LANCTOT: Chapitre 129 ou 122?

LE TEMOIN: 129

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q- Ici, cette loi paraît avoir été sanctionnée le 11 avril, 1935. Elle se lit comme suit:

"Attendu que la ville de Louiseville a par sa pétition représenté qu'il est dans son intérêt, qu'il est nécessaire et urgent pourla bonne administration de ses affaires et pour son progrès futur, que sa charte, la loi 12 George V, chapitre 113, soit modifiée, pour lui accorder des pouvoirs plus étendus; pour ratifier et confirmer un contrat concernant les taxes, la construction d'un filtre et d'un canal d'égout, signé par elle et par The Textile Company of Canada Limited, le vingt-sixième jour de juin mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, vu qu'il y a des doutes sur la légalité de ce contrat; pour fixer à cinq mille dollars pour cinq ans, pour fins municipales, l'évaluation de The EmpireShirt Manufacturing Company Limited, vu que cette évaluation existe depuis longtemps, et qu'elle représente au moins vingt-cinq pour cent de la valeur réelle;

"Attendu qu'il y a lieu de faire droit à sa pétition et de lui accorder les pouvoirs et privilèges dmandés;

"A ces causes, Sa Majesté, del'avis et du consentement du Conseil législatif et de l'Assemblée législative de Québec, décrète ce qui suit:

la ville de Longueuille".

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quel article est-ce?

M. L'ENGROGNON: C'est le chapitre 1936, 26 Geo. V, 26-86, George V.

M. LAMOUR: Chapitre 136 ou 1936?

M. COMMIS: 136

M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

— Loi, cette loi permit avoir été sanctionnée le 11 avril, 1926. Elle se lit comme suit:

"Attendu que la ville de Longueuille a par sa pétition représenté qu'il est dans son intérêt, qu'il est nécessaire et opportun, qu'il soit dans administration de ses affaires et pour son progrès futur, que ce chapitre, la loi 26 George V, chapitre 136, soit modifié; [illegible] pour modifier et compléter un contrat concernant les taxes, la construction d'un filtre et d'un canal d'égout; [illegible] mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, vu qu'il y a des doutes sur la légalité de ce contrat; pour lever à cinq mille dollars pour cinq ans, pour fins municipales, [illegible] my Hatter, vu que cette évaluation existe depuis longtemps, et qu'elle représente au moins vingt-cinq [illegible] de la valeur réelle;

"Attendu qu'il y a lieu de faire droit à sa pétition et de lui accorder les pouvoirs et privilèges demandés;

"A ces causes, le Sénat, ratifiant et la [illegible] Législative de Québec, décrète ce qui suit:

"1. Le conseil peut faire, adopter ou abroger des règlements pour exiger un dépôt ne dépassant pas deux cents dollars, de toute personne ou corporation ne résidant pas dans la ville depuis douze mois, et désirant y établir ou continuer un commerce quelconque. Ce dépôt devra être remis à l'expiration d'un an à compter de la date où il a été fait, si la personne ou corporation qui l'a fait exerce encore le meme commerce.

"2. Le contrat concernant les taxes, la construction d'un filtre et d'un canal d'égout, passé decant le notaire J.-A. Ferron, l'am mil neuf cent vingt-neuf, le vingt-sixième jour de juin, entre le ville de Louiseville et The Textile Company of Canada Limited, est ratifié et confirmé pour la période n'excédant pas le 26 juin, 1939, mais la ville pourra, nonobstant la présente loi, faire tout contrat ou convention pour exiger un loyer plus élevé pour le filtre et pour exiger un montant de taxe plus élevé."

Je passe un paragraphe qui ne nous concerne pas.

"4. Les compagnies ci-dessus auront le bénéfice des exemptions accordées par les articles 2 et 3 de la présente loi, tant et aussi longtemps qu'elles seront en opération et continueront d'employer en moyenne le même nombre d'ouvriers qu'elles ont eu à leur emploi respectif durantl'année 1934.

"5. La présente loi entrera en vigueur le jour de sa sanction".

Alors, les deux contrats qui apparaissent avoir été ratifiés à toutes fins que de droit par ce statut

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de 1929..... existe-il autre chose entre la ville et la compagnie Associated Textiles?

R Non, monsieur, entre la ville et la compagnie, rien autre chose, escepté pour la taxe d'eau: la compagnie paye en plus pour un certain montant d'eau qui est employé par les employés pour boire.

Q Maintenant, je constate dans ce te ratification que le nom de la compagnie: Textile Company of Canada Limited..... je comprends que nous trouverons ailleurs que la nompagnie a modifié son nom et que le contrat avec la Textile Company of Canada est à la vérité, tel que rapporté dans ce statut, un contrat entre la ville et l'Associated Textile Company of Canada Limited? R Exactement.

Q Avez-vous par devers vous, M. Lesage, un compte de taxes de la ville? R J'ai ici les détails, je n'ai pas le temps de le certifier.

Q Voulez-vous me le passer que je regarde un peu comment il fonctionne.

Je comprends que vous avez apporté avez-vous un relevé des taxes municipales payées par le compagnie depuis 1929 jusqu'à 1935? R 1935.

Q Ainsi que le compte des taxes d'eau payées par la compagnie pour la même période de temps. Vous avez in paragraphe où c'est marqué:compteur

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Voulez-vous expliquer ce que ça signifie?

R La compagnie se sert de l'eau du filtre. Alors, comme le bureau d'hygiène a jugé que cette eau n'était pas ~~[illegible]~~ potable, ils ont exigé qu'un autre conduit connectéé sur le distribution de la ville soit installé dans la manufacture. La ville vend l'eau à 15 cents du 1000 gallons.

Q C'est de l'eau améliorée?

R De l'eau chlorinée.

Q Alors, votre état rapporte les années 1929 inclusivement à 1935 inclusivement, c'est un relevé des taxes payées par la compagnie pour l'usage de l'eau chlorinée?

R De l'eau chlorinée.

Q Voulez-vous produire comme pièce Z25, ce relevé de comptes?

R Je l'ai pas certifié.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Qu'est-ce que c'est, Z25?

MR BEAUREGARD: C'est un relevé des comptes, des taxes payées par la compagnie, taxes municipales, taxes d'eau et des taxes de l'eau au compteur.

LE TÉMOIN: De l'au au compteur.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quelle est l'évaluation municipale des propriétés de la compagnie?

R En 1934, l'avaluation était de $385,000.

Q En 1934?

R En 1934.

Q Maintenant, je voudrais avoir la dernière évaluation du trésorier. Voudrez-vous, s'il vous plait, nous déposer une copie certifiée du rôle d'évaluation?

R Du rôle d'évaluation.

Q En indiquant sur le rôle d'évaluation comment les taxes sont imposées, ici, à Louiseville, afin que nous puissions juger .....

R Je pourrais peut-être produire une copie du rapport de notre auditeur où tout est mentionné.

Q Si le document contient ces renseignements, je serais bien aise de l'avoir sous cette forme-là?

R Le trésorier pourrais l'avoir tout de suite.

Q Voulez-vous produire comme pièce Z26, le rapport de l'auditeur de la ville où nous trouverons le ren-

seigement dont je vous ai parlé? R Oui.

Q Et, produire ce rapport-là comme numéro 226?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pendant que vous êtes là, M. Lesage, voulez-vous nous dire ..... avez-vous, ici, de l'assistance publique, ce qu'on appelle le relief?

R Non, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Vous n'en avez pas?

R Nous n'en avons pas, c'est la société Saint-vincent-de-Paul.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q La Société Saint-Vincent-de-Paul?

R La Société Saint-Vincent-de Paul.

Q Vous n'avez pas eu de secours direct depuis les dernières années? R Non.

Q Vous n'en avez pas eu? R Du tout.

Q M. Lesage, nous allons annuler la production de la pièce 225 qui ne paraît pas donner le renseignement suggéré. Je vais vous demander de nous donner comme pièce 226, une copie certifiée du rôle d'évaluation de la compagnie pour les années,.. toutes les années depuis qu'elle est ici, le rôle réel?

Q Le rôle réel?

Q Le rôle réel de l'évaluation avec indicationde la désignation de la propriété, son évaluation et le montant de taxes imposables? R Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est encore à venir?

ME BEAUREGARD: Il va nous le donner tout de suite.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q M. Lesage, dans le contrat qui a été fait entre la compagnie et la ville de Louiseville, il est mentionné certaines obligations que la compagnie doit

[illegible] M. Ou-
[illegible] Ou-
[illegible] Ou,
[illegible]

M. Pourquoi que vous êtes là, M. Lemaire, toujours
[illegible] Ou-
publique, ce qu'on appelle le relief?

M. Non, monsieur.

M. [illegible] Vous n'en avez pas?

M. Dans mon cas, c'est le coefficient valu-
[illegible]-de-[illegible].

[illegible]

M. La [illegible] ait-l'incent-de-[illegible]?

M. La [illegible] ait-l'incent-de [illegible].

M. Vous n'avez pas en de [illegible] dans a des
[illegible]

M. Vous n'en avez [illegible] M. [illegible] bout.

M. M. Lemaire, nous allons [illegible] la production de
la [illegible] qui ne [illegible] pas donner la [illegible]
[illegible]. Je vais vous demander de nous [illegible]
[illegible], une copie certifiée de [illegible] d'évaluation
de la compagnie pour les [illegible]... [illegible]
de sur qu'elle est [illegible], le [illegible]?

M. Le [illegible] réel.

M. Le [illegible] réel de l'évaluation avec [illegible]
le [illegible] de la [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible]
le [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] M. [illegible].

M. [illegible] M'[illegible] [illegible]

M. [illegible] Il ne [illegible] le [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

M. Lemaire, dans le contrat qui a été fait avec
la compagnie et la ville de [illegible], il est men-
tionné [illegible] [illegible] que la [illegible] [illegible]

remplir pour les avantages qui lui sont consenties. Est-ce que ces obligations-là ont été remplies par la compagnie, sont remplies actuellement?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Maintenant, vous avez dans une pièce un compte intitulé: "compteur", pour les années 1930 à 1936 inclusivement. Si je suis bien informé, la compagnie payerait pour de l'eau qu'elle filtre elle-même, qu'elle fournit à la ville et que vous lui vendez ensuite?

R Exactement.

Q Autrement dit, la compagnie vous paye son eau elle-même, l'eau qu'elle filtre elle-même? R Exactement.

Q Et cela, par bonne entente?

R C'est en vertu, je crois, d'une entente entre ...

Q Sans que cette obligation-là découle du contrat?

R Sans que ça découle du contrat.

(LA PAGE 3996 suit)

J.H. PINATEL, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Pinatel, what office do you occupy with the Associated Textile Company? A. General Manager.

Q. How long have you been General Manager? A. Since we started the plant.

Q. And when did you start up? A. 1929.

Q. Pardon? A. 1929.

Q. At what time in 1929? A. In October.

Q. You started up in October, 1929? A. Yes.

Q. And where were you employed before you came to Louisville? A. In the United States.

Q. Where in the United States? A. In Paterson, New Jersey.

Q. With what company there? A. My own Company.

Q. Your own Company? A. Yes.

Q. What was the name of the company? A. The Eagle Piece Dye Works.

Q. The Eagle Piece Dye Works? A. Yes.

Q. And did you manufacture silks in your factory there? A. Yes, we manufactured, dyed and finished.

Q. And were you engaged in customs dyeing at all? A. Yes.

Q. You did that in addition to the manufacturing? A. That is right.

Q. That is, the dyeing of your own goods? A. That is right.

T. L. Tinsual, continued.

Examined by Mr. McMahon:

Q. Mr. Tinsual, what office do you occupy with the Associated Textile Company? A. General Manager.

Q. How long have you been General Manager?

A. Since we started the plant.

Q. And when did you start up? A. 1919.

Q. Personally? A. 1920.

Q. At what time in 1920? A. In October.

Q. You started up in October, 1920? A. Yes.

Q. And where were you employed before you came to Tillsonville? A. In the United States.

Q. Were in the United States? A. In Paterson, New Jersey.

Q. What most company was? A. A cotton Company.

Q. Your own Company? A. Yes.

Q. What was the name of the company? A. The Gossard Corset Co. Ltd.

Q. The Gossard Corset Co. Ltd.? A. Yes.

Q. And did you manufacture silks in your factory there? A. Yes, we did manufacture, dyed and finished.

Q. Do you now. Proceed to describe dyeing of silk.

A. Yes.

Q. You are now in addition to the Knitting Company

A. Yes, to dyeing.

Q. This is, the dyeing of yarn and fabric?

A. Yes.

Q. And how long had you been running that Company? A. Five years.

Q. Five years? A. Yes.

Q. And had you been in the Textile business before that? A. Yes.

Q. In the United States? A. No, in France and also in Japan.

Q. In France and also in Japan? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you engaged in France? A. In my father's plant.

Q. In your father's plant? A. Yes.

Q. Where was it located? A. In Lyons.

Q. And what was the name of that plant? A. The Ollagnon Pinatel.

Q. And when did you leave France? A. I left France 22 years ago.

Q. And did you go from France to Japan? A. No, no, to the United States.

Q. But you did say you were engaged in manufacturing textiles in Japan? A. Yes, I was working for a Japanese firm as General Manager.

Q. You were working for a Japanese firm as General Manager? A. Yes, - 1200 looms.

Q. 1200 looms? A. Yes.

Q. And what was the name of the firm there? A. The Kanaja Fuchi Spinning Company.

Q. And how long were you General Manager of that Company? A. Three and a half years.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When was this, Mr.McRuer?

Q. And how long had you been running that Company?

A. Some years.

Q. Five years? A. Yes.

Q. And had you been in the Textile business before that? A. Yes.

Q. In the United States? A. No, in France and also in Japan.

Q. In France and also in Japan? A. Yes.

Q. Where were you engaged in France? A. In my father's plant.

Q. In your father's plant? A. Yes.

Q. Where was it located? A. In Lyons.

Q. And what was the name of that plant?

A. The Gillemon Frerel.

Q. And when did you leave France? A. I left France 22 years ago.

Q. And did you go from France to Japan? A. No, No, to the United States.

Q. But you did say you were engaged in manufacturing textiles in Japan? A. Yes, I was working for a Japanese firm as General Manager.

Q. You were working for a Japanese firm as General Manager? A. Yes. - 1200 looms.

Q. 1200 looms? A. Yes.

Q. And what was the name of that firm there?

A. The Kanaja Fuoni Spinning Company.

Q. And how long were you General Manager of that Company? A. Three and a half years.

[illegible] Q. And what kind, [illegible]

MR. McRUER: Q. When was that? A. Nine years ago, just about; in between 9 and ten years ago.

Q. About 1926? A. Yes, something like that, 1925 or 1926.

Q. Well, did you come directly from Japan -- A. I came back to the United States.

Q. And then did you start your own company in the United States? A. Yes, that is right, on coming back from Japan.

Q. You came back from Japan and then you set up this Company in the United States? A. That is right.

Q. And ran it for about five years? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. And then you came to Louiseville? A. Louiseville, yes.

Q. And is your company still running in the United States? A. Well, --

Q. Or is it -- A. Flat.

Q. It went flat? A. That is right.

Q. Did everything go flat in Paterson, New Jersey? A. Mostly.

Q. Well, at any rate, you did not dispose of your Company? A. No.

Q. It just went into liquidation? A. Liquidation - sold out.

Q. And how did you come to come over to Canada to engage in the business here? A. Engaged by

Cross - Finnell

Mr. Lockwood: Q. When was that? A. Nine years ago, just nearly in December I was two years ago.

Q. About Ivan? A. Yes, continued also last, Ivan or Ivan.

Q. Well, did you hear directly from Ivan -- A. I was back in the United States.

Q. And then did you start your own company in the United States? A. Yes, that is right, on coming back from Japan.

Q. You came back from Japan and then you set up this Company in the United States? A. That is right.

Q. And ran it for about five years? A. Yes, that is right.

Q. And then you came to Louisville? A. Louisville, yes.

Q. And is your company still running in the United States? A. Well, --

Q. Or is it -- A. Flat.

Q. It went flat? A. That is right.

Q. Did everything go flat in Paterson, New Jersey? A. Nearly.

Q. Well, at any rate, you did act always as your lawyer? A. Yes.

Q. It was most like Alphabet? A. Illustrating - with cut.

Q. How did you come to come over to Canada in Toronto in the business here? A. Thought by

a New York firm which I knew very well for many years.

Q. And what is the name of that firm?

A. Cohn, Hall & Marx.

Q. And were they manufacturing textiles in the United States? A. Oh yes, they are.

Q. And they are still? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the Marx of that firm the same gentleman as is connected with the Associated Textiles of Canada?

A. No relation.

Q. No relationship at all? A. No, sir.

Q. That, of course, is an incorporated Company in the United States? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, had they started operations, - had any operation been started in Canada when you came over here?

A. The building was started.

Q. I see. So the Company was incorporated and things were under way? A. That is right.

Q. Was the Company in Canada a subsidiary of Cohn Hall and Marx? A. As far as I know, yes.

Q. At any rate, the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited was under way, and you were engaged by an American firm to come over here as General Manager of this Company? A. That is right.

Q. That is correct? A. That is correct.

Q. Well, are you financially interested in the Company here? A. No, sir. Well, not in this company; in all the companies I own stock. I own some stocks of the United Merchants which is controlling

a New York firm which I knew very well for many years.

Q. And what is the name of that firm?

A. Cohn, Hall & Marx.

Q. And were they manufacturing textiles in the United States? A. Yes, they are.

Q. And they are still? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the Marx of that firm the same gentleman as is connected with the Associated Textiles of Canada?

A. No relation.

Q. No relationship at all? A. No, sir.

Q. That, of course, is an incorporated Company in the United States? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, had they started operations, - had any operation been started in Canada when you came over here?

A. The building was started.

Q. I see. So the Company was incorporated and things were under way? A. That is right.

Q. Was the Company in Canada a subsidiary of Cohn Hall and Marx? A. As far as I know, yes.

Q. At any rate, the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited was under way, and you were engaged by an American firm to come over here as General Manager of this Company? A. That is right.

Q. That is correct? A. That is correct.

Q. Well, are you financially interested in the Company? A. Yes, sir. Well, we is the company; in all the companies I own stock. I own some stock of the United Investors which is warrantee

all the Companies.

Q. Well then, probably you can give us the information.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is a holding company? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, the United Merchants is a company incorporated in the United States? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was that Company in existence when the company here was organized? A. Oh, yes, sir.

Q. It was? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you say, that you are financially interested in the United Merchants? A. Yes; I am like everybody else, I can buy the stocks in the market.

Q. Yes, you say that you buy; you have bought some stocks on the market in that company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who holds the controlling interest in the United Merchants, or do you know? A. I don't know.

Q. Then the United Merchants is a holding company, you say? A. Yes.

Q. And it holds the controlling interest, or entire ownership of the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. I believe they do.

Q. They hold the entire ownership of it? A. Yes, sir, I believe they do.

Q. And you said, that the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited, was a subsidiary of Cohn, Hall & Marx? A. It is really a company owned by the United Merchants.

all an inequality.

Q. Well then, probably you can give us the information.

MR. [illegible]: Q. It is a United company?

A. Yes.

MR. McKEON: Q. Now, the United Petroleum is a company incorporated in the United States?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And was that company in existence when the company was incorporated? A. No, yes, sir.

Q. It was? A. Sir, sir.

Q. And you say, that you are financially interested in the United Petroleum? A. Yes; I am like everybody else, I can buy the shares in the market.

Q. Yes, but you say that you buy; you have bought some shares on the market in that company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who made the controlling interest in the United Petroleum, or do you know? A. I don't know.

Q. Then the United Petroleum is a holding company, you say? A. Yes.

Q. And it holds the controlling interest, or majority ownership of the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. I believe they do.

Q. They hold the entire ownership of it?

A. Yes, sir, I believe that.

Q. And you said, that the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited, was a subsidiary of Cohn, Hall & Marx?

A. It is really a company owned by the United Petroleum.

Q. You say, it is realy a company owned by the United Merchants? A. That is right.

Q. And Conn, Hall & Marx is also a company owned by the United Merchants? A. That is right.

Q. Probably Mr. Marx will be able to tell us all the details of that better than you? A. That is right.

Q. So that I won't worry you any further with that; we will get it directly from Mr. Marx? A. Yes.

Q. Are you an officer of the Associated Textiles? A. No, sir.

Q. Other than being Manager? A. No, sir.

Q. You are not a director? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor Secretary, or in any capacity such as that? A. No, sir.

Q. All right. Can you tell me how they came to start this company over here? What was the inducement that brought them to Canada to operate? A. Well, we were selling a lot of silk from the United States in Canada.

Q. That is, in 1929? A. Yes. I think that is an inducement which brought them over here.

Q. Well, you were selling silk here which you manufactured in the United States? A. In the United States, that is right.

Q. Well, what caused you to start up a factory here in 1929? A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You do not know the reasons that brought them here? A. No.

Q. You say, it is really a company owned by the United Merchants? A. That is right.

Q. And Conn, Ball & Marx is also a company owned by the United Merchants? A. That is right.

Q. Probably Mr. Marx will be able to tell us all the details of that better than you? A. That is right.

Q. Do you I don't know if you say Parsons also knew, he will get it directly from Mr. Marx? A. Yes.

Q. Are you the president of the associated Dyeing & Ba. Co.?

A. Other than being manager? A. No, sir.

Q. You are not a director? A. No, sir.

Q. Nor secretary, or in any capacity such as that? A. No, sir.

Q. All right. Can you tell me how they came to start this company over here? What was the inducement that brought them to Canada to operate? A. Well, we were selling a lot of silk from the United States in Canada.

Q. Now Q. Is that? A. Yes. I also was in an interest also through that Marx Marx.

Q. All, you were selling silk here which you manufactured in the United States? A. In the United States, that is right.

Q. Well, what caused you to start up a factory here in Canada? A. I cannot tell you.

Q. You do not know the reasons that brought them here?

A. No.

Q. Well, probably that had better be left for Mr. Marx too.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who is Mr. Marx?

A. President of our Company.

Q. Is he here? A. No, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. He will be here tomorrow?

A. If you want him.

Q. If we want him he will come here tomorrow?

A. Oh, yes.

MR.LANCTOT: We will call him tonight, - Jackson H. Marx; he is the President of the Company.

MR. McRUER: That will be fine. Mr. Pinatel can hardly answer for Mr. Marx a good deal of the information that we require.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, Mr.Pinatel, how long was it after you came here that they came here that they commenced production ? A. We started production in April of the following year.

Q. You came here in the fall of 1929? A. Yes.

Q. And you started production in the spring of 1930? A. That is right.

Q. Does the Associated Textiles own any mills in any other part of Canada? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Now, you aremanufacturing, or rather your manufacturing is done in Louiseville? A. Yes,sir.

Q. Does Associated Textiles sell its product itself?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Or do you dispose of it through a selling agency?

Q. Well, probably that had better be left for Mr. Barr too.

BY THE CONSULTANT: Q. Who is Mr. Barr?

A. President of our Company.

Q. Is he here? A. No, sir.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. He will be here tomorrow?

A. If you want him.

Q. If we want him he will come here tomorrow?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Barr; he is the President of the Company?

MR. MORRIS: That will be fine. Mr. Tinsel can hardly answer for Mr. Barr a good deal of the information that we require.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Well, Mr. Tinsel, how long was it after you came here that they came here that they commenced production? A. We started production in April of the following year.

Q. You came here in the fall of 1907? A. Yes.

Q. And you started production in the spring of 1908? A. That is right.

Q. Does the Associated Textiles own any mills in any other part of Canada? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Now, you are manufacturing, or rather your manufacturing is done in Louisville? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Your Commercial Textiles mill is located there?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you figure on it being a mill-mill?

A. No agents.

Q. Well, I was under the impression there was another country in Montreal that you did business with? A. No. We were selling for another company only a few months ago.

Q. Pardon? A. We are selling agents for another company.

Q. You are selling agents for another company? A. Yes.

Q. What other company are you selling agents for? A. Cap de la Madeleine.

Q. Cap Madeleine? A. Yes, - Canadian T.S.R.

Q. Well now, have you got a copy of your pay roll, the current pay roll? A. All the pay rolls are made up in Montreal, and the only thing I have here,- well, all that will be done tomorrow. We only received our notice yesterday, which is very short for the tremendous amount of work you are asking us to do, but a man will be here with it tomorrow.

Q. All right. A. The only thing I might be able to give you, is the amount of people we have here, and their names and addresses.

Q. Well, that is not of a great deal of value to us. Just before I come to that, Mr. Beauregard has referred me to the matter that I was asking you about a moment ago. Is there a company known as Rayons (Canada) Limited, in Montreal? A. Rayond (Canada) is actually the same company. I think that information

A. No sir.

Q. Well, I can agree the Lapreskiva Mary Ann company is material that you did business with a few months ago.

A. Yes.

Q. Are you selling agents for another company.

Q. You are selling agents for another company?

A. Yes.

Q. What other company are you selling agents for?

A. Gog de la Madeleine.

Q. Gog Madeleine? A. Yes, - Canadian T.S.B.

Q. Well now, have you got a copy of your pay roll, the current pay roll? A. All the pay rolls are [illegible], and the only thing I have here, - well, all that will be done tomorrow. We only received our notice yesterday, which is very short for the tremendous amount of work you are asking us to do, but a man will be here with it tomorrow.

Q. All right. A. The only thing I might be able to give you, in the amount of people we have here, and their names and addresses.

Q. Well, that is not of a great deal of value to us, that before I come to that, Mr. Beauregard has referred me to the matter that I was asking you about a moment ago. Is there a company known as Hayona (Canada) Limited, in Montreal? A. Never heard (inaudible) at actually the same company. I think that information

had better be answered by Mr. Marx, our President. This question pertains to sales and I am not familiar with sales.

Q. Yes, but you do know about Rayons (Canada) Limited? A. Yes. I cannot tell you--

Q. And the business they are conducting? A. This is our own Company.

Q. It is your own Company? A. I believe it is.

Q. That may be, but I was asking you about doing business through any sales agency, and you must appreciate that one corporation is not another corporation although you may own it? A. That is so, yes. I did not understand your question properly. I can answer it a little better now. Rayons (Canad) Limited sells our rayon production.

Q. They sell your rayon production? A. Yes, and Associated Textiles sell our silk production, as far as I know.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is thenatural silk? A. The natural silk, yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well now, Rayons (Canada) Limited is a Company in which Associated Textiles holds all the stock; is that correct? A. I believe so.

Q. But you say Mr. Marx can tell us all about that Company? A. Yes. I am sorry I misled you.

Q. That is all right. Well now, I asked you, Mr. Pinatel, for certain statements, and one of them was a statement showing an analysis of the pay roll

had better be answered by Mr. Marx, our President. This question pertains to sales and I am not familiar with sales.

Q. Yes, but you do know Royons Rayons (Canada) Limited? A. Yes. I cannot tell you--

Q. And the business they are a subsidiary? A. This is our own Company.

Q. It is your own Company? A. I believe it is.

Q. Just may be, but I was asking you about doing business through any sales agency, and you must appreciate that our corporation is not another corporation although you may own it? A. That is so, yes. I did not understand your question properly. I was answer it a little better now. Royons (Canada) Limited sells our yarn products.

Q. They sell your rayon productions? A. Yes, and Associated Textiles sell our silk production, as far as I know.

BY MR. O'HALLORAN: Q. That is therefore silk? A. The natural silk, yes.

BY MR. MORLAND: Q. Well now, Royons (Canada) Ltd is a company in which Associated Textiles holds all the stock; is that correct? A. I believe so.

Q. But you say Mr. Marx can tell us all about this Company? A. Yes. I am sorry I misled you.

Q. That is all right. Well now, I would ask Mr. Pinsent, for certain statements, and one of them was a statement showing an analysis of the pay roll

showing the number of employees being paid less than 12½ cents an hour? A. That is right.

Q. The numbers over 12½ cents an hour and under 17 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the number over 17 cents an hour and under 21 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And those over 21 cents an hour? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you referring to women alone?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Those are all employees? A. All employees, yes.

Q. And this statement that you produce is correct, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it taken from your -- A. Actual pay rolls.

Q. Current pay roll, the last pay roll, is it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Taken from the last pay roll? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: What does it show, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: It shows, my lord, less than 12½ cents an hour, 17 employees, or 2 per cent.

Over 12½ cents an hour and under 17 cents an hour, -

Q. Now, that would be 12½ cents or over? A. That is right.

Q. You take them inclusive? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Over 12½ cents an hour and under 17 cents an hour, 115 employees, or 14 per cent.; that is, 16 per cent. of the employees would be getting under 17 cents an hour;

Then over 17 cents an hour and under 21 cents

showing the number of employees using this lunch room

12½ cents an hour? A. That is right.

Q. The number over 14½ cents an hour and under 1

cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. and the number over 17 cents an hour and under

21 cents? A. Yes, sir.

Q. and those over 21 cents an hour? A. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you referring to some sta

of the Department, Mr. Bryce, or the employment

in the industry, Yes.

Q. And this statement that you produce is correct

to me? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it taken from your -- A. Notes

my hands.

Q. Concerning pay roll, the time pay roll, is it

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it from the last pay roll? A. Yes, sir.

The Chairman: What does it show, Mr. Bryce?

Mr. Bryce: It shows, my lord, 1 was 14½

cents an hour, 17 employees, or 3 per cent.

over 14½ cents an hour and under 17 cents an hour,

Q. Yes, that would be 14½ cents or over?

A. That is right.

Q. You said those insufficient? A. Yes.

Mr. Bryce: Over 14½ cent an hour and under 17

cents an hour, 17½ employees, or 14 per cent; that is,

16 per cent. of the employees would be getting under

17 cents an hour;

Then over 17 cents an hour and under 21 cents

69 employees, or, 9 per cent.

Over 21 cents an hour, 601 employees, or 75 per cent.

A total of 802 employees, and an office staff of 11 employees, making 813 employees altogether.

THE COMMISSIONER: It does not show the figures of men and women in each category?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord, but I have another analysis which I think I will just follow after this.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then that will be Exhibit 237, Mr. McRuer.

EXHIBIT No. 237: Analysis of pay roll showing Number of employees with rates received.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What date is this pay roll from which this statement is taken? A. That is taken from the list of pay.

Q. What do you mean by "List of pay"? A. Well, we keep a list of all employees and the pay they are receiving, and as they get a raise, of course, their rate gets changed, so we keep a continuous list of the people; this is the last pay.

Q. Never mind, now, we are jumping too fast, if you don't mind. I want to know what this is taken from, When you say "The list of pay" what do you mean? A. The last pay.

Q. No, no. You have given me two statements, Now, you say "The list of pay"? A. Which one do you want me to answer?

of employees, or, 4 per cent.

over 21 cents an hour, 601 employees, or 72 per cent.

A total of 836 employees, and an office staff of 21 employees, making 857 employees altogether.

MR. CONNELL-MOON: Is there not some the figures of men and women in each category?

MR. MORDEN: No, my Lord, but I have another analysis which I think I will just follow after this.

MR. CONNELL-MOON: Then that will be Exhibit 40?

MR. MORDEN.

EXHIBIT NO. 40: Analysis of pay roll showing Number of employees with rates received.

MR. MORDEN: Q. What does is this pay to 11 from which this statement is taken? A. That is taken from the list of pay.

Q. What do you mean by "list of pay"? A. Well, we have a list of all employees for the last two years, and we keep that a record, of course, that rate gets changed, so we keep a continuous list of the weekly rate in the last pay.

Q. Never mind, sir, we are jumping the gun. It may right also. I want to know what 6013 is based on when you say "the list of pay" what do you mean?

A. The last pay.

Q. No. You have given me two alternatives. Q. You say "the list of pay"? A. Which one do you want me to answer?

Q. I want to know what the list of pay is? A. That is what I have been trying to tell you and you won't let me tell you.

Q. I am not stopping you? A. I think you want to twist the thing around.

Q. All I want you to do is to tell me, what is it taken from? A. From our list of pay.

Q. What is your list of pay? A. Well, the list of pay, that is very simple; a list of the amount payable to a man, and the rate per hour.

Q. Have you got that list of pay? A. Yes,

Q. Have you got the original? A. Yes.

Q. Let me see it? A. There it is.

Q. Well, there is no date on this? A. Do you understand what I said or what I told you, that this list is made up from the rate, what we pay our people; this rate is taken right here on this sheet; their pay is made m from that list when the pay roll comes in.

Q. Yes? A. It couldn't be any simpler.

Q. Yes, it may be quite simple but we want to understand it. A. All right.

Q. Now, these documents that you have handed me? A. That is our paymaster's analysis, - that is our paymaster's list.

Q. Your paymaster's list? A. Yes.

Q. From which he makes up the pay roll? A. That is right, and if a change is made during the week

Q. I want to know what the list of pay is?

A. That is what I have been trying to tell you and you won't let me tell you.

Q. I ask simply that A. ; bring you back to what the thing around.

Q. All I want you to do is to tell me, what is it taken from? A. From our list of pay.

Q. What is your list of pay? A. Well, the list of pay, that is very simple; a list of the amount payable to a man, and the rate per hour.

Q. Have you got that list of pay? A. Yes.

Q. Have you got the originals? A. Yes.

Q. Let me see it? A. Some of it is.

Q. Well, there is no date on it? A. Do you understand when I said or what I told you, that this list is made up from the rate, what we pay our people; this rate is taken right here on this sheet; their pay is made up from that list plus the pay that I mentioned.

Q. Yes? A. It couldn't be any simpler.

Q. Yes, it may be quite simple but we want to understand it. A. All right.

Q. Now, these documents that you have handed me? A. That is our paymaster's analysis, - that is our paymaster's list.

Q. Your paymaster's list? A. Yes.

Q. Then this is made up by you daily? A. Yes.

Q. Well, and it shows it was working that day?

that change is made on that list.

Q. Then let us see what we have got on it. You have "engraving department". What does the figure "60" refer to? A. 60 cents an hour.

Q. And what is that "20" ? A. 20 cents an hour.

Q. Pardon? A. 20 cents an hour.

Q. Well, take Gerald Plante, he has got "60" before and "20" after; are you telling us correctly what that means? A. Is that Gerald Plante?

Q. Just pay attention, please, and see that you understand the question before you answer it. I asked you, on this statement -- A. No, no.

Q. What "60" meant? A. That is his number.

Q. That is his number? A. Yes.

Q. Well then, it had nothing to do with the rate of pay. Gerald Plante's number is 60 and his rate of pay is 20 cents an hour? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is what that means? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the numbers that appear opposite these names are the numbers that will appear on the pay roll, or on their pay envelopes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The numbers that will appear on the pay envelopes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is the same number for each pay? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you carry the same number for each pay, or for each envelope? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the rates that we have here are the rates

that change is made on that list.

. Then let us see what we have got on it.

The new "Superior Lightweight", and Dry-Dry Plate "60" refer to? . 60 cents an hour.

. And that is what "O" ? A. 20 cents an hour.

. Indeed? . 20 cents an hour.

. Well, some certain figures, he has got "20" before and "60" after; are you telling us correctly what that means? . In Mary Jane's Pinafore?

. Just pay attention, please, and see that you understand the question before you answer it.

I asked you, on this account -- . No, no.

. What "60" means? . Who is his number

. What is his number? A. Yes.

. Will then, it has nothing to do with the time of day. Jemima Jones's Lawsuit is in and the time of day is 20 cents an hour? . Yes, sir.

. That is what that means? A. Yes, sir.

. And the numbers that appear opposite those names are the numbers that will appear on the day book, or on their day analyses? . Yes, sir.

. The numbers that will appear on the day [illegible]? . Yes, sir.

. It is the same number for each day? A. Yes, sir.

. Do you carry the same number for each day, or for each convoto,? . Yes, sir.

. And the rates that we have here on o the rates

per hour? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are all the hands in the Engraving Department paid by the hour? A. Well, it is marked on the sheet. You can see there (indicating).

Q. Just answer the question. There is no use your pointing to the sheet. I just asked you if all the hands in the Engraving Department are paid by the hour? A. Are they marked on there? Do you want me to read them?

Q. Mr.Pinatel, we will get along much better if you will simply answer the questions that are put to you? A. Not if you don't want to listen to reason.

THE COMMISSIONER: Witness, you had better understand at once that you are to answer the questions that are put to you, and if you have any explanation to make you can make it afterwards. That is a very simple question that has just been asked: Are they all paid by the hour, or by the piece? Are they paid both ways, by the hour or by the piece? A. It is marked right on the sheet.

Q. What? A. Some paid by the hour, some paid by the week, and some paid by the piece.

Q. Why did you not say so? A. That is what I have been trying to say.

Q. Well, if you will just answer the question.

BY MR. McRUER: I am dealing with the Engraving Department, and the sheet that I have in my hand, apparently, has nothing to indicate on it that any

you know? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are all the bonds in the surveying department paid by the hour? A. Well, it is marked on the [illegible]. You can see there (indicating).

A. Just answer the question. There is no use [illegible] your pointing to the sheet. I just asked you if all the bonds in the surveying department are paid by the hour? A. They marked on there?

Q. You want to read them?

A. Mr.Finnie, we will get along much better if you will simply answer the questions that are put to you? Q. But if you don't want to listen to reason.

Mr. [illegible]: Listen, you had better [illegible] that case that you are to answer the questions that are put to you, and if you have any explanation to make you can make it afterwards. That is a very simple question that has been asked. Are they all paid by the hour, or by the piece? Are they paid both ways, by the hour or by the piece? A. It is marked right on the sheet.

Q. Why? A. Some paid by the hour, some paid by the week, and some paid by the piece.

Q. Why is you not may sir? A. That is what I have been trying to say.

Q. Well, if you will just answer the question.

Mr. Mondor: I am dealing with the surveying department, and the sheet that I have in my hand, apparently, has nothing to indicate on it that any

one is paid other than by the hour; if it is not indicated on it then they are paid by the hour, is that correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well now, take John Massey, 801. There are "2wks" after his name. What does that mean? A. This one here, do you mean (indicating)?

Q. No, this one here (indicating). He is a foreman, is he? A. That is two weeks. He is paid so much a week, a steady salary.

Q. Then Genus Massey, is paid by the week? A. Yes.

Q. Now, are all the employees from the Engravig Department shown on this sheet? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. Then we will have this put in.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are these men paid every week, or every two weeks? A. Every two weeks.

MR. McRUER: I think we may as well file them all together. They are different departments, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 228. How do you describe it?

MR. McRUER: Pay roll lists.

EXHIBIT No. 228: Pay roll lists.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Then we have the Maintenance Department? A. Yes.

Q. And they appear, according to this list, to be all paid by the hour with the exception of Mr. Geneat? A. Yes.

Q. He is apparently paid by the week? A. Yes, sir. He is the Chief Electrician.

one is paid either then by the hour, if it is not [illegible] or if they are paid for the day, is that correct? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well now, [illegible], Mr. [illegible] "Bees" after his name. Had down that name?

A. This one here, do you mean [illegible]?

Q. No, this one here (indicating). He is a foreman, is not? A. Just is two weeks. He is paid so much a week, a money helper.

Q. Does Donna Jenney, is paid by the week? A. Yes.

Q. Now, are all the employees from the Montreal department shown on this sheet? A. Yes, sir.

Q. All right. Then we will be a bit [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: Q. Are some men paid every week, or every two weeks? A. Every two weeks.

MR. [illegible]: I think we may as well [illegible] [illegible]. That is [illegible], [illegible].

THE WITNESS: Then all [illegible] [illegible].

Q. How do you [illegible] like

MR. [illegible]: My [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: Q. Then is there one [illegible] [illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. And every [illegible], was [illegible] to this list, is all paid by the hour with the exception of Mr. [illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. He is apparently paid by the week? A. Yes, sir. He is the Chief [illegible].

MR. McRUER: That will be attached to the same Exhibit, 228.

Q. Then we have the list of weavers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there appears to be no hour rates opposite the names of the weavers at all? A. That is right.

Q. Would it be correct to say that the weavers are allpaid by piecework then? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see. Then we will attach this list to Exhibit 228. Just let me have the analysis again. Then does this analysis that we have, Exhibit 227, which shows the rates less than 12½ cents an hour, and so on, represent what was taken from the list of pay; how did you get the rates for the classification of the weavers?

(Page 4015 follows)

MR. MORTON: That will be attached to the same exhibit, see.

Q. Then we have the list of waivers? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And there appears to be no hour notes opposite the names of the waivers at all? A. That is right.

Q. Would it be correct to say that the waivers are aligned by piecework there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see. Then we will return this list to exhibit 22?. Just let me have the analysis again. Then does this analysis that we have, exhibit 27, which shows the rates less than 1½¢ cents an hour, [illegible] pay; how did you get the rates for the classification of the workers?

(Page 4455 follows)

A. How did I get the rate.

Q. Yes, how did you get the earnings of the weavers in order to classify them on this if this analysis was taken from the pay list? A. It was -- I believe it is a list that was taken by percentage and the weavers earned over 21 cents an hour.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I suppose he means he divided the earnings by the number of hours they worked? A. Yes, sir, we took the percentage

Q. You divided their earnings by the number of hours each one worked? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUMR: Q. Then, this analysis was not taken from the pay list; the figures on the pay list don't give us this result --

THE COMMISSIONER: They couldn't.

THE WITNESS: It will give you that result because all weavers are paid over 21 cents an hour. Why shouldn't it give you that result?

Q. They are all paid over 21 cents?

A. All over 21 cents an hour. Why shouldn't it give you that result.

Q. They all earn over that? A. They all earn over 21 cents.

BY MR. McRUMR: Q. I just want to get it accurately; there is nothing on the pay list that would indicate that at all. You told me this came from the pay list; the figures that show that weavers all earn over 21 cents an hour must be some other place. I want to know where they come from? A. I don't understand the question; I cannot answer the question.

A. Yes, all I was the rule.

Q. Yes, but did you get the earnings of the weavers in order to classify them on this if this analysis was taken from the pay lists? A. It was -- I believe it is a list that was taken by percentage and the weavers earned over 21 cents an hour.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. I suppose is meant he divided the earnings by the number of hours they worked? A. Yes, sir, we took the percentage.

Q. You divided their earnings by the number of hours each one worked? A. Yes.

BY [illegible]: Q. This analysis was not taken from the pay list; the figures on the pay list don't give us this result --

BY CHAIRMAN: They couldn't.

BY [illegible]: It will give you that result because all weavers are paid over 21 cents an hour. Why couldn't it give you that result?

Q. They are all paid over 21 cents?

A. All over 21 cents an hour. Why couldn't it give that result.

Q. They all earn over that? A. They all earn over 21 cents.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. I just want to get it accurately; there is nothing on the pay list that would indicate that at all. You told me this came from the pay list; the figures that show that weavers all earn over 21 cents an hour must be some other place. I want to know where they come from? A. I don't understand the question; I cannot answer the question.

Q. Where did you get the figures that show that the weavers all earn over 21 cents an hour?
A. We know.

Q. Now -- A. We know they earn over 21 cents an hour. We will show it to you.

Q. I think you understand me perfectly?
A. I don't.

Q. Where are the figures that show what the weavers have earned? Do you understand that?
A. I don't understand that at all.

Q. You don't understand that? A. No.

Q. Where is the record of your company which will tell us what the weavers earn? A. You will get it to-morrow; you won't give us a chance to get it down here.

Q. Alright. A. Alright, don't get excited.

Q. I am not excited in the slightest. I would suggest you don't assume quite such a hostile attitude.
A. Neither should you.

Q. And we will get along? A. Very well, but you don't start that otherwise we won't, because I can be very technical.

Q. Yes, I have no doubt about that. Do you not keep any copies of your pay roll in Louiseville?
A. Our pay roll is made in Louiseville by the pay master, o.k.'d by the foremen and sent to Montreal to be checked, and is sent from Montreal, and we keep no record.

Q. You keep no copies of your pay roll at Louiseville? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did you get the figures that show that the weavers all earn over $1 cents an hour?

A. We know.

Q. How -- A. We know the cents over $1 cents an hour. We will show it to you.

Q. I think you understand me perfectly?

A. I don't.

Q. Where are the figures that show what the weavers have actually To you understand that?

A. I don't understand that.

Q. You don't understand that? A. No.

Q. Where in the records of your company which will tell us what the weavers earn? A. You will get it to-morrow; you won't give us a chance to get it down here.

Q. Alright. A. Alright. Don't get excited.

Q. I am not excited in the slightest. I would suggest you don't assume quite such a hostile attitude.

A. Neither should you.

Q. And we will get along? A. Very well. But you don't seem that otherwise we won't, because I can be very reasonable.

Q. Yes. I have no doubt about that. To you don't know any copies of your pay roll in Louisville?

A. Our pay roll is made in Louisville by the pay roll c.k.'d by the foreman and sent to Montreal to be checked and it sent from Montreal, and to keep no record.

Q. You have no copies of your pay roll at Farnsville? A. No, sir.

Q. And have you copies of the material from which the pay roll is made up at Louiseville? A. What do you mean by material?

Q. The records from which the pay roll is made up? A. All our time cards, all our piece card records are sent with the pay for checking in Montreal.

Q. Are they retained in Montreal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course, we could see them and check them with the pay roll at Montreal? A. You asked for them; they will be down here to-morrow.

Q. I think we will have to have some information on that later on. Now, to complete this exhibit; we have the pay list of the dyed house department? They all appear to be on an hour rate or weekly rate there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, is there any other class of employees except the weavers that are paid on piece work? A. They are all in there. I gave you all the list, I don't know.

Q. Wait a minute, I have some here that are not filed yet. A. I gave the complete list.

Q. Magazine fillers, yes; there is some magazine fillers and they are apparently all paid on piece work? A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Are they or are they not? I don't want to get anything in the nature of supposing.
A. This list you are showing me is actually paid piece work.

Q. Is there any possibility of us getting actual answers? You are producing this list —

Q. And have you copies of the material from which the pay roll is made up at Longueuil? A. You do you mean by material?

Q. The records from which the pay roll is made up? A. All on this cards, all our piece work records are sent with the pay for checking in Montreal.

Q. Are they checked in Montreal? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Of course, we could see them and check them with the pay roll at Montreal? A. You could for them; they will be down here to-morrow.

Q. I think we will have to have some information on that later on. Now, to compl to this exhibit; we have the pay list of the dyed hose department? They all appear to be on an hour rate or weekly rate basis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then, is there any other class of employees except the weavers that are paid on piece work? A. They are all in there. I gave you all the list, I don't know.

Q. With a number, I have some here that are not filed yet. A. I gave the complete list.

Q. Knitting officer, yes; there is some knitting officers too, are apparently all paid on piece work? A. Yes, I suppose so.

Q. Are they or are they not? I don't want to get anything in the nature of supposing.

A. This list you are showing me is actually paid piece work.

Q. Is there any possibility of an getting actual observer? You are producing this list —

A. Alright, that is the list, you want me to say the list of magazine fillers is piece work; is that right?

Q. Are all magazine fillers paid on piece work?

A. On this list; I cannot commit myself on anything else, on this list.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who made that list?

A. It was made by our pay master.

Q. For you? A. No, that is the actual list that he makes --

Q. Who brought that list here? A. I brought it here.

Q. Then, you ought to know how it is made up and the way they are paid. A. Do you suppose I make 900 pay rolls --

Q. The question is very simple and you must answer. I don't intend to listen very much longer to the way you are answering. A. Well, your honour --

Q. Never mind, answer the question.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are all magazine fillers paid on piece work; that is all I want to know?

A. I cannot answer that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. If you cannot answer it say so; you swear you cannot answer it?

A. I cannot answer it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Who would be able to tell whether or not all magazine fillers are paid on piece work? A. Your Honour, we employ once in a while if we have difficult jobs -- I don't think you understand the position

A. Alright, that is the list, you want me to say the list of magazine fillers is piece work; is that right?

Q. Are all magazine fillers paid on piece work?

A. On this list; I cannot commit myself on anything else, on this list.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who made that list?

A. It was made by our pay master.

Q. For you? A. No, that is the actual list that he makes --

Q. Who brought that list here? A. I brought it here.

Q. Then, you ought to know how it is made up and the way they are paid. A. Do you suppose I make 500 pay rolls --

Q. The question is very simple and you must answer. I don't intend to listen very much longer to the way you are answering. A. Well, your honour --

Q. Never mind, answer the question.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Are all magazine fillers paid on piece work; that is all I want to know?

A. I cannot answer that.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. If you cannot answer it say so; you swear you cannot answer it?

A. I cannot answer it.

BY M. MORGAN: Q. Who would be able to tell whether or not all magazine fillers are paid on piece work? A. Your Honour, we really have to a point if we have fillers; I don't think you understand the position

at all.

Q. Just a moment -- A. We employ people once in a while -- may I explain the situation?

Q. After you have answered the question. I say who would be able to tell us if all the magazine fillers were paid on piece work? A. No one; that is the reason I want to give you an explanation.

Q. No one would be able to tell us that? A. No, sir.

Q. Would any other body be able to tell us better than you? A. I don't think so.

Q. Alright, we will get what we can from you; what explanation do you want to give us?

A. The explanation is on magazine fillers and weavers and other jobs we have through our plant, once in a while we have merchandise or cloth which don't pay them properly so that our men are able to make a decent pay roll. We take him out of what you call the piece rate and pay him by the week. So how can you force me to answer that all are paid piece work?

Q. I don't want to force you to answer anything. A. You asked me to do that.

Q. You misunderstand me? A. I did not.

Q. I want to know what the facts are; that is all I want. A. I want to give you the facts but you cannot pin me down to something nobody can answer you.

Q. I am going to try to pin you down to answering my questions, anyway; I will try to do that.

at all.

Q. Just a moment -- A. We employ people once in a while -- may I explain the situation?

Q. After you have answered the question. I say who would be able to tell us if all the machine tillers were paid on piece work? A. No one; that is the reason I want to give you an explanation.

Q. No one would be able to tell us that?

A. No, sir.

Q. Could any other body be able to tell us better than you? A. I don't think so.

Q. Alright, we will get what we can from you; what explanation do you want to give us?

A. The explanation is a machine tillers and reapers and other jobs we have through our plant, once in a while we have a machine or clock which don't say that properly so that our men are able to make a decent day roll. We take him out of what you call the piece rate and pay him by the week. So how can you force me to answer that all are paid piece work?

Q. I can't want to force you to answer anything.

A. You asked me to do that.

Q. You misunderstood me? A. I did not.

Q. I want to know what the facts are; that is a fact. A. I want to give you the facts but you cannot rip me down to something nobody can answer you.

Q. I am going to try to rip you down to answering my questions, anyway; I will try to do that.

A.Alright, I am willing to answer anything.

Q. You say that there are cases when an employee is not earning sufficient and you will pay them at an hour rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who fixes the hour rate? A. The general foreman of the department.

Q. The general foreman of the department? A. After consultation with me, as on similar projects.

Q. Is it discussed with the employee at all? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before the change is made from piece work rate to an hour rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It is discussed with the employee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see; will you be able to indicate to us in the pay rolls when they are produced where you have made any such changes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Alright, we will have that to-morrow; now, attach this pay list of the magazine fillers. Now, we have another pay roll list, weaving department. A. This is where you get that rate from. Some of them are paid by the hour.

Q. Well now, just don't jump at things like that so soon, I would advise you. This deals with loom fixers and they are not weavers, and it deals with weaving stock clerks and deals with taking cuts off looms and deals with warp hangers; all these classifications are paid by the hour, are they not, as shown on this list, at any rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, weaving department, we have inspectors and smash fixers are paid by the hour? A. Yes,

A. Alright, I am willing to answer anything.

Q. You say that there are cases when an employee is not carrying sufficient and you will pay them at an hour rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The Vice-President: Q. The director

foreman of the department.

Q. The General Foreman: Are [illegible]?

A. After an application with me, as on similar projects.

Q. Is it discussed with the employee at all?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Before the change is made from piece work rate to an hour rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is it discussed with the employee? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I see; will you be able to invite to us in the pay rolls when the, are provided where you have made any such changes? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Without, we will have that to-morrow; now, attach this pay list of the magazine fillers. Now, [illegible] pay roll list, [illegible].

A. This is where you get what you from. Some of the are paid by the hour.

Q. [illegible] so soon, I would advise you. Pole dowls with loom fixers and they are not weavers, and it deals with weaving stock clerks and deals with taking care of looms and dealing with factory inspectors; all these officialtions are paid by the hour, are they not, as shown on this list, at any rate? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, [illegible] the [illegible] are paid by the hour? A. Yes,

Q. Alright; now, in the weaving department under general we have the employees paid by the hour, entering and twisting by the hour, warping foremen by the hour, warping helpers and the size machine operators by the hour. Then, again in the weaving department the quillers are apparently paid by the hour? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the picking department the inspectors are paid by the hour and the operators on the drop wires are paid by the hour. Warping department, that has not gone in?

ASSISTANT SECRETARY RENE: I don't think so.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In the warping department we have a list of employees who are paid apparently by piece work again? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hours a week is a full week? A. 55.

Q. Are you working on three shifts? A. No, sir.

Q. How many shifts? A. Two.

Q. Two shifts just now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hours a week is a normal week for those engaged on night work? A. 55.

THE COMMISSIONER: On day work the same?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Day work the same as at night? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we are requesting leave to use the returns that were made on the Census of Industry to the Bureau of Statistics, and in 1934 and 1935 you put in a classification of your pay roll under the headings required by the act showing those receiving between

Q. Alright; now, in the weaving department under general we have the employees paid by the hour, ashorting and twisting by the hour, warping Toronto by the hour, warping bobbins and the size machine operator by the hour. These men in the weaving department the auliers are apparently paid by the hour?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And in the picking department the loopkeepers are paid by the hour and the operators on the drop wires are paid by the hour. Weaving department, that has not gone in?

COMMISSIONER SMOLDERS: I don't think so.

BY MR. LOCKEN: Q. In the warping department we have a list of employees who are paid apparently by piece work again? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hours a week is a full week?

A. 55.

Q. Are you working on three shifts? A. No, sir.

Q. How many shifts? A. Two.

Q. Two shifts just now? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How many hours a week is a normal week for those engaged on piece work? A. 55.

THE COMMISSIONER: On day work the same?

BY MR. LOCKEN: Q. Day work the same as at night?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we are requesting leave to use the returns that were made on the Census of Industry to the Bureau of Statistics, and in 1924 and 1925 you put in a classification of your pay roll under the headings employed by the net growing those receiving between

$6.00 and $6.99 and so on. I have here copies that were taken by Mr. Whiteley from your figures yesterday. Have you any doubt about the correctness of these?

MR. LANCTOT: Let us see those figures.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Have you a copy of this at your office? A. No, sir.

BY MR. LANCTOT: Q. At Montreal, you would have that in Montreal? A. In Montreal.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, the information from which this document would be taken would be at your office, would it not? A. No, sir.

MR. LANCTOT: My lord, before this document would be put on the record I would suggest that we be given a chance to compare that with what we have in Montreal so we will know if this is accurate or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who prepared that copy?

MR. LANCTOT: It is supposed to be prepared by the company's head office.

MR. McRUER: Purporting to be signed by Jackson H. Marks, president.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the document you are asking to produce?

MR. McRUER: This document is one of their annual returns to Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where did you take it from?

MR. McRUER: We took it from the department, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is the witness unable to understand it?

$6.00 and $6.99 and so on. I have here copies that have been in Mr. Stirling's (?) your (?) yesterday. Have you any doubt about the correctness of these?

MR. LAFOND: Let us see those figures.

BY M. MOORE: Q. Have you a copy of this at your office? A. No, sir.

BY MR. LAFOND: Q. At Montreal, you would have that in Montreal? A. In Montreal.

BY MR. MOORE: Q. Well, the information from which this document would be taken would be at your office, would it not? A. No, sir.

MR. LAFOND: My Lord, before this document would be put on the record I would request that we be given a chance to compare that with what we have in Montreal so we will know if this is accurate or not.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who prepared that copy?

MR. LAFOND: It is proposed to be produced by the Company's witness.

MR. MOORE: Purported to be signed by Jackson M. Burns, Comptroller.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the document you are asking to produce?

MR. MOORE: This document is one of their annual returns to Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where did you take it from?

MR. MOORE: From the Department, at Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is the witness unable to understand it?

MR. LANCTOT: No, I just ask the benefit, my lord, to compare this because we must have a duplicate of this document before it was sent to Ottawa to the Statistics Department, just for the sake of accuracy so that we will be able to check with this copy here.

THE WITNESS: Your Honour, I would not know anything about it.

MR. McRUER: Mr. Whiteley copied it off the original.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, you say you have a copy made of it?

MR. McRUER: Yes, that is right.

Q. Well now, have you some other statements that you have brought to-day? A. I have not anything else except maybe--

Q. Throwing, I don't think we got throwing. Is throwing in this list that we put in? We will add it anyway and if we have got a duplicate we can take it off, but I don't think we have it in. I am quite sure we have not. A. I don't think so.

Q. You are producing a list of the employees, throwing department, and on this list you have just handed me apparently they are all paid by piece work? A. Yes, I can give you the piece work rate if you would like to have it.

Q. Can you tell me in the throwing department how you get the figures for the analysis that we put in of those that were paid over 21 cents an hour? Are they all paid over 21 cents an hour in the throwing department? A. No, they were taken on the average pay, on the average pay.

MR. LAZIER: Yes, I have on the Monday, my lord, to compare this because we must have a duplicate of this document before it was sent to Ottawa to the Statistics Department, just for the sake of accuracy so that we will be able to check with this copy here.

THE WITNESS: Your honour, I really not know anything about it.

Q. MORRIS: Mr. Whitehey copied it off the original.

THE CHAIRMAN OVER: Yes, you may you have a copy made of it?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, that is right.

Q. Well now, have you some other statements that you have brought to-day? A. I have not any-

MR. LAZIER: Pardon me-

Q. Throughout, I don't think we got throughout. In throwing in this list that we put in? We will in it anyway and if we have got a duplicate we can take it off, but I don't think we have it in. I am quite sure we have not. A. I don't think so.

Q. You are producing a list of the employees, throwing department, and on this list you have just marked as a reference they are all paid by piece work? A. Yes, I can give you the piece work rate if you really like to have it.

Q. Can you tell us in the throwing department how you get the figures for the analysis that we put in of those that were paid over 41 cents an hour? And they all paid over 41 cents an hour in the throwing department? A. Oh, they were paid on the piecework.

Q. Then, our statement really does not mean anything. It does not mean anything, does not mean what it says at all. Have we got that statement? We have a statement here that shows over 21 cents an hour 601 employees. This is prepared on the basis that they average over 21 cents an hour? A. 21 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: They average?

MR. McRUER: Yes, but that isn't what I want at all. We want to know actually how many employees are getting over 21 cents an hour.

THE WITNESS: That is what you are getting.

THE COMMISSIONER: If it is not that then it is something fantastic.

THE WITNESS: I can explain.

Q. Does this mean that those employees are getting over 21 cents an hour? A. Are getting over 21 cents an hour.

Q. Each one of them? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You just told me, I asked you if the throwsters were all getting over 21cents an hour and -- A. I said no.

Q. You said they were not and I asked you if you took this analysis from the pay lists how you knew what the throwsters were getting and you said because you averaged them and they all got over 21 cents an hour? A. There is one thing which you forgot to bring out which will be probably very interesting to you, that you should ask, if you don't mind my telling you, you should ask first the

A. Then, my statement really does not mean anything. It does not mean that it says at all. Have we got that statement? We have a statement here that shows over 21 cents an hour 601 employees. This is prepared on the basis that they average over 21 cents an hour?

A. 21 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: They average?

A. Yes, but that doesn't mean I mean at all.

We want to know actually how many employees are getting over 21 cents an hour.

THE WITNESS: That is what you are getting.

THE COMMISSIONER: If it is not that then it is something fantastic.

THE WITNESS: I can explain.

Does this mean that these employees are getting over 21 cents an hour? A. Are getting over 21 cents an hour.

Q. Each one of them? A. Yes, sir.

MR. MOORE: Q. You just told me, I asked you if the timesters were all getting over fifteen an hour and -- A. I said no.

Q. You said they were not and I asked you if you took this analysis from the pay lists for knew what the timesters were getting and you said because you averaged them and they all got over 21 cents an hour? A. There is one thing which you forgot to bring out which will be probably very interesting to you, that you should ask. If you don't mind my telling you, you should ask first the

rate of the throwsters, how the throwsters are paid so that we can have that list --

Q. Just let us stick to what I am asking you. A. Well, I cannot answer it.

Q. Wait till I ask you the question before you say you cannot answer it. How can you say whether Alfred Beland was getting over 21 c ents an hour or under 21 cents an hour? He is on that list of throwsters at the top of the right hand column? A. I can say that Alfred Beland gets -- I don't say over 21 cents an hour --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say? A. I say that he gets over 17, but by the rate of 55 hours and the rate of what you call piece work we pay he is making over that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. He is making over 21 cents? A. I don't say over 21 cents.

Q. Over 17; is he one of the 69 that is in here as over 17? A. I cannot tell you that. I cannot tell you if Alfred Beland is over those 69 because some of those are not in the 69 in the throwing department. How can I tellyou that?

Q. But the point is I have asked here for the employees that are getting under 12½ cents an hour, how many employees actually draw -- A. You have got it.

Q. Will you please wait till I get through asking my question. I asked you how many employees actually draw 12½ cents an hour? A. 17.

Q. Where is that taken from? A. From the

rate of the thermometer, but the temperature can vary so that we can have that lift --

Q. Just let me point to what I am asking you.

A. Well, I cannot answer it.

Q. Wait till I ask you the question before you say you cannot answer it. You can say you may think lifted balloon was getting over 21 c onto an hour or under 21 cents an hour? Do you do that idea of temperature at the top of the atmosphere?

A. I can say that lifted balloon gets -- I don't say over 21 cents an hour --

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. What do you mean?

A. I say that it goes over 17, but by the rate of 25 hours and the rate a week you will place work we may be in working over that.

BY MR. MOTTS: Q. He is talking over 21 cents?

A. I don't say over 21 cents.

Q. Over 17: is he one of the 20 that is in, been as over 17? A. I cannot tell you that.

I cannot tell you if Alfred Noland is or is one 20 because some of them are not in the 20 in the Canadian government. How can I tell you it?

Q. Not the point is I have asked him to be the employee that are giving under 17 cents an hour. Are being employed normally, then -- A. You have got it.

Q. Will you please tell if I put it through and my question. I asked you, has any employee actually done 17 cents an hour? A. 17.

Q. Where is that taken from? A. From the

pay list.

Q. How do we know whether any of these throwsters were under 12½ cents an hour? A. How do you know that?

Q. Yes. A. Figure from the papers you are asking for.

Q. They are on piece work? A. The rate of piece work at 55 hours brings them above that.

Q. Have you any record that shows that? A. Certainly.

Q. Where is it? A. Right here.

Q. Alright, let me see it. This is the rate of pay? A. Yes.

Q. That is alright, but I want to know the rate of earnings? A. Well, 55 hours --

Q. I want to know what record shows how much these men actually earned? A. Our pay roll book in Montreal.

Q. Alright, we will wait till the pay roll book.

THE COMMISSIONER: He talks of rate of pay; what is the rate of pay?

THE WITNESS: He asked me about --

THE COMMISSIONER: I am not speaking to you. What rates of pay are shown on that list?

BY MR. MERUER: Q. The list you have handed me is throwing department rates, when started and now. Winders and 5 BS -- what does that mean? A. That is the name of the machine.

Q. That is the name of the machine? A. Yes.

Q. Rate started .03, what is that, .03 per what?

any list.

Q. How do we know whether any of these throwsters were among 129 names in Exhibit A. Can we see that?

Q. Yes. A. Figure from the papers you are asking for.

Q. They are on piece work? A. The rate of piece work at 55 hours brings them above that.

Q. Have you any record that shows that?

A. Certainly.

Q. Where is it? A. Right here.

Q. Alright, let me see it. This is the rate of pay? A. Yes.

Q. That is alright, but I want to know the rate of earnings? A. Well, 55 hours --

Q. I want to know what record shows how much these men actually earned? A. Our pay roll book in Montreal.

Q. Alright, we will wait till the pay roll book.

THE COMMISSIONER: He talks of rate of pay: what is the rate of pay?

THE WITNESS: I've asked me about --

THE COMMISSIONER: I am not concerning to you. What rates of pay are shown on that list?

BY MR. ROBERTS: Q. The list you have handed me in throwing department rates, when started and now. Figures and 5 YR -- what does that mean? A. Mean is the same of the machine.

Q. That is the name of the machine? A. Yes.

Q. Rate started .05, what is that, .05 per min?

A. Isn't it marked in there?

Q. Per pound, oh, I see, it is at the end; increased .04, rate now .05. When did the increase take place? A. I cannot tell you exactly the date.

Q. Can we get that? A. Certainly.

Q. Redrawers, rate started .05½, increased .06½, rate now .07½ per pound. Spinners, day shift, rate .30 per frame, increased .34, rate now .40 per frame. Spinners, night shift, rate started .34, increased .34, rate now .44 per frame.

THE COMMISSIONER: You need not read all that for me, Mr. McRuer. That shows what they earned per frame or whatever it may be. How does it show what they actually earned?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. This gives us no information as to what they actually earned? A. That is the rate of pay.

MR. McRUER: I would like to file that as an exhibit. It shows the rate.

THE COMMISSIONER: Will it be filed as the same exhibit?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord, I think this is a different subject matter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it complete? Does it show the rate of pay of all piece workers? It is the throwing department?

MR. McRUER: Have you any other -- it is weavers there, too, my lord.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Winders, redrawers, spinners

Q. Isn't it marked in there?

Q. Per pound, oh, I see, it is at the end; increased .04, rate now .05. When did the increase take place?

A. I cannot tell you exactly.

Q. Can we get that? A. Certainly.

Q. Carpenters, rate started .03½, increased .04½, rate now .07½ per pound. Painters, day shift, rate .80 per frame, increased .04, rate now .40 per frame. Painters, night shift, rate started .04, increased .06, rate now .44 per frame.

Mr. McKinnon: You may not need all that for me, Mr. Mortson. That shows what they earned per frame or who have it may be. How does it show what they earned in earnings?

By Mr. Mortson: Q. This gives me no information on my question, Sir, Q. Can I get the rate of pay.

Mr. Morson: I would like to file that as an exhibit. It shows the rate.

Mr. McKinnon: Will it be filed as the same exhibit?

Mr. Mortson: Yes, or later, I think that is a different subject matter.

Mr. McKinnon: Is it complete? Does it show the rate of pay of all place workers? It is the incoming department?

Mr. Morson: Have you any other -- it is very [illegible] by [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: Q. [illegible]

are they all in the throwing department?

A. That is throwing.

MR. McRUER: It is all throwing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright, number 229, throwing department rates.

EXHIBIT NO. 229: Throwing department rates.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Have you anything that will show the rates in other departments? A. Which one?

Q. In any other departments; have you any other documents that will show the rates in other departments? This is rates for the weaving department, my lord. I will attach it to the other exhibit if I might.

THE COMMISSIONER: Where does the throwing come in, before or after the weaving?

MR. McRUER: It is before.

THE WITNESS: It is the starting up, the winding of the silk.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that you have in your hand now?

MR. McRUER: This is the rates for the weaving department.

THE COMMISSIONER: You better attach it to the last one.

Q. Do these two sheets then show all of the piece work, all work that is paid by the piece?

A. Yes, your Honour.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have that clear, Mr. McRuer; that document headed throwing department and the one you have in your hand now, weaving department, show

MR. KEY: Q. Is the Planing Department

A. Shop is working.

Q. Number: 12 (A.) Planing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Right, number 12, throwing Shaping Shop.

A. Working department yours.

MR. H. LOUIS: Q. Have you anything that will show the notes in other departments? A. Which one?

Q. In any other department; have you any other documents that will show the notes in other departments? This is notes for the weaving department, my Lord. I will attach it to the other exhibit if I might.

THE COMMISSIONER: Were does the throwing come in, before or after the weaving?

A. LOUIS: It is before.

Q. It is the weaving so, the throwing comes after.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that you have in your hand now?

A. LOUIS: This is the notes for the weaving department.

THE COMMISSIONER: You might attach it to the last one.

Q. Is there two shoots such, such all of the piece work, all work that is paid by the piece?

A. Yes, Your Honour.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have that clear, Mr. [illegible]? Just so we have based throwing department and the one you have in your hand now, weaving department, so-

all the piece work.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You are quite sure of that now? A. Alright.

Q. That is correct, is it? A. That is correct.

Q. There is just one or two items which I want to draw to your lordship's attention. The rates for the weavers run from 40 cents per hundred thousand picks to $1.12 per hundred thousand picks. The night rates are higher than the day rates. Is there any explanation as to why this rate of forty cents per hundred thousand picks is so much smaller than the other -- than some of the other rates? There are 12 looms that on the day rate are 40 and the night rate is 44? A. That is 12 looms to a weaver in comparison to 4 looms and 6 looms to a weaver, and also the difficulty of some of the silk to wind. The winding is a little harder than the other so we pay a little more.

Q. Are these automatic looms? A. 12 looms to the weaver are automatic. 12 looms to the weaver are all rayon looms. All the other ones are silk looms.

Q. Are the 12 looms the only rayon looms you have? A. Yes, 12 looms to a weaver, but we have 124 looms, though.

Q. How many looms have you got altogether? A. 384. I think that is 112 or 114.

Q. All rayon? A. 112 or 114 on rayon. I am not quite sure, a few looms one way or the other.

Q. Your maximum rate that you pay is $1.12 per

all the time work.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. You are quite sure of that?

A. Outright.

Q. That is correct, is it? A. That is correct.

Q. There is just one or two items which I want to draw to your Lordship's attention. The rates for [illegible] to $1.12 per hundred thousand picks. The night rates are higher than the day rates. Is there any explanation as to why this rate of forty cents per hundred thousand picks is so much smaller than the other -- that some of the other rates? There are 12 looms that on the day rate are 40 and the night rate is 44? A. That is 12 looms to a weaver in comparison to 4 looms and 6 looms to a weaver, and also the difficulty of some of the silk to wind. The winding is a little harder than the other so we pay a little more.

Q. Are these automatic looms? A. 12 looms to the weaver are automatic. 12 looms to the weaver are all rayon looms. All the other ones are silk looms.

Q. Are the 12 looms the only rayon looms you have?

A. Yes, 12 looms to a weaver, but we have 12 looms though.

Q. How many looms have you altogether?

A. Gee. I think that is 112 or 114.

Q. All rayon? A. 112 or 114 on rayon.

I am not quite sure, a few looms one way or the other.

Q. Your machines were that run on the $1.12 per

hundred thousand picks and that is on four looms only? A. Yes.

Q. And night rate? A. Yes.

Q. Those are non-automatic looms?

A. That is right. That is where you have only four looms.

MR. McRUER: The evidence we had on Saturday was $1.30 per hundred thousand picks.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. McRUER: My confreres seem to feel that it is time for a recess.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright, ten minutes.

-- The Commission adjourned for ten minutes at 3.30 p.m.

-- On resuming at 3.40 p.m.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Can you tell me what this book is that I show you? A. It is a personal record, I keep it myself to show the production of each employee in our plant.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that?

A. This is a personal record I keep for myself to show the production of each employee in our plant.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. To show the production of each employee in the plant? A. Yes, I should have said in the weaving, excuse me.

Q. In the weaving department? A. Yes.

Q. A personal record? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is there a record of the company that shows the production of each employee? A. Yes.

Q. There is a company record besides? A. Yes.

Q. And where is the company record kept?

5 [illegible] thousand plus and that is on four loom
only? A. Yes.

Q. And night rate? A. Yes.

Q. There are seven automatic looms?

A. That is right. That is where you have only
four looms.

MR. MOORE: The evidence we had on Saturday
was [illegible] four [illegible] plus.

[illegible]

10 MR. MOORE: My conference room to feel that
it is time for a recess.

[illegible]

-- The Commission adjourned for ten minutes at 5.30 p.m.

-- On resuming at 5.40 p.m.

15 BY MR. MOORE: Q. Can you tell me what time book
is that I show you? A. It is a personal
record. I keep it myself to show the production of
each employee in our plant.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that?

20 A. This is a personal record I keep for myself to show
the production of each employee in our plant.

BY MR. MOORE: Q. To show the production of each
employee in the plant? A. Yes. I should have
said in the weaving, excuse me.

25 Q. In the weaving department? A. Yes.

Q. A personal record? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And is there a record of the company that
shows the production of each employee? A. Yes.

Q. There is a company record book? A. Yes.

30 Q. And where is the company record kept?

A. Well, the company record is filed with every pay roll.

Q. Filed with the pay roll? A. Yes.

Q. Goes to Montreal? A. And especially for the piece work records, and the day work record I have punched cards.

Q. Now, there is a piece work record that goes to Montreal and is filed with the pay roll?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the original record of the piece work earnings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that will show the number of pieces that each employee has produced for that pay?

A. That is right.

Q. And is this a copy of that for each employee?

A. This is a copy of the production of each loom.

Q. Will this be taken from the records that are sent to Montreal with the pay? A. I might point out to you, this is only to show the percentage of production per loom.

Q. That may be or not, but I am asking you, is this taken from the records of earnings that is sent to Montreal with the pay; is it or is it not?

A. It is not. May I explain this book?

Q. Yes, but let us deal with the book here first. We have got Marguerite Gagnon; what does the figure 6 above her name in red ink mean?

A. She is running six looms.

Q. Alright, what is this? A. Quality, and percentage --

Q. Quality, and under quality is a figure, 1243

Q. Well, the company record is filed with every pay roll.

Q. Filed with the pay roll? A. Yes.

Q. Does to counsel? A. And especially for the piece work records, on the job work record I have produced cards.

Q. Now, there is a piece work record that goes to montreal and is filed with the pay roll?

A. Yes.

Q. That is the original record of the piece work earnings? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that will show the number of sleeves that each employee has produced for that day?

A. That is right.

Q. And is this a copy of that for each employee?

A. This is a copy of the production of each loom.

Q. Will this be taken from the records that are sent to Montreal with the pay? A. I would point out to you, this is only to show the percentage of production per loom.

Q. That may be or not, but I am asking you, is this taken from the records of earnings that is sent to Montreal with the pay: is it or is it not?

A. It is not. May I explain this book?

Q. No, but let us deal with the book here first. We have not requested explanation: what does the figure 6 above her name in red ink mean?

A. She is running six looms.

Q. Right, what is this? A. Quality, and percentage --

Q. Quality, not under quality in a figure, the

is that the number -- A. Of the cloth.

Q. The number of the cloth; that is the style, the piece that she is working on; is that right? A. That is the style of the cloth that she is working on.

Q. You would be able to identify the article she is producing from that number? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then percentage, 89; what does that mean? A. That is the percentage of production on that loom.

Q. The percentage of the production of the loom for the fortnight ending the 19th of January, 1936? A. That is right.

Q. What do you mean by percentage of production of the loom? A. Well, the loom we figure producing 100% which is practically impossible. However, we take it as a figure and she has manufactured 86% of that production or 89%, whatever the figures are.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. 89 means 89% of the possible? A. No, that is 89% that she produced.

Q. I know, but is that 89% of the possibility? A. Of 100.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I see once she got up as high as 95% here; she is pretty good that time? A. Very good, I would like to have that always.

Q. Then, what is the object of keeping this book, in order to keep a record of the efficiency of the employees? A. So I will know which are efficient in the plant. It is a personal book.

is that the number — A. Of the cloth.

Q. The number of the cloth; that is the style, the place that she is working on; is that right?

A. That is the style of the cloth that she is working on.

Q. You would be able to identify the article she is producing from that number? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that percentage, 89; what does that mean?

A. That is the percentage of production on that loom.

Q. The percentage of the production of the loom for the fortnight ending the 14th of January, 1947?

A. That is right.

Q. What do you mean by percentage of production of the loom? A. Well, the loom is figure producing 100% which is practically impossible. However, we take it as a figure and she has manufactured 89% of that production or 89%, whatever the figures are.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is more 89% of the possible? A. No, that is 89% that she produced.

Q. I know, but is that 89% of the possibility? Q. Or 70%.

Q. Yes, I would like to have that.

Q. Yes good, I would like to have that.

Q. Then, what is the object of keeping this book, in order to keep a record of the efficiency of the employees? A. So I will know which are efficient in the plant. It is a personal book.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that?

A. So I will know which are efficient workers in the plant.

Q. That only refers to the weavers?

A. Only to the weavers.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It does not show their record of production at all, it is just their marks, so to speak? A. That is right.

Q. How good they were that week? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Well, I shall have to ask to have Mr. Pinatel stand over, my lord, until I get some more of these records.

THE COMMISSIONER: That means until to-morrow?

MR. McRUER: Until to-morrow; Mr. Beauregard will proceed with some other witnesses.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, you are excused till to-morrow.

(page 4035 follows)

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that?

A. So I will know which are efficient workers in the plant.

Q. That only refers to the weavers?

A. Only to the weavers.

BY MR. MORDEN: Q. It does not show their record of production at all, it is just their marks, so to speak? A. That is right.

Q. How good they were that week? A. Yes.

MR. MORDEN: Well, I shall have to ask to have Mr. Hinds! stand over, my Lord, until I get some more of these records.

THE COMMISSIONER: That means until to-morrow?

MR. MORDEN: Until to-morrow, Mr. Commissioner, I proceed with some other witnesses.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, you are excused till to-morrow.

(Page 4025 follows)

NORBERT DUPUIS.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD:

Q Monsieur Dupuis, quel est votre âge?

R Trente-quatre ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Oui, deux.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R J'en paye pas, j'ai une propriété à moi.

Q Vous êtes propriétaire? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez au moulin, à la filature de l'Associated Textile à Louiseville? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la Associated Textile? R Depuis six ans ce printemps.

Q Aviez-vous de jà travaillé dans une filature? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avant de travailler là R Oui monsieur.

Q A quel endroit? R A Manville, Rhode Island.

Q Quelle est votre occupation actuellement? R Weaver.

Q Etes-vous entré là comme weaver ou tisseur? R Ici?

Q Oui? R J'ai rentré weaver.

Q Et vous êtes resté weaver? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous sur la soie artificielle ou la soie naturelle? R Sur la soie artificielle.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé dans cette soie là? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Combien avez-vous de métiers à tisser là?

Lyman Jones est-il marié?

R Non.

Lyman Jones est-il célibataire?

R Oui.

Quel âge a votre épouse?

R Trente-quatre ans.

Où a-vous marié?

R Dans Montréal.

Avez-vous des enfants?

R Oui, deux.

Quelles âges a-vous de l'aîné?

R J'en pense vous.

J'ai une photo à moi.

Vous êtes propriétaire?

R Oui.

Vous travaillez en moulin, à la filature de l'associated Textile à Lachevelier

R Oui.

Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la Associated Textile?

R Depuis aux ans de guerre.

Avez-vous été à travail dans une filature?

R Oui, Montréal.

Avant de travailler à

R Oui monsieur.

A quel salaire?

R Dollars.

Quelle est votre occupation actuellement?

R Ouvrier.

Où a-vous entre là comme ouvrier?

R Ici?

Ici?

R J'ai toujours ouvrier.

Et vous êtes toujours ouvrier?

R Oui.

Travaillez-vous sur la nuit ou le jour?

R Nuit.

Avez-vous toujours travaillé dans cette usine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Combien avez-vous de machines à travailler?

R Quatre.

Q Est-ce que ce sont des métiers automatiques?

R Non, monsieur.

Q En avez-vous déjà eu plus que quatre? R Ici, non, rien que quatre.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé ici dans la soie artificielle? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et toujours travaillé sur les metiers non automatiques? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est le numero de vos moulins, savez-vous le numéro de vos moulins? R 271 à 274.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit? R Je travaille de jour.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé de jour? R Pardon, j'ai travaillé cinq ans de nuit, j'ai changé depuis ce printemps.

Q Vous avez travaillé cinq ans de nuit, et là vous êtes de jour? R Oui.

Q La nuit combien d'heures travailliez-vous?

R Douze heures par nuit.

Q Vous commenciez à quelle heure? R A sept heures du soir on rentrait et on sortait à sept heures du matin.

Q De 7 heures du soir à 7 heures le matin?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Aviez-vous un intervalle de repos à minuit?

R Une demie heure.

Q Est-ce que les moulins marchaient pendant ce temps là, pendant cette demie heure? R Il y en a qui ~~ixx~~ runnait, nous autres on allait fumer.

Q Vos moulins arrêtaient? R Oui.

Q Vous arrêtiez à minuit, vous preniez une demie

Q. Liberty.

Q. Est-ce que ce n'est pas un tissu autosuffisant?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Me savez-vous déjà en plus que quatre? R. Non, rien que quatre.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé ici dans la soie artificielle? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Et travaillé travaillé sur les métiers non automatiques? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Quel est le nombre de vos métiers, savez-vous le nombre de vos métiers? R. Environ 176.

Q. Pouvez-vous dire jour ou de nuit? R. Je travaille le jour.

Q. Avez-vous travaillé de jour? R. Oui, j'ai travaillé long ans de nuit, j'ai moins travaillé de jour longtemps.

Q. Vous avez travaillé long ans de nuit, et là vous êtes à vos jours? R. Oui.

Q. Le nuit combien d'heures travaillez-vous?

R. Douze heures par nuit.

Q. Vous commencez à quelle heure? R. A sept heures du soir on rentrait et on sortait à sept heures du matin.

Q. De 7 heures du soir à 7 heures le matin?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous un intervalle de repos à minuit?

R. Une demie heure.

Q. Est-ce que les moulins automatiques commencé tomba là, vraiment cette année heure? R. Il y en a qui ont commencé, nous autres on aussi tombé.

Q. Vous non les arrêtés-vous? R. Oui.

Q. Pour arrêter à minuit, vous avez une heure

heure pour manger, vous continuez à minuit et demie et finissiez à sept heures? R Oui.

Q Ca faisait onze heures et demi de travail?
R Oui.

Q Douze heures de présence au moulin? R Oui.

Q Preniez-vous un lunch à minuit? R Oui.

Q Vous emportiez votre lunch? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous un endroit quelconque pour manger?
R Dans la chaufferie.

Q La chaufferie fonctionne-t-elle pendant ce temps là? R Ils nous envoyaient là.

Q Comment? R Oui, ils nous envoyaient luncher là, et fumer là.

Q C'est l'endroit déterminé pour aller manger et fumer? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel travail fait- on là, à la chaufferie?
R C'est là qu'il y a les bouilloires qui chauffent.

Q Est-ce une chaufferie pour faire sécher la soie?
R Non, c'est en dedans la chaufferie, c'est pour chauffer la batisse.

Q L'endroit où on chauffe la fournaise? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est un endroit assez comfortable? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas de siège cependant? R Non, monsieur.

Q On reste debout? R Oui.

Q Vous alliez manger et fumer là? R Oui, je suivais les autres.

Q Comme les autres? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est votre contremaitre, dans votre département? R Paul Stark.

Q Actuellement, combien de jours travaillez-vous par semaine? R Cinq jours et demi.

heure pour manger. Vous commencez à minuit et demie et finissez à sept heures, n'est-ce pas? R. Oui.

Q. Ce faisant, quelle nature et genre de travail?

R. Oui.

Q. Quelle nature de présence au moulin? R. Oui.

Q. Prenez-vous un lunch à minuit? R. Non.

Q. Vous emportez votre lunch? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous un endroit quelconque pour manger?

R. Dans la [illegible].

Q. La chaufferie fonctionne-t-elle pendant ce temps-là? R. Elle nous envoyaient là.

Q. Comment? R. Oui, elle nous envoyaient manger là, et jouer là.

Q. C'est l'endroit de détente pour aller manger et jouer? R. [illegible].

Q. Quel travail fait-on là, à la chaufferie?

R. C'est là qu'il y a les bouilloires qui chauffent.

Q. Est-ce une chaufferie pour faire monter la vapeur?

R. Non, c'est en dehors la chaufferie, c'est comme chauffer la batisse.

Q. L'endroit où on change la [illegible]? R. Oui, c'est ça.

Q. [illegible]?

R. Vous avez pas de siège ou [illegible]? R. Non, [illegible].

Q. [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Vous allez manger et jouer là? R. Oui, [illegible] avaient les autres.

Q. Comme les autres? R. Oui, [illegible].

Q. Quel est votre occupation, dans votre dépositions? R. Paul Stark.

Q. Actuellement, comment de jours travaillez-vous par semaine? R. Cinq jours et demi.

Q C'est dans le temps ordinaire ça cinq jours et demi? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous perdu du temps cette année, en l'année 1936? R Oui, on travaille deux, trois, quatre jours par semaine.

Q Le jour vous travaillez dix heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De jour? R Oui.

Q Vous entrez à 7 heures du matin? R Oui, on sort pour midi.

Q Vous revenez à une heure? R Oui, et on sort à six heures.

Q Ca fait dix heures de travail? R Oui.

Q Cinq jours et demi? Ca fait cinquante cinq heures d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez à me dire que vous aviez perdu du temps, c'est à dire qu'on avait pas d'ouvrage à vous donner? R Non.

Q Vous avez travaillé combien de jours par semaine, depuis le jour de l'an disons? R C'est, à dire, depis un an et demi on a eu un slack, on travaille deux ou trois jours, cette semaine je ne sais pas comment ça va aller.

Q Est-ce que ce sont les premiers jours de la semaine que vous travaillez, ou les derniers jours de la semaine? R Voilà trois ou quatre semaines, qu'on travaille trois à quatre jours, quatre jours pas souvent.

Q Quand vous travaillez trois à quatre jours par semaine, l'equipe de nuit travaille eux la nuit?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand vous cessez de travailler de jour l'équipe

Q. C'est dans la semaine ordinaire, à quel jours de semaine? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous autre de temps cette année, ou l'année 1936? R. Oui, on travaille deux, trois, quatre jours par semaine.

Q. Le jour vous travaillez six heures? R. Oui, quelquefois.

Q. Du jour? R. Oui.

Q. Vous on arrive à 7 heures du matin? R. Oui, on sort pour midi.

Q. Vous revenez à une heure? R. Oui, et on sort à six heures.

Q. Ou huit six heures de travail? R. Oui.

Q. Long jours et demi ou huit comments sang heures d'ouvrage? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étiez à me dire que vous avez perdu du temps, c'est à dire qu'on avait pas d'ouvrage à vous donner? R. Non.

Q. Vous avez travaillé combien de jours par semaine, depuis le jour de l'an dernier? R. C'est à dire, depuis un an et demi on a eu un mieux, on travaille deux ou trois jours, cette semaine je ne sais pas comment ça va aller.

Q. Est-ce que ce sont les premiers jours de la semaine que vous travaillez, ou les derniers jours de la semaine? R. Voilà trois ou quatre semaines, qu'on travaille trois à quatre jours, quatre jours pas souvent.

Q. Quand vous travaillez trois à quatre jours par semaine, à quoi travaillez-vous le matin? R. Oui, matin.

Q. Avez vous occasion de travailler un jour l'après

de nuit cesse de travailler la nuit? R Oui.

Q La boutique est silencieuse? R Il y a une partie qui run comme ça et une autre partie run à plein temps, le rayon.

Q Est-ce que vous dites que vous travaillez dans le rayon, vous, ou dans la soie artificielle ou dans la soie naturelle? R Je me suis trompé, c'est dans la soie naturelle que je travaille.

Q Vous vouliez me dire que vous travailliez dans la soie naturelle? R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites "une partie de la boutique travaille plein temps" ce n'est pas la vôtre, où on ne perd pas de temps c'est dans le rayon? R Oui.

Q Tandis que vous c'est dans la soie naturelle? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et c'est relativement aux ouvriers de la soie naturelle que vous avez dit qu'on travaille deux, trois ou quatre jours par semaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand on travaille de jour, on travaille aussi de nuit? R Oui.

Q Et quand on arrête le jour, on arrête la nuit? R Oui.

Q L'an dernier, en 1935, à la fin de l'année, avez-vous perdu beaucoup de temps comme ça? R Non, on a travaillé plein temps.

Q Ordinairement vous avez travaillé plein temps? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre salaire quand vous travaillez plein temps, combien faites-vous en moyenne par semaine? R Sur le grand quart, dans les premiers temps, on gagnait $35.00 à $38.00.

de nuit versus de travailler la nuit? R Oui.

Q Le boulot est plus intéressant? R Il y a une partie qui tue comme ça et une autre partie tue à plein temps, le rayon.

Q Est-ce que vous dites que vous travaillez dans le rayon, vous, ou dans la zone artificielle ou dans la zone naturelle? R Je me suis trompé, c'est dans la zone naturelle que je travaille.

Q Vous travaillez dans la zone invalide dans la zone naturelle? R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites "une partie de la boulot tue-vaille plein temps" ce n'est pas la vôtre, où on ne perd pas de temps c'est dans le rayon? R Oui.

Q Tandis que vous c'est dans la zone naturelle?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Et c'est relativement aux calculs de la zone naturelle que vous avez dit qu'on travaille deux, trois sur quatre jours par semaine? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Quand on travaille de jour,on travaille aussi de nuit? R Oui.

Q Et quand on arrête le jour, on arrête la nuit? R Oui.

L'an dernier,en 1969, à la fin de l'année, avez-vous eu beaucoup de temps comme ça? R Non, j'ai travaillé plein temps.

Q Maintenant,vous avez travaillé pendant 1969?

Q Quel est votre salaire quand vous travaillez plein temps, combien faites-vous en moyenne par semaine? R Sur le grand quart, dans les premiers temps, on gagnait $35.00 à $36.00.

Q Ca veut dire de nuit ça? R Oui.

Q Dans les premiers temps- vous remontez à quelle année là? R Voilà six ans.

Q A votre métier? R Oui.

Q Est-ce $35.00 à $38.00 par semaine? R Par quinzaine.

Q Vous gagniez dites-vous, sur le quart de nuit, sur le grand quart $35.00 à $38.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Là c'était quand vous faisiez une quinzaine pleine? R La quinzaine pleine, oui.

Q De nuit? R Oui.

Q Cinq nuits ou six nuits? R Six nuits.

Q Le samedi soir, travaillez-vous le dimanche, ou seulement que le lundi matin? R C'est à dire on travaille une assousse sur le grand quart, ils nous ont transféré sur trois quarts là.

Q Je voudrais savoir combien ça représentait ce $35.00 à $38.00 par semaine, vous avez six jours dans la semaine? R On arrêtait le samedi matin, on avait cinq nuits.

Q Commenciez-vous le dimanche soir à minuit? R Le lundi soir.

Q Et vous travailliez cinq jours par semaine? R Oui.

Q Cinq nuits par semaine? R Oui.

Q Ou onze heures et demie par nuit? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sur quinze jours vous faisiez dix jours de cette façon? R R Oui.

Q Cent quinze heures par quinze jours? R Oui.

Q $35.00 à $38.00, voulez-vous dire que c'est

Page 4

Q. Vous avez dû en faire, n'est-ce pas? R. Oui.

Q. Dans les premières temps- vous remontes à quelle année là? R. Mais, mais six ans.

Q. A votre salaire? R. Oui.

Q. Et-ce $4.00 à $25.00 par semaine? R. Par quinzaine.

Q. Et vous aviez-vous, en ce qui de nait, sur le grand quart $25.00 à $28.00 par quinzaine? R. Oui.

Q. Là, c'était quand vous travaiez sur un navire pleine? R. Sur quinzaine pleine. Oui.

Q. De nuit? R. Oui.

Q. Cinq milles ou six milles? R. Six milles.

Q. Le samedi soir, travailiez-vous le dimanche, ou seulement que le lundi matin? R. C'est à dire on travaille une semaine sur le grand quart. Ils nous ont transférés sur trois quarts là.

Q. Et vous avez commencé à [illegible] ce $25.00 à $28.00 par semaine. Vous avez six jours dans la semaine? R. Je suppose la semaine.

on avait cinq milles.

Q. Comment s-vous le dimanche soir à minuit? R. Le lundi soir.

Q. Et vous travailiez cinq jours par semaine? R. Oui.

Q. Et quand [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Je [illegible] jusqu'au jeudi [illegible] monsieur.

Q. Les quatre jours vous faisiez les jours de cette semaine? R. R. Oui.

Q. Sont quatre heures par quatre jours? R. Oui.

Q. $25.00 à $28.00, vous-vous dire que c'est

ce que vous aviez, ce que vous faisiez quand vous avez commencé à travailler à la filature? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez compétent quand vous êtes arrivé?

R Je savais mon métier.

Q Est-ce que ce salaire là s'est maintenu, ce salaire de $35.00 à $38.00 par quinzaine, ou s'il a été augmenté, diminué? R Aujourd'hui il est pas de même.

Q Quel est-il en moyenne? R En moyenne quand on a fait dans les $29.00 à $32.00, sur les quatre metiers.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R La soie est pas si bonne.

Q Voulez-vous dire que vous produisez moins?

R Oui.

Q Vous êtes à la production vous autres?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etes-vous au pick? R Oui.

Q Aux 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que le taux du 100.000 picks a été modifié depuis 1929? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Je ferai remarquer que dix nuits à onze heures et demie, ça fait 115 heures, si vous calculez le taux à l'heure.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Monsieur Dupuis, sommes-nous d'accord, est-ce que ça ne fait pas 115 heures? R Oui.

Q Que vous travailliez? R Oui.

Q Et non pas 111½ heures? R Oui.

Q Vous dites que deux ou trois ans après la soie est devenue moins bonne? R C'est à dire, aujourd'hui.

Par vous avez, ce qui vous faites quand vous avez commence à travailler à la filature? R Oui.

Vous étiez compétent quand vous êtes arrivé? R Je savais mon métier.

Sait-on qui se maintenir à l'est maintenant, ce matin? R Oui à 9h.00 par exemple, ou s'il a été au monde, Simmey? R Aujourd'hui il est en bas.

Quel est-il ou moyenne? R Au moyenne quand on a fait dans les 9h.00 à 9h.00, sur les quatre de stages.

Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R La soie est pas [illegible].

Vo lon-vous dire pas vous [illegible] Mussy? R Oui.

Vous étes à la production vous entendez? R Oui, monsieur.

Gagne-vous au piece? R Oui.

Aux 100.000 pieces? R Oui.

Sait-on que le taux au 100.000 pieces a été modifié depuis Mars? R Oui.

Les Mills Commission. Je crois comprendre que dès mais à cette heure et depuis, je veux Mr Mussy, et vous allez à la tête à l'heure.

[illegible]

Consient Lemieu, comme-tous l'ancien, est-ce que je ne lui pas Mr Lemieu? R Oui.

Que vous travaillez? R Oui.

Et son pas Mr Lemieu? R Oui.

Vous dites que Dora ou Viola une année la soie est devenue moins bonne? R C'est à dire, [illegible] Oui.

Q Aujourd'hui la soie est moins bonne? R Oui monsieur.

Q C'est à dire que vous faisiez moins de production? R Oui.

Q Parce que la soie est plus difficile à travailler? R C'est entendu.

Q Vous étiez en train de me dire que vous étiez payé aux 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q Combien aviez-vous dans ce temps là du 100.000 picks? R 100.000 picks, 12 lames, satin, on gagnait $1.40.

Q Est-ce encore le même nombre de lames que vous avez? R Oui.

Q Du 12 lames pareil? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Combien avez-vous maintenant du 100.000 picks? R $1.08.

Q $1.08, 12 lames, le 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous descendu de 32 sous tout d'un coup ou par étage? R Tout d'un coup.

Q Vers quelle époque remonte ce changement de tarif là? R Depuis l'hiver passé, on a arrêté à net, quand ils ont reparti, Monsieur Pinatel nous a fait demander, on était une vingtaine de weavers, il nous a dit: que si on voulait travailler sur le grand quart, il nous paierait, qu'on gagnerait tous le même prix, le même salaire que pour huit heures d'ouvrage par jours, les weavers de jour travaillaient huit heures.

Q Le quart de nuit, c'est le grand quart ça? R Oui.

Q C'est ce que vous appelez l' équipe de nuit? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous a dit Monsieur Pinatel,

Le Président: Le zone est moins bonne? R Oui monsieur.

Q. C'est à cette que vous tirez des conclusions?

R. Oui.

Q. Parce que la zone est plus difficile à travailler?

R. C'est exact.

Q. Vous avez en tête ce qu'on dit que vous avez payé aux 100.000 pieds? R Oui.

Q. Combien avez-vous dans ce temps à du 100.000 pieds? R 100.000 pieds, 12 lames, soit, on marque 1 pi.cu.

Q. Est-ce encore le même nombre de lames que vous avez? R Oui.

Q. Du la lames parfait? R Oui,monsieur.

Q. Combien avez-vous maintenant du 100.000 pieds? R 1.000.

Q. Il.06, 12 lames, le 100.000 pieds? R Oui.

Q. Avez-vous deux cent de 8x zone tout d'un coup ou par étapes? R Tout d'un coup.

Q. Vous qu'il évoque rapports de changement de tarif là? R Depuis l'hiver passé, on a arrêté à net, quand ils ont reporté, Monsieur Martel nous a fait demander, on avait une vingtaine de mesures, il nous a dit: une si on voulait travailler sur le grand coupé, il nous commandait, qu'on dépensait tous le même prix, le même salaire que pour huit heures d'ouvrage par jours, les ouvrers ne jour travaillaient huit heures.

Q. La coupe de nuit, c'est le grand coupé, n'est-ce pas?

R. Oui.

Q. C'est ce que vous appelez l' équipe de nuit?

R. Oui.

Q. Quelque fois vous l'AM dépensiez l'argent.

que si vous vouliez travailler sur le grand quart, vous feriez le même salaire que si vous travailliez sur le quart de huit heures? R C'est à dire, les weavers runnaient l'hiver dernier, ils runnaient quarante huit heures par semaine.

Q C'est à dire que les heures à un moment donné ont été modifiées? R Oui.

Q Les hommes au lieu de travailler cinquante-cinq heures, travaillaient quarante-huit heures?

R Oui, quarante-huit heures.

Q Trois équipes de quarante-huit heures chaque?

R Oui.

Q Ca s'est terminé quand ,a? R L'hiver passé.

Q Est-ce 44 ou 48 heures? R Quarante-huit heures par semaine.

Q Les trois équipes étaient de 48 heures?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce bien quarante-huit heures ou quarante-quatre heures? R Ils nous ont toujours dit que c'était quarante-huit heures.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q A six jours, huit heures? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'ils travaillaient le samedi après midi? R Ils rentraient à quatre heures et ils arrêtaient à minuit, et le dimanche ils rentraient à minuit et sortaient à huit heures le lundi matin.

Q Je prends pour acquit, que vous avez arrêté, et que Monsieur Pinatel vous a dit que si vous vouliez recommencer à travailler sur le grand quart, il vous paierait le même prix que ceux qui travaillaient huit heures? R Oui,travailler à long quarts.

que à vous voulez travailler sur le grand quart.

Pour ceux la même raison que si vous travailliez sur le quart de nuit-minuit? R. Oui, à cause, les nouveaux remplacent l'autre quarter. Ils travaillent quarante huit heures par semaine.

C'est à dire que les heures à un moment donné ont été modifiées? R. Oui.

Les hommes qui font du travailler ordinaire-ment, travaillent quarante-huit heures?

R. Oui, quarante-huit heures.

Trois équipes de quarante-huit heures chacun?

R. Oui.

Ca n'est terminé quand ?? R. L'hiver passé.

Est-ce 44 ou 48 heures? R. Quarante-huit heures par semaine.

Les trois équipes étaient de 48 heures?

R. Oui.

Par M.LL. CHRISTMAS : Est-ce bien quarante-huit heures de travail? R. Les nous ont toujours dit que c'était quarante-huit heures.

Par Mme. SMALLWOOD:

A six jours, huit heures? R. Oui.

Est-ce qu'ils travaillaient le second après midi? R. Ils restaient à partir d'une heure et demie (?) jusqu'à, et je commence (?) travaient à minuit et certaines à huit heure e la même année.

Je pensais pour aussi, que vous avez arrêté, et que maintenant jusqu'à vous a dit que si vous voulez recommencer à travailler sur le grand quart, si vous gagniez le même prix que ceux qui travail-laient huit heures? R. Oui, travailler à long quarts.

Q Avez-vous arrêté longtemps comme ça? R Une couple de semaines.

Q L'usine était complètement fermée? R Oui.

Q Et après un congé de deux semaines, Monsieur Finatel vous a invité et vous a fait cette communication? R Oui.

Q Que si vous vouliez recommencer à travailler, ce serait à condition que pour travailler de nuit, cinquante-cinq heures? R Il paierait le même salaire que les salaires des quarante-huit heures.

Q Voulez-vous dire le même taux ou le même montant de salaire? R Le même salaire que pour quarante-huit heures, le quart de quarante-huit heures, ils averageaient de $34.00 à $37.00 par quinze jours.

Q Vous êtes entré sur cet engagement là, que vous auriez le même salaire, que vous feriez la même paye que les gens qui travaillaient quarante-huit heures? R Oui.

Q Et vous dites que les gens qui travaillaient quarante-huit heures, faisaient $34.00 à $37.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Et vous, vous faisiez avant $35.00 à $36.00 avez-vous dit? c'est ça? R Oui, mais aujourd'hui on les a pas.

Q Aujourd'hui qu'est-ce que vous faites, actuellement? R Quand on average $28.00 à $32.00, on travaille plein temps.

Q Maintenant, au lieu de $35.00 à $36.00, c'est $28.00 à $32.00? R Oui.

Q Il y a une différence dans vos recettes, pour vous de $6.00 à $7.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Ca c'est ce que vous avez constaté? R Oui.

Q. Avez-vous effectué lui-même ledit [illegible] ?

R. Oui.

Q. Et après en avoir fait [illegible], [illegible] vous a dit cette conversation? R. Oui.

Q. Que si vous veniez vous coucher à travailler, on aurait à construire une pour travailler du bois, avez-vous-dire [illegible] R. Il pourrait le même ami que les animaux des [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Voulez-vous dire le même jour ou le même moment de soirée? R. Le même soirée que pour [illegible] [illegible], le coût de [illegible], il avait [illegible] de $34.00 à $37.00 par [illegible].

Q. Vous êtes entre sur cet engagement là, que vous aviez le même salaire, que vous faites la même chose que les gens qui travaillent [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous étiez que les gens qui [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] $34.00 à $37.00 par [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous, vous faisiez avant $4.00 à $4.00 [illegible]-vous dit c'est ça? R. Oui, mais [illegible] [illegible] on lui a pas.

Q. Maintenant [illegible]-ce que vous [illegible], actuellement? [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Le moment, au lieu de $35.00 à $35.00, c'est [illegible] à $40.00? R. Oui.

Q. Et [illegible] vous de $4.00 à $7.00 par [illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. [illegible] ?

Q Est-ce que ceci a coïncidé avec la diminution de tarif de $1.40 aux 100000 picks à $1.08 aux 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q C'est depuis que vous êtes payé ça, que votre salaire est tombé? R Oui.

Par M.le COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous travaillez combien d'heure par nuit?

R Je travaille de jour là.

Par MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quand vous faites une semaine de cinquante-cinq heures, qu'est-ce que vous avez comme salaire, $28.00 à $32.00 par quinzaine? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Pleine? R Oui.

Q Evidemment si vous ne travaillez que deux ou trois jours, c'est autre chose? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé à nous dire au sujet de la soie...

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Travaillez-vous tous les jours à plein temps?

R Non.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Combien de jours par semaine travaillez-vous sur la soie naturelle? R La semaine passée, j'ai travaillé trois jours et demi, cette semaine, on le sait pas.

Q Combien avez-vous retiré à votre dernière paye, le savez-vous? R J'ai travaillé six jours, j'ai retiré $14.52.

Q Vous avez travaillé six jours et avez gagné $14.52? R Oui.

Q Ca c'est votre dernière paye? R Oui, pour six jours.

Q. Est-ce que ceci a occasionné avec la diminution de tarif de $1.40 aux 100000 pieds à $1.38 aux 100,000 pieds? R. Oui.

Q. C'est depuis que vous avez été payé $, que votre salaire est tombé? R. Oui.

Par M. Lamontagne.

Q. Vous travaillez combien d'heures par nuit? R. Je travaille de jour M.

Par Mme Beaudoin:

Q. Quand vous faites une semaine de cinquante-cinq heures, qu'est-ce que vous avez comme salaire, $55.00 à $55.00 par quarante? R. Oui, mon salaire.

Q. Par quinzaine? R. Oui.

Q. Hiver? R. Oui.

Q. Evidemment si vous ne travaillez que deux ou trois jours, c'est autre chose? R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé à nous dire au sujet de la scie...

Par M. Lamontagne.

Q. Travaillez-vous tous les jours à plein temps? R. Non.

Par Mme Beaudoin.

Q. Combien de jours par semaine travaillez-vous sur la scie naturelle? R. La semaine passée, j'ai travaillé trois jours et demi, cette semaine, rien jusqu'ici.

Q. Combien avez-vous reçu à votre dernière paye, le savez-vous? R. J'ai travaillé six jours, j'ai reçu $[illegible].

Q. Vous avez travaillé six jours et avec payé $14.[illegible]? R. Oui.

Q. Le [illegible] jours-payé? R. Oui, pour vingt jours.

Q Vous rappelez-vous de votre paye précédente, la paye avant celle là, l'autre quinzaine?

R Alentour de $28.00 et quelque chose.

Q Pour quinze jours? R Non, pardon, je me trompe, je pense que j'avais une couple de jours de manque.

Q Vous rappelez-vous de la paye qui a précédé celle de $14.02, êtes-vous capable de me dire quelle paye vous avez eue?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Il a dit $28.00, mais il a travaillé la quinzaine moins deux jours.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q On me dit que c'est $24.83 pour quatre-vingt-seize heures, que vous avez eues? Vous ne gardez pas vos payes? R Je regarde le chèque, et ma femme va le faire changer.

Q De quelle façon êtes-vous payé? R Par des chèques.

Q Par chèques? R Oui.

Q Un chèque fait à votre nom? R Oui.

Q Recevez-vous une fiche avant d'être payé?

R Non.

Q Ou un document quelconque avant votre paye?

R Ils nous passent notre chèque, le paymaster nous donne notre chèque.

Q Avez-vous, depuis le temps que vous travaillez là, été l'objet de plusieurs diminutions de salaires, à plusieurs reprises? R On a été rebaissé une secousse, et ils ont sortis, ils l'ont remis.

Q Vous avez été baissé de combien? R De douze et demi pour cent.

Q Vers quelle date que ça remonte ça?

Vous rappelais-vous de votre pays précédente, la pays avant celle là, l'autre quelquefois?

Alors on de pas.00 et quelque chose.

Pour quelque jour? R Non, vraiment, je me trompe. Je pense que j'avais une courte de jours de congrès.

Vous rappelez-vous le pays qui a précédé celle de pas.00, êtes-vous capable de me dire quelle pays vous avez eue?

LAW R.LE COURTOIS. Il a dit pas.00, mais il a travaillé le quatrième moins deux jours.

PAR MRS. BEAUDOIN:

Q On me dit que c'est pas.00 pour quatre-vingts-soixante heures, que vous avez eues? Vous ne pouvez pas vous payer? R Je regrette le congrès, et ma femme va le faire ensemble.

Q De quelle façon êtes-vous payé? R Par un congrès.

Q Par congrès? R Oui.

Q Un congrès fait à votre mari? R Oui.

[illegible]

R Non.

[illegible]

Q Ou au paiement de ce congrès, le présenter [illegible] votre congrès.

Avez-vous, depuis le temps que vous travaillez là, eu l'ouvert de pas.00 diminution de salaire, à plusieurs reprises? R Je n'ai été réduit une seulement, et ils ont sortis, ils l'ont remis.

Vous avez été payés de congrès? R Ce congrès dure et sont pour cent.

Vous quelle date est ce que remonte ça?

R En 1934.

Q A l'année 1934? R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu douze et demi pour cent de moins?

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé qu'il vous a été rendu, à propos de quoi? R On a fait une grève.

Q Tous les employés ou seulement quelques uns?

R Tous.

Q Toute la boutique? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé comme résultat?

R On nous a remis notre 12½%.

Q C'est à dire que vous avez continué au même salaire qu'avant? R Oui.

Q Et cette diminution de $1.40 à $1.08 c'est arrivé quand? R L'hiver passé.

Q En 1935? R Oui.

Q Devons nous comprendre que depuis votre entrée en 1929, jusqu'à 1934, vous avez eu une diminution de salaire de 12½%, mais elle est pas restée? R Non.

Q Et il n'y a pas eu de changements depuis ce temps là? R Oui.

Q De cette période là de 1929 à ladate de la grève? R Non, il y a pas eu de changement.

Q La grève a eu lieu parce qu'on a annoncé une diminution de 12½%? R Oui.

Q C'était la raison de la grève? R Oui.

Q Sur les salaires? R Oui.

Q Et on vous a rendu votre 12½% ? R Oui.

Q Et on vous a remis au même salaire qu'avant?

R Oui.

Q Vous êtes resteà ce même salaire jusqu'à l'année passée, alors qu'on vous a mis à $1.08 le 100.000

R. Du jeu.

Q. A l'époque 1947? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez en tours et deux sur cent de marge?

R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé qu'il vous a été rendu à moins de cent? R. On a fait une grève.

Q. Vous les employés ou seulement quelques uns?

R. Tous.

Q. Toute la société? R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce qui est survenu comme résultat?

R. On doue à même de vos livres.

Q. Qu'est ce que vous avez constaté en même matière qu'avant? R. Oui.

Q. Et ce très diminution de ci.ci à ci.ci c'est survenu quand? R. L'hiver passé.

Q. En 1947? R. Oui.

Q. Devons nous comprendre qu'à mesure vous a entamé en lieu, jusqu'à 1948, vous avez eu des diminutions de salaire de 1947, mais elle est sur marge? R. Non.

Q. Et il n'y a pas eu de augmentations depuis ce temps-là? R. Oui.

Q. Je cite pendant là de 1948 à maintenant de la preuve: R. Mais il y a eu un augmentation.

Q. Le système a-t-il pour cause qu'on a commencé une diminution de 1947? R. Oui.

Q. Quelle la raison de la grève? R. Oui.

[illegible] R. Oui.

Q. Et on vous a rendu vos 1947? R. Oui.

Q. Et on vous a rendu au même salaire qu'avant? R. Oui.

Q. Votre étude rendue en même minute jusqu'à l'année passée, alors qu'on vous a mis à ci.ic la 100.000

5 10 15 20 25 30

picks? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des appareils enrégistreurs sur vos machines pour enrégistrer les picks?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Un cadran? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a un cadran pour l'homme de jour et un cadran pour l'homme de nuit? R Ca se trouve le même, il y a trois quarts...

Q Il y a des clefs sur le cadran, que l'employé fait partir, tourne? R Sur le premier shift, oui.

Q Quand il commence son travail? R Oui.

Q Il peut voir combien il a produit de picks?

R Oui,comment il a fait dans sa nuit, et quand on travaille de jour pareil.

Q Il n'a qu'à regarder sur son métier pour le savoir? R Oui.

Q Les 100000 picks sont notés par un employé?

R Oui.

Q Qui tient note de ça, qui relève ce que le cadran enrégistre? R Oui.

Q Qui est-ce? R Un monsieur Fortin, qui passe prendre les picks à tous les jours.

Q Un employé du bureau ou du département?

R Du bureau.

Q Un employé du bureau passe faire le relevé des cadrans? R Oui, il travaille à l'office, en bas, à la manufacture.

Q Etes-vous dans l'habitude de mesurer approximativement l'ouvrage que vous avez fait, pour savoir combien vous allez avoir de salaire? R Le soir on regarde ça, on regarde nos picks, on compte ça et on voit comment on a fait dans la journée.

pioxay? R Oui.

Q Sait-on qu'il y a des appareils ou dispositifs sur vos machines pour enregistrer les pioxay?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Un ascenseur? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Sait-on qu'il y a un ou deux sur l'espace de jour et un autre pour l'espace de nuit? R Ou le trouve le même, il y a trois quarts..

Q Il y a des clefs sur le ascenseur, que l'employé fait partir, toujours? R Sur le premier shift, oui.

Q Quand il commence son travail? R Oui.

Q Il peut vous montrer il a produit de pioxay?

R Oui,comment il a fait quand on fait, et quand on travaille de jour seul.

Q Il n'a qu'à regarder sur son meter pour le savoir? R Oui.

Q [illegible]

R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce tient note de ça, qui prouve ce que le ascenseur enregistre? R Oui.

Q Qui est-ce? R Un monsieur Morin, il passe toutes les pioxa à tous les jours.

Q Un employé du bureau ou à ascenseurs?

R Du bureau.

Q Un employé du bureau passe dans le moyen des ascenseur? R Oui, il travaille à l'office, en bas, à la manufacture.

Q Avez-vous dans l'habitude de prendre approximativement l'argent tout vous avez fait? Possibilité comment vous allez avoir de salaire? R Le soir on ouvre ça, on regarde nos pioxa, on compte ça si on veut savoir ce a fait cette semaine.

Q Vous connaissez le taux, vous savez combien vous avez, $1.08 pour 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que votre ouvrage varie vous? R C'est à dire qu'on a le six lames, avant ça ils payaient $1.20 le 100.000 picks.

Q Les moulins à six lames payaient $1.20?

R Oui.

Q Et maintenant? R $0.96.

Q Pendant que les douze lames descendaient de $1.40 à $1.08, les six lames passaient de $1.20 à $0.96? R Oui.

Q En avez-vous des six lames vous? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous de six lames? R Deux.

Q Deux douze lames et deux six lames? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Votre travail vous est mesuré à $1.08 le 100.000 picks et $0.96 le 100.000 picks? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que tout le travail que vous faites est payé au même prix, il y a pas de diminution dans les taux? R Non.

Q Vous travaillez sur de la marchandise courante, vous avez une marchandise qui ne varie pas beaucoup?

R Ils changent de warp, et ils nous mettent toujours un warp pareil.

Q Et c'est toujours le même prix? R C'est à dire qu'ils nous mettent le même nombre de lames sur le warp, supposons qu'on a un douze lames, ils nous reposent un douze lames encore.

Q Suivant la soie, le tissu de l'étoffe, il n'y a pas de changement? R Non, c'est toujours uni.

Q Vous travaillez dans l'étoffe uni? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Toujours la même sorte de soie? R Oui.

Vous connaissez le taux, vous savez combien vous avez, $1.38 pour 100.000 piastres. R Oui.

Dites-moi vos autres valeurs vous? R C'est à dire qu'on a le six lignes, avant ça ils payaient $1.25 le 100.000 piastres.

Les machines à six lignes payaient $1.25?

R Oui.

Et maintenant? R $0.95.

Savant que les deux lignes diminuement de $1.25 à $1.38, les six lignes payaient de $1.25 à $0.95? R Oui.

En avez-vous des six lignes vous? R Non.

Combien avez-vous de six lignes? R Deux.

Deux deux lignes et deux six lignes? R Oui, deux.

Votre travailleur est monté à $1.38 le 100.000 piastres et $0.38 le 100.000 piastres? R Oui.

Dites-moi que tout le travail que vous faites est payé au même prix. Il y a pas de distinction dans les taux? R Non.

Vous travaillez sur le métrage courant, vous avez des marchandises qui ne varie pas beaucoup? R Ils commencent au mètre, et ils deux mètres commencent au mètre petit.

Et c'est toujours à le même prix? R C'est à dire qu'ils deux mètres commencent de lignes au mètre, supposons qu'on a un deux lignes, ils deux commencent au petit deux mètres.

Suivant le voir, le tirage de l'encre, il n'y a pas de changement? R Non, c'est toujours uni.

Vous travaillez dans l'encre uni? R Oui, encre.

Encore le même sorte de encre? R Oui.

Q Ce qui vous intéresse c'est le prix aux 100.000 picks, et la facilité de travailler la soie?

R Oui.

Q La soie n'est pas toujours également facile à travailler? R Elle est bien difficile à travailler, elle est mure, c'est pas tout à fait la dernière classe, mais elle a quelque chose.

Q Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire pour l'ouvrier, quand la soie est difficile à travailler, est-ce que ça veut dire que la paye est moindre? R La paye est plus petit.

Q La paye est plus petite? R Oui,on travaille fort pour gagner moins cher,c'est ce qu'il y a.

Q Je comprends que la production de celui qui tisse est d'autant plus grande que son moulin est moins souvent arrêté? R Oui.

Q Il fait plus si la soie est résistante et se tisse bien? R Oui.

Q Si elle se tisse mal,le moulin arrête, et la paye arrête aussi? R Ca arrive pour le sur.

Q Maintenant, quatre moulins comme vous avez est-ce assez pour occuper un homme continuellement? R Oui,c'est entendu.

Q Dites le, je le sais pas, personne le sait à part de vous? R Oui,on a toujours un ou deux métiers d'arrêtés.

Q Vous avez toujours un ou deux métiers qui sont arrêtés? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que, ou autrement dit, un homme pourrait pas facilement prendre plus de métiers? R Que quatre, on en a assez de quatre, on en a plein notre capot.

Q Feriez-vous plus d'argent avec trois? R Si on avait trois, avec le même warp, on ferait plus sur trois que sur quatre.

Q Si la soie se tisse bien? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà eu moins que quatre métiers à cette filature là? R Non, je peux en avoir trois, mais je me ferais passer, on a déjà runné six métiers, aujourd'hui on en a rien que trois.

Q Aujourd'hui vous en opérez rien que trois?

R Oui.

Q Vous, aux Etats Unis, avez-vous tissé sur plus que quatre métiers? R Trentedeux.

Q Des automatiques? R Oui.

Q Ici ce ne sont pas des automatiques? R Non.

Q Peut on conduire aussi bien 32 automatiques que 4 non automatiques? R J'aime mieux 32 automatiques.

Q Faisiez-vous un salaire plus élevé là bas?

R On faisait $45.00 par semaine.

Q $45.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q A ce même métier la? R Oui.

Q En quelle année? R Partant de 1922 à 1928.

Q De 1922 à 1928? R Oui.

Q A quel endroit? R Manville, Rhode Island.

Q Pour quelle usine travailliez-vous, quel était le nom du propriétaire de l'usine. La compagnie comment s'appelait-elle? R On les appelait "Legging".

Q Quelle est la température qu'il fait ordinairement dans l'établissement, pendant que vous travaillez. Est-ce que la température est enregistrée?

R Ici?

Voulez-vous plus d'argent avec lequel à
ce jeu? Oui, avec le même mari, en tenant plus de
dames que ses joueurs.

Si l'on va à trois bœufs? Non.

Avez-vous déjà eu moins que quatre de trèfle à
cette fois-ci? Non, je pense en avoir
trois, mais je ne l'aurais gagner, on a déjà vu six
auparavant, autrement on en a rien eu trois.

Qui?

Non.

Vous, aux Xtale Club, avez-vous trouvé un plus
fin joueur?

Non.

Des automatiques? Oui.

Les ne se sont pas deux automatiques? Non.

Dites-moi vous les avez bien 52 automatiques
que à deux automatiques? Il n'y a même 52 auto-
matiques.

Trouvez-vous de quelque chose élevé là-bas?

Un dollars pas.00 par soirée.

$48.00 par semaine? Oui.

A ce même métier-là? Oui.

Du quelle année? Depuis de 1922 à 1929.

De 1929 à 1931? Oui.

Avez quelle sorte travailler-vous, quel
était le nom du propriétaire de l'endroit. Je demande
comment s'appelait-elle? Je les connais
"Mary".

Quelle est la température qu'il fait ordinaire-
ment dans l'établissement, pendant que vous travail-
lez. Est-ce que la température est assez élevée?

Pas.

Q Quelle température fait-il,le savez-vous?
R J'ai jamais regardé mais il fait chaud.
Q Il fait chaud? R Oui.
Q Dites le à la Cour, il fait chaud actuellement?
R Il fait plus chaud en dedans.
Q Est-ce plus chaud que le normal? R Pour ça, des escousses, c'est plus chaud que le normal.
Q Assez chaud pour faire souffrir, ou si c'est agréable? R On est obligé d'ouvrir les panneaux de chassis en haut.
Q Assez chaud pour être obligé de faire ouvrir les panneaux, les chassis en haut? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous avez travaillé cet avant midi,n'est-ce pas?
R Oui.
Q C'était pas très chaud? R Non,avant midi, ça avait du bon sens, hier par exemple c'était curieux, on a rasé de pleumer.
Q Quand vous avez gagné $45.00 par semaine, aux Etats Unis, vousgagniez ça avant de venir ici?
R Oui, quand ça arrêté, ça arrêté à net, si ça avait continué on aurait resté là bas.
Q Une compagnie qui vous payait $45.00 par semaine, a fait faillite? R Ordinairement, ils payaient de même dans ce temps là.
Q Cette compagnie a cessé ses affaires? R Oui.
Q C'est pour ça que vous êtes venu ici? R Oui.

Par M.le COMMISSAIRE: Voulez-vous merépéter ça?
R Monsieur m'a demandé s'ils donnaient encore ça, j'ai dit que ça avait baissé, mais ils gagnent plus chers que nous autres encore.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q J'ai compris que vous aviez dit que la compagnie

Quelle température fait-il, le savez-vous?

R. Il faisait quarante mais il fait froid.

Il fait froid.

Mais là à la Cour, il était chaud actuellement

Il fait plus froid en dedans.

Est-ce plus froid ou le contraire?

Les chemises, c'est plus comme ça à l'usage.

Avez-vous fait faire vos effets, ou si c'est

Ensuite? R. On est obligé d'avoir les pardessus

dessus en haut.

Alors ceux pour être obligés de faire ouvrir les

pardessus, les dessus en haut? R. Oui.

Les gros lainages.

Vous avez travaillé cet hiver chez,l'ouvrage?

R. Oui.

C'était pas très chaud? R. Non,avec moi, je

avait du bon bois, bien par exemple c'était ordinaire,

on a pas de plomber.

Quand vous avez reçu $18.00 par semaine, aux

états-Unis, vous payiez-vous vous-mêmes?

R. Oui, quand je suis allé, je restée à moi, si je

avait travaillé on serait rester là bas.

Une compagnie qui vous paye $18.00 par semaine,

c'est malaisé? R. Pendant l'hiver, ils payaient

la même chose que tu dis là.

Avez-vous eu beaucoup de malaise? R. Non.

C'est pas que vous êtes vous-mêmes? R. Oui.

Sur le contradictoire: Voulez-vous répéter ce qu'

R. Mon mari m'a demandé s'il pouvait travailler ou pas,

j'ai dit que je avait malade, mais il m'a répondu plus

chaud que nous autres encore.

Sur Être LAMOUR?

R. Je pensais que vous avez dit le contraire.

qui vous payait $45.00 par semaine, elle a cessé de faire affaires? R Ils ont arrêté une secousse, ils ont arrêté deux ou trois mois, et ils ont repartis.

Q Vous êtes venu ici quand cettecompagnie a arrêté?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q C'est parce qu'ils avaient plus d'ouvrage à $45.00 par semaine que vous êtes venu ici?

R Oui.

Q Dans les premiers temps, vous étiez inspecteur, pendant quelques année ? R J'ai arrivé par ici, j'ai weavé pas tout à fait un an, ils m'ont mis poseur de smash, j'ai weavé pas tout à fait un an, et ils m'ont mis poseur de smash, et ils m'ont mis inspecteur.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été inspecteur, inspecteur de la soie? R Oui,de la soie sur les métiers, je pense que je dois avoir étédeux ans ou deux ans et demi.

Q C'est à cette époque là que vous travailliez douze heures la nuit,quand vous étiez inspecteur?

R On travaillait plus de temps que ça.

Q Pas plus que douze heures par jour? R On travaillait le samedi soir jusqu'à minuit.

Q De six heures à minuit? R On rentrait le dimanche soir à aller au lundi matin.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous commenciez le dimanche à minuit?

R Oui,monsieur.

PAR MTRE LANCOT.

Q Vous travailliezle dimanche soir? R Oui, à minuit.

Q Et le samedi soir de six heures à minuit?

Q Oui.

Q Ca faisait six heures à la fois? R Oui.

Q Vous reveniezle dimanche soir à minuit?

R Oui, jusqu'à sept heures le matin.

Q Ca faisait pas une nuit continue, ça faisait un travail interrompu, six heures et sept heures, espacées par une journée? R Le soir, quand on rentrait, on rentrait à sept heures le soir, dans la semaine, on sortait le lendemain matinà sept heures, on avait une demie heure pour prendre le lunch et pour aller tirer une touche.

Q C'est pas quand vous étiez inspecteur ça?

R Oui.

Q Dans les autres métiers vous avez pas travaillé douze heures? R Non.

Q Quand vous faisiez du tissage? R Non, c'est à dire quand on travaille la nuit, de sept heures le soir à sept heures le lendemain matin.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez dans le temps que vous étiez inspecteur, après ce temps là?

R Poseur de smach et inspecteur, c'est encore vers le même temps.

Q Travailliezvous les mêmes heures? R De sept heures à minuit, une demie heure pour prendre le lunch et tirer une touche.

Q C'est quand vous étiez inspecteur ça?

R Oui,monsieur.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Dans les autres métiers, vous avez jamais travaillé plus que douze heures,quand vous faisiez du tissage? R Non, c'est à dire quand on travaille la nuit, de 7 heures le soir à 7 heures

Q. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez trouvé six bouteilles à la fois ?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous revendiquez diamants sont à madame ?

R. Oui, jusqu'à ce que vous le mettiez.

Q. Et vous avez une cuit ensuite, et vous avez trouvé quelques, six bouteilles et vous avez trouvé quelques, approuvé par madame ? R. Oui, quand on revient, on revient à sept heures le soir, quand la semaine, on apporte le lessivage matin vers sept heures on avait une petite pour prendre le linge et pour aller tirer une bouteille.

Q. Et vous, quand vous étiez interrogé, et

R. Oui.

Q. Dans les autres maisons vous avez eu travaillé depuis longtemps ? R. Non.

Q. Quand vous faisiez du travail ? R. Non, c'est à dire quand je travaille la nuit, je sort le lait à sept heures le soir.

Q. Et vous avez trouvé six bouteilles ?

R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez trouvé six bouteilles, et vous avez trouvé quelques, après de temps là ?

R. Après le lessivage et interrogé, c'est encore vers le même temps.

Q. Premièrement les mêmes chemins ? R. Le soir vers à sept, une semaine après vous prenez le linge et tirer une bouteille.

Q. C'est quand vous étiez interrogé, et

R. Oui, certainement.

Mr. LANDRY.

Q. Dans les autres maisons, vous avez travaillé longtemps ? R. Non, c'est à dire quand je travaille la nuit, de 7 heures le soir à 7 heures

le lendemain matin.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez dans ce temps là, est-ce que vous étiez inspecteur ou tisseur?

R Poseur de smach.

PAR MTRE LANGTOT.

Q Mais dans les autres métiers vous avez jamais travaillé plus que douze heures, quand vous faisiez du tissage? R Ca fait des heures de7heures le soir à 7 heures le matin, le samedi soir on rentrait à 7 heures, et on sortait à minuit,et le dimanche soir on rentrait à minuit on sortait à 7 heures du matin.

Q Pendant que vous étiez inspecteur vous gagniez $22.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q On vous donnait une heure pour manger, et vous on vous payait, on comptait votre temps, n'est-ce pas, comme du travail? R C'est à dire qu'on était à la semaine.

Q Pendant le temps que vous avez été inspecteur vous retiriez $22.00 par semaine? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Alors il a été rétrogradé?

PAR MTRE LANGTOT. Il a changé d'occupation.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Etes-vous venu des Etats Unis directement ici pour travailler? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous déjà habité Louiseville avant de venir travailler ala filature ici? R Non.

Q Comment êtes-vous venu des Etats Unis pour travailler ici? Qui vous a suggéré de venir ici?

R Je suis venu en promenade à Maskinongé, et je suis venu voir ici, pour faire un tour, à la shop, et on s'est engagé.

Q Est-ce que ça fonctionnait à ce moment là,

Le Président demande:

LA LOI CONSERVATRICE

Qu'est-ce que vous avez dénoncé hier en vous levant là,

qu'est-ce que vous avez trouvé de plus important ou l'essentiel

vous avez de saisir.

MR. MORS LAVIGUE.

Mais vous l'en entendu vous avez pour une

partie é plus que comme nous, quand vous parlez

de l'essentiel ? Je fait des autres différences le sont

7 heures le matin, le samedi soir ou le vendredi à

7 heures, et on voulait à matin, et le dimanche vous

vous rentrait à midi ou soirée à 7 heures et matin.

Pourquoi que vous avez trop peur vous commencer

pour samedi? R Oui.

Si vous commencé une heure pour manger, et vous

vous payait, on commencé votre temps, n'est-ce

pas, comme en trop lit? R C'est à cela qu'on veut

le commencer.

Maintenant le temps que vous avez vu laissé

vous travailler pour samedi? R Oui.

MR. P.E. LAMBERT. Alors il a été responsable

pour votre machine. Il a changé l'opération.

MR. MORS LAVIGUE:

Pour travailler? R Oui.

Avez-vous déjà mené Lumsville avant de venir

travailler sur Thurlow lot? R Non.

Connaît-vous bien Lumsville mieux que Thur-

low lot? Par vous a employé de venir lot?

R Je sais vous en commencé à Beaminsville, et

je sais vous v.r lot, par rapé du tout, à la vous

et on s'est compris.

Est-ce que vous travaillait à se comme là.

est-ce que l'usine marchait à ce moment là? R Oui.

Q Depuis janvier 1936, vous avez pas eu d'autres changement de salaire, et vous avez dit que la diminution s'était opérée l'automne passée, est-ce l'automne passée ou au jour de l'an, qu'on vous a mis de $1.40 à $1.08? R C'est l'hiver passé, après les fêtes, quand ils ontchangé, ils nous ont mis weavers...

Q Mais la diminution de $1.40 à $1.08 le 100000 picks, est-ce que ce n'est pas l'automne passé ,vers la Toussaint? R Non,l'hiver passé, apres les fêtes.

Q Au jour de l'an, à peu près dans janvier?

R Autour de là.

Q Y a-t-il eu d'autres changements depuis ce temps là, y a-t-il eu une nouvelle modification à part celle là? R Non.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous avez été augmenté depuis janvier 1936, vous avez eu une augmentation? Est-ce que vous n'avez pas été augmenté depuis janvier 1936? R Pas moi.

Q Est-ce que les employés n'ont pas étéaugmentés, depuis janvier 1935? R En 1935 on a été augmenté.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q En 1935, vous avez eu une augmentation de combien. R Celui qui sortait la meilleure ouvrage, avait un bonus.

Q Les ouvriers recevaient un bonus si leur ouvrage était bien classé? R Oui.

Q Un bonus de combien? R Des fois, ils frappaient $2.00, $3.00 par quinze jours.

Q Est-ce que ça tombait ordinairement sur le même ou sur un autre de temps à autre? R Ça tombait sur l'un et ça tombait sur l'autre.

mêmes qu'à l'égard mentionné à ce moment là? R. Oui.

Q. Après le jugement, vous avez pris en considération le relaté, et vous avez fait la déclaration à l'égard comme quoi, est-ce l'automne passé, est-ce l'automne passé ou au jour de l'an, qu'on vous a mis ce qui à qui? R. C'est l'hiver passé, après les élections. Quand les ontariens, ils sont ont mis ...

Q. Dans la déclaration de 21.40 à 21.50 le 10 juillet, est-ce que ce n'est pas l'automne passé, vers le Septembre? R. Non, l'hiver passé, après les élections.

Q. Au jour de l'an, il est pas dans janvier?

R. Même ce là.

Q. Il y a-t-il de différence entre ces deux dates là, y a-t-il de différence entre ces deux dates à peut celle là? R. Non.

Pas de doute?

Vous avez été présent quand Perrault 1947, vous avez eu une représentation à ce-ce que vous n'avez pas été présente lorsque Perrault a dit? R. Pas du.

Q. Est-ce que les enfants n'ont pas témoignés, de la janvier 1948? R. Je crois que n'est sûrement.

Q. Pas sûrement?

Q. Je crois. Vous avez eu une représentation de ce-ci. R. Cela qui existait en contradiction avec ...

Après le jugement.

Q. Les certains documents au bureau si leur ou-vrage a été clos alors? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez, je crois, les documents 20.40, 20.30 une quinze jours.

Q. Est-ce que ça tombait ordinairement sur le même ou sur un autre un temps à autre? R. Ça tombait sur l'un et le lundi sur l'autre.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous appelez du bon ouvrage, voulez-vous dire que vous ne faites pas ordinairement du bon ouvrage, ou que vous pouvez faire du meilleur ouvrage, en y mettant de la bonne volonté?

R Celui qui allait pas voir de soir à la table.

Q Celui dont le travail n'était pas maltraité à l'inspection? R Oui.

Q Ce que vous appelez aller voir la table, c'est d'être appelé au département de l'inspection, pour vous faire montrer une pièce de soie que vous avez faite et présentant un certain nombre de défectuosités?

R Oui.

Q Celui dont la soie n'était pas critiquée à l'inspection, c'est celui là qui reçoit le bonus?

R Oui.

Q Ou qui n'est pas trop critiqué du moins? R Oui.

Q Un bonus de $2.00 à $3.00? R Ca allait à $5.00, mais pas souvent à $5.00.

Q Par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q C'est ça qu'était l'augmentation? R Oui.

Q L'avez-vous touché vous le bonus? R Non.

Q Sont-ils nombreux d'après vous ceux qui ont eu le bonus? R Il y en a une quinzaine qui l'ont eu.

Q A répétition ou une fois depuis un an?

R Une fois.

Q L'augmentation, ça aurait été de $2.00 à $3.00 dans une année? R Oui.

Q Ca date de quand ça, du jour de l'an 1935?

R Oui? de 1934 à 1935.

Q Est-ce que ça existe encore le bonus? R Non.

Q ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

Le Président - Vous avez vos bons volants. Et bon ouvrage, voulez-vous dire que vous ne faites pas ordinairement de bon ouvrage, ou que vous pouvez faire davantage, en y mettant de la bonne volonté?

R. Mais non, mais vous avez le mais à la main.

Mais avez-vous l'intention de mettre des meilleurs à l'inspection?

R. Oui.

Ce que vous appelez alors vous la tasse, c'est d'être moins du département de l'inspection, pour faire des [illegible] ce sale que vous avez [illegible] en certain nombre de [illegible]?

R. Oui.

Mais dont la mais n'avait pas antérieur à l'inspection, c'est cette là qui reçoit le bonnet.

R. Oui.

Ou qui n'est pas trop [illegible] ou ne vaut R. Oui.

Un bonnet de $6.00 à $6.00? R. Un allant à $6.00, mais ces nouveau à $6.00.

Le Président - R. Oui.

Y'avez un [illegible] l'inspection? R. Non.

L'avez-vous donné vous la bonnet? R. Non.

Avez-vous connaissance d'aucun cas qui ait [illegible] la bonnet? R. Il y a eu quelque cas [illegible] que [illegible].

A [illegible] [illegible] mais depuis un [illegible] [illegible].

L'année passée, vous avez été de $6.00 à $6.00 [illegible]? R. Oui.

Ce bonnet de quand $6, on dit de l'un [illegible]? R. Je leur à [illegible].

Avez-vous que vous avez encore le bonnet? R. Non.

Il le [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

BERTRAND HOULE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par Mtre BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre occupation? R J'enfile les navettes.

Q Quel âge avez-vous? R Dix-huit ans.

Q Dans quel département êtes-vous? R Dans la weave room.

Q Chez les tisseurs? R Oui.

Q Vous mettez les navettes dans les moulins? R Dans les magazines.

Q C'est ce qu'on a appelé ailleurs les "battery hands"? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pour que les navettes se succèdent automatiquement dans les métiers et que les tisseurs ne perdent pas de temps? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ça? R Un an.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous au moulin? R Trois ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ça? R J'étais sur les winders et sur les machines à féline.

Q Quel est votre salaire actuellement? R $15.00 par quinzaine.

Q Etes-vous à salaire fixe? R On ne le sait pas comment ils nous paye.

Q Vous ne savez pas combien ils vous payent? R Non.

Q Retirez-vous toujours $14.00 ou moins des fois? R Des fois $16.00, $14.00, $15.00, $12.00, $13.00, ça dépend.

Q Mais il vous semble que $14.00 c'est votre moyenne? R Oui.

Q Des fois vous retirez moins et des fois vous retirez plus? R Oui.

Q Quel est votre contremaitre vous? R Monsieur Mandeville.

Q Lui avez-vous déjà demandé sur quelle base vous étiez payé? R Non.

Q Vous lui en avez pas parlé? R Non.

Q Et il vous l'a jamais dit? R Non.

Q Quand vous êtes entré à l'emploi de la compagnie, qui vous a confié le travail que vous faites de remplir les navettes? R Perrins.

Q Est-ce qu'il vous a dit Monsieur Perrins, ce que ça vous paierait ce métier là? R Non.

Q Vous travailliez où avant? R Sur la filine.

Q Qu'est-ce que ça vous donnait ça? R $23.00 par quinze jours.

Q Etiez-vous à salaire fixe? R Je faisais 159 heures par quinze jours, pour $23.00.

Q Quel était votre contremaitre là? R Monsieur Tanguay.

Q Ca vous faisait des journées de 13 à 14 heures? R 13 heures, je rentrais à six heures le soir et je sortais à 6 heures le matin, on avait une demie heure à minuit, jusqu'à minuit et demi.

Q 13 heures par jour pour six jours? R Oui.

Q Et vous sortiez à 7 heures du matin? R Oui.

Q Travailliez-vous tout le temps pendant que vous étiez à la filature, aviez-vous de l'ouvrage tout le temps ou si vous aviez des moments de repos?

R Tout le temps tant qu'on était capable d'en faire.

Q. Mais il vous semble que M.O. c'est votre employeur? R. Oui.

Q. Et vous avez obtenu du sang en faisant des notices pour? R. Oui.

5 Q. Vous avez votre contremaître vous? R. Monsieur [illegible].

Q. Lui avez-vous déjà demandé par quelle cause vous étiez payé? R. Non.

Q. Vous lui en avez non parlé? R. Non.

Q. Et il vous l'a jamais dit? R. Non.

10 Q. Lorsque vous étiez mêlé à l'emploi de la compagnie, pas vous a accordé le travail que vous faites de nouvelle? R. Parfaite.

Q. Y-a-t-il vous a dit [illegible] [illegible], ou cela ça vous permettait de rester là? R. Non.

15 Q. Vous travaillez à présent? R. Sur la ligne.

Q. N'est-ce pas, je vous demande ça? R. M.O. [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Allez-vous à salaire fixe? R. Je travaille les heures à par quinze [illegible] pour [illegible].

20 Q. Quel était votre contremaître là? R. Monsieur [illegible].

Q. Ce vous [illegible] que [illegible] de la à la [illegible]? R. Le [illegible], je [illegible] à [illegible] le [illegible] la [illegible] à [illegible] le [illegible], on avait une [illegible] heure à minuit, [illegible] à minuit et demi.

25 Q. Le matin, par jour [illegible] le jour? R. Oui.

Q. Il vous a [illegible] à 7 heures du matin? R. Oui.

Q. Travaillez-vous tout le temps pendant que vous [illegible] à la fabrique, avez-vous de l'ouvrage [illegible] [illegible]?

30 R. Tout le temps tant qu'on [illegible] [illegible], j'en [illegible].

Q Ca consistait en quoi votre travail?

R A faire des bobines pour les métiers.

Q Vous aviez un moulin qui faisait des bobines?

R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous plus qu'une structure? R Trois, quatre.

Q Vous aviez combien de bobines pas établi, comme ça? R Dix.

Q Alors vous faisiez 30 à 40 bobines à la fois?

R Oui.

Q Votre travail consistait à remplir les bobines, et à casser le fil, quand il se casse? R Oui.

Q Vous dites que vous faisiez ça pendant treize heures de temps? R Oui.

Q Sans arrêt? R Sans arrêt, à minuit on avait une demie heure.

Q Pour manger? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que votre contremaitre vous poussait sur l'ouvrage? R Il nous poussait, quand on arrêtait, il nous disait de se dépêcher.

Q Peut on dire que vous aviez trop d'ouvrage pour un homme? R On était engagé pour travailler ça fait qu'on travaillait.

Q Et vous aviez $23.00 par quinze jours pour ça?

R Oui.

Q Pour 159 heures? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, vous gagnez dites-vous à peu près $14.00 à $15.00 par quinze jours? R Oui.

Q Et vous ne savez pas la base de votre salaire?

R Non.

Q On vous l'a jamais dit que vous étiez paye suivant le salaire des tisseirs, suivant la production

des tisseurs, que les battery hands étaient payés suivant la production des tisseurs? R Les boss nous l'ont jamais dit, les employés le disent, mais ils ne le savent pas eux autres mêmes.

Q Avez-vous déjà comparé votre paye avec celle du tisseur, quand vous aviez une grosse quinzaine de $16.00, si ça correspondant à sa grosse paye ou à votre petite pay, ou si votre petite paye correspondait à sa grosse paye? R J'ai jamais demandé leurs payes.

Q Avez-vous remarqué si votre grosse paye à vous correspondait à sa grosse pay? R Des deux fileurs, un retirait une grosse paye et l'autre une petite, ça dépend.

Q Combien êtes-vous qui font ce que vous faites là, vous alimentez rien que deux tisseurs? R Oui.

Q Ils ont chacun quatre métiers vos gens?

R Huit.

Q Vous alimentez 16 métiers comme ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez deux tisseur et chaque tisseur a deux métiers? R J'ai 14 métiers moi.

Q Il y a combien de bobines par métiers où il faut placer les navettes? R Trois ou quatre, quand elles sont pas brisées.

Q Dans la batterie combien pouvez-vous en mettre?

R Si elles étaient pleines, on en rentrerait une quinzaine.

Q Est-ce que c'est pas votre ouvrage ça?

R Il y en a pas 15 dedans.

Q Pourquoi? R Parce qu'ils en mettent pas dedans.

Q Ce n'est pas vous qui êtes chargé de les mettre?

des travaux, que les ouvriers seront payés suivant le nombre des tirages? R. Les tirages sont d'environ 600, les ouvriers le disent, cela ne le savent pas aux moines mêmes.

Q. Aussitôt qu'on a vu que les ouvriers du tirage, nous avons mis une pioche dans ce dio.30, si ce correspondant à ce groupe payé ou à votre petite pay, ou si votre petite paye correspondait à ce groupe payé? R. C'est jamais comme de leurs paye.

Q. Avez-vous remarqué si votre pioche payé à vous correspondait à quelque pay? R. Ces deux filles se ressemblent en grosse mais si l'année les mêmes, à dépend.

Q. Comment êtes-vous qui t'est ce que vous faites là, vous climentez rien que ces tirages? R. Oui.

Q. Il est onzeur [illegible] motions vos yeux?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous climentez 15 machines comme ça? R. Oui, comment.

Q. Vous avez deux tranchet et chaque tirages à deux moteur? R. C'est 16 machines mot.

Q. Il y a combien de couleurs par machine où il faut piocher les navetteur? R. Pioche ou quatre, quand elles sont vos couleurs.

Q. Dans la matinée combien pour-vous en avoir? R. Si elles étaient pleines, on en ramènerait une quarante.

Q. Ont-ce que c'est pas voiturettes ça? R. Il y en a pas 15 comme.

Q. Pourquoi? R. Parce que c'est ça on mettent des-sus.

Q. Ce n'est pas vous qui êtes chargé de les mettre?

R Quand il n'y en a pas on ne peut pas les mettre dedans.

Q Parce qu'il y en a pas de préparé? R Non.

Q Vous êtes bien disposé à les mettre, mais vous en avez pas? R On en a pour les fournir un peu.

Q Mais pas assezpour emplir les batteries d'avance? R Non.

Q Vous en mettiez trois ou quatre,elles se dépensent, et vous revenez en mettre troisou quatre autres?

R Oui.

Q Vous en mettriez 15, si vous les aviez à votre disposition? R Oui, et on ferait le tour sans revenir.

Q C'est ce qui vous tient comme une navette, vous, parce que vous n'avez pas assez de navettes? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous subi une diminution de salaire à l'occasion du jour de l'an, ou à peu près, avez-vous constaté si votre salaire a changé? R Ca été le même, mais avant on travaillait huit heures, là je travaille plus et je retire pareil.

Q La diminution de salaire vous a frappé comme ça, c'est à dire jusque vers quel temps avez-vous travaillé huit heures? R Avant le jour de l'an.

Q Vous étiez sur l'équipe de huit heures? R Oui.

Q Aujourd'hui vous travaillez combien d'heures dites-vous? R Je rentre à six heures le soir, et je sors à 5½ hrs le matin.

Q Ca fait 11½ heures,moins une demie heure pour manger? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez onze heures? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez toute la nuit? R Oui,cinq nuits par semaine.

Quand il n'y en a pas on ne peut pas les mettre ensemble.

Parce qu'il y en a pas de respect M. Lon.

Vous êtes bien disposé à les mettre, sans vous en avoir peur ? Je ne pense pas [illegible] du [illegible] mais du massacre qu'il les [illegible] s'é-vadée ? Non.

Vous en mettez trois ou quatre, [illegible] et vous [illegible] quatre [illegible]

Non.

Vous en mettrez 12, et vous les mettez à votre ca-[illegible] ? Oui, et on [illegible] le tour [illegible] [illegible].

C'est ce qui [illegible] comme [illegible], vous [illegible] pas vous m'avez [illegible] ? Non.

Est-ce que une [illegible] de [illegible] à l'occasion du jour de l'an, ou à [illegible], avez-vous [illegible] votre [illegible] ? Je [illegible] le [illegible], mais avec un [illegible], il y a [illegible] [illegible] et [illegible].

La [illegible] de [illegible] vous [illegible] [illegible] c'est à dire [illegible] vous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] avant le jour de l'an.

Vous [illegible] par l'[illegible] ? Non.

Angleterre vous [illegible] ? Non.

[illegible] ? Je [illegible] à [illegible] [illegible], il [illegible] à la [illegible] la [illegible].

Je [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ? Oui.

Vous [illegible] [illegible] ? Non.

Vous [illegible] [illegible] ? A [illegible] [illegible] par [illegible].

Q Alors vous travaillez onze heures? R Oui.

Q Ça vous fait 55 heures? R Oui.

Q Prenez vous votre heure pour manger, ou une demie heure? R Pas une heure, une demie heure, nous autres on commence quand les weavers commencent.

Q Vous êtes obligés de suivre vos weavers? R Oui.

Q Si vos weavers prenaient une heure vous prendriez une heure? R Oui.

Q Comme ils prennent une demie heure vous prenez une demie heure? R Oui, quand j'y est pas ils viennent me chercher.

Q Et vous travaillez 55 heures? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez à dire que vous aviez le même salaire quand vous faisiez la semaine de quarante heures? R Six jours, on commençait le lundi soir et on travaillait le samedi soir.

Q Vous faisiez six jours de huit heures, ça faisait quarante-huit heures? R Oui.

Q Maintenant vous travaillez cinquante-cinq heures et ça paye pareil? R Oui.

Q C'est ce que vous avez constaté? R Oui.

Q Seulement on vous a pas annoncé vous, qu'ils vous diminuaient de salaire de tant? R Ils l'ont dit aux weavers.

Q Et ça fait pareil? R Oui.

Q Vous personne vous l'a dit? R Non.

Q Vous vous en êtes pas informé non plus? R Non.

Q Vous l'avez pas demandé? R Non.

Q Quel est le nom de vos tisseurs, que vous alimentez? R Albani Clermont et Raymond Leblanc.

Q. Alors vous travailles comme boiteux? R. Oui.

Q. Ca vous fait 55 heures? R. Oui.

Q. Prenez vous votre heure pour manger, ou une demie heure? R. Une heure, une demie heure, nous avons on commence quand les weavers

5 commencent.

Q. Vous travaillez le samedi vous aussi? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous weavez pendant une heure vous prendrez une heure? R. Oui.

Q. Comme ils prennent une demie heure vous prenez

10 une demie heure? R. Oui, quand j'y suis pas ils viennent me chercher.

Q. Et vous travaillez le samedi? R. Oui.

Q. Vous étes à dire que vous avez la même paie quand vous faites la semaine de quarante

15 heures? R. Six jours, on commence le lundi soir et on travaillait le samedi soir.

Q. Vous faisiez six jours de huit heures, ça faisait quarante-huit heures? R. Oui.

Q. Maintenant vous travaillez cinquante-cinq heures et ça vaut pareil? R. Oui.

20 Q. C'est ce que vous avez compris? R. Oui.

Q. Seulement on vous a pas annoncé vous, qu'il vous limitaient de semaine de trente? R. Ils l'ont dit aux hommes.

Q. Et ça fait pareil? R. Oui.

25 Q. Vous pouvez vous l'a dit? R. Non.

Q. Vous vous en étes pas informé mon ami?

R. Non.

Q. Vous l'avez pas demandé? R. Non.

Q. Quel est le nom de vos tisserds, que vous vous

30 connaissez? R. Albert Clement et Raymond Leblanc.

Leblanc.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous alimentez ces deux ouvriers là? R Oui, ça fait cinq mois.

Q Vous avez jamais constaté si leurs payes à eux deux, si ça coïncidait avec votre paye, vous avez dit que un d'eux faisait une grosse paye?

R Oui, Clermont.

Q Ils travaillent sur le même ouvrage, le même genre d'ouvrage? R Lui a 10 métiers, avec deux, l'autre empli les autres.

Q L'ouvrier Clermont est alimenté en partie par un autre battery hand comme vous? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANGTOT.

Q Qui est votre contremaitre qui prend les notes de travail, de votre travail, pour figurer votre paye?

R Je le sais pas.

Q Vous êtes au fait qu'il y a une mesure sur les métiers où vous travaillé, une machine qui mesure les picks, un cadran? R Oui.

Q Vous avez vu ce cadran là? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous au courant de ce que c'est qu'un 1000 picks? R Je connais les cadrans.

Q Vous êtes chargeur de batterie, vous, d'après les informations que j'ai, vous êtes payé de jour 14 cts par 1000 picks et la nuit 15 cts par 1000 picks. Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de ça?

R On me l'a jamais dit à moi.

Q Vous en êtes-vous déjà informé? R C'est vous qui me le dites là.

Q Est-ce que vous ne saviez pas que votre salaire était en proportion du nombre de 1000 picks, que les métiers que vous aviez à charger faisait? C'est le travail d'une petite fille que vous faites là,

blanc.

Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que vous alimentez des deux ouvertures là? - Oui, ça fait cinq mois.

Vous avez jamais essayé à une ouverture, ou je [illegible] seule, vous avez fait que un d'eux faisait une grosse [illegible]? - Non, [illegible].

Ils travaillent sur le même ouvrage. Le même ouvrage d'ouvrage? - Oui à 12 mètres, avec deux, l'autre omgil les autres.

L'ouvrier [illegible] est alimenté en partie par [illegible] - Oui.

Par nous [illegible].

Qui est votre contremaître qui [illegible] les [illegible] ouvrages, pour figurer voir ne pas? - Je le sais pas.

Vous êtes si sûr qu'il y a une [illegible] sur les [illegible] vous [illegible], une [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. - Oui.

Vous avez vu ce qu'on vient là? - Oui.

Mais-vous en [illegible] de ce que c'est qu'un [illegible]? - Je connais les [illegible].

Vous êtes une peur de [illegible], vous, d'après la [illegible] que j'ai, vous êtes [illegible] de jour à une [illegible] 1000 pieds et la nuit là [illegible] 1000 pieds. Avez-vous déjà [illegible] [illegible] de [illegible]? - Je ne l'ai jamais dit à moi.

Vous en êtes-vous déjà [illegible] à [illegible] vous qui [illegible] là [illegible].

Est-ce que vous ne savez pas que votre [illegible] [illegible] de 1000 pieds, que [illegible] [illegible] que vous avez à [illegible] [illegible] travail d'une petite fille que vous [illegible] à.

charger les batteries, prendre les bobines et vous allez les porter, vous êtes commissionnaire?

R Le machement que je fait, c'est pareil comme un homme.

Q Ca consiste à prendre des bobines et à aller les porter à un endroit prêt à les recevoir?

R Il faut que je les mette dans le magasine, je travaille tout le temps, j'arrête pas.

Q Le tisseur lui tisse ce fil là qui est sur les bobines? R Oui.

Q C'est un travail de commissionnaire, de prendre une bobine et de la porter dans un endroit? Y a-t-il une manière spéciale de faire ça?

R Après chaque métier il y a un magasine.

Q Il y a une batterie après chaque métier?

R Oui.

Q Combien ça prend de temps à apprendre ce métier là? R Une heure.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Expliquez donc en quoi consiste cet ouvrage. Où prenez-vous les navettes? R Quand le métier les doffe, elles tombent dans une boite de féline, il y a une planche là, je prends les bobines, je les mets dans la navette, et je la remet dans le magasine.

Q Pour nourrir 14 machines, combien ça prend de temps pour faire un tour, les alimenter toutes, les quatorze? R J'ai jamais regardé ça, quand j'ai fini d'un bout elles sont prêtes à l'autre bout, et je suis obligé de rouler tout le temps.

Q Vous avez pas de fardeaux lourds à transporter, vous en emportez quelques unes à une batterie et vous les posez? R Je les prends une par une.

changer les vêtements, prendre les bottes et vous
mettre les portes, vous êtes complètement prêt
à [illegible]
à [illegible].

On commence à prendre les bottes et à mettre
les portes à un endroit prêt à les recevoir.

Il faut que je les mette dans le mur ou,
je travaille tout le temps, j'arrête une.

Le [illegible] lui dans ce fil le qui s'il
[illegible] ?

Oui.

Qu'est-ce travail ce commencement a ce prendre
des bottes et de la porter dans un endroit ?

Après chaque matant il y a un [illegible].

Il y a une [illegible] après chaque [illegible] ?

Oui.

Comment a pensé de trouver à commencer ce mé-
tier ? Des [illegible].

Expliquez dans un quel [illegible] est [illegible].

Où trouvez-vous les [illegible] ? Quand le [illegible]
les [illegible], elles tombent dans un [illegible] de
[illegible]. Il y a une [illegible] là. Je prends les bot-
tes. Je les mets dans la navette, et je le [illegible]
dans la [illegible].

Pour monter la machine, combien de temps
on mettre pour faire un tour. Les [illegible] tombent.
[illegible]

Il a tant d'un bout elles sont [illegible] à l'autre
bout, et je crois [illegible] de rester tout le temps.

Vous avez pas de [illegible] lorsque à [illegible] notre,
vous en [illegible] quelque chose à une [illegible] et
pour les [illegible] ? Je [illegible] de les [illegible] une par une.

Q Ce que vous voulez dire qu'un enfant ne peut pas le faire, c'est parce durant 12 à 13 heures, quand vous travaillez 12 à 13 heures la nuit, et que vous arrêtez pas? R Quand même c'est pas pesant, il faut les mettre pareil.

Q Expliquez donc à la Cour personne ne devine ce que c'est.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous travaillez 55 heures actuellement?

R Cinq nuits par semaine.

PAR MTRE BEAUDOIN:

Q Vous êtes présent 13 heures à l'usine? R Oui, pendant 13 heures, je rentre à six heures le soir et je sors à 5½ le matin.

(SHEET No.4070 follows)

Q. Que vous vous dites que m'on enlève ma vaut la taxe, c'est parce duant le à 15 minutes, quand vous travailler le à 15 heu ce la nuit, et vous vous arrêtez pas? A. Mais même c'est pas pas, il font les moitie moral.

Q. Employés comme à la cour personne ne devine ce que c'est.

MR. M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Vous travailler 55 hurea actuellement?

R. Quand mêtre par semaine.

MR. MYRON:

Q. Vous être présent ici hier à l'audience? R. Oui, monsieur - [illegible]. Je rentre à six heures le soir et je sors à 8½ le matin.

([illegible] No.4073 follows)

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q J'étais à vous demander quand l'avocat M. Lanctôt vous a suggéré que c'était un ouvrage qui pouvait être fait par un enfant.... expliquez à la Cour en quoi consiste votre ~~k~~ouvrage.

R Un enfant de 12 ans "tougherait pas jusqu'à minuit, c'est un ouvrage fatigant.

Q Est-ce que c'est un ouvrage fatigant?

R Oui, il faut voyager tout le temps, toute la nuit.

Q Vous n'avez pas le temps d'arrêter un instant?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous travaillez continuellement? R Oui.

Q Si vous arretes, les ouvriers vous réclament du matériel? R Oui.

LUDGER CARPENTIER est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q M. Carpentier, quel est votre âge?

R 44 ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Deux.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à l'usine, ici? R Depuis qu'elle a commencé, depuis six ou sept ans, depuis qu'elle marche.

Q Depuis le commencement? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites? R Je travaille dans la teinturerie.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé dans ce département-là? R Toujours.

Q Depuis votre entrée? R Oui, monsieur.

AVA DE BRAMPTON.

Q. M'AVAIS I pour commencer quand j'étais à. Brampton est vous a suggéré que c'était un ouvrage qui pouvait être fait par un enfant.... réfléchissez à la tour en quoi consiste votre témoignage.

R. Ma conduite de 12 ans "toujours pas jusqu'à minuit, c'est un ouvrage fatiguant.

Q. Est-ce que c'est un ouvrage fatiguant?

R. Oui, il faut voyager tout le temps, toute la nuit.

Q. Vous n'avez pas le temps d'arrêter un instant?

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous travaillez continuellement? R. Oui.

Q. Si vous arrêtez, les ouvriers vont rejeter du matériel? R. Oui.

Examen-principal par M. Hodgins.

Interrogé par M. Hodgins.

Q. Gwyndolen, quel est votre âge?

R. 14 ans.

Q. Bien-vous malade? R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous des étudiant? R. Non.

Q. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à l'usine, lait? R. Depuis qu'elle a commencé.

Depuis six ou huit ans, depuis qu'elle a commencé.

Q. Depuis le commencement? R. Oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez? R. Je travaille dans la teinturerie.

Q. Avez-vous toujours travaillé dans ce département-là? R. Toujours.

Q. Depuis votre entrée? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q Aviez-vous quelque expérience quand vous êtes entré à la teinturerie? R Non, monsieur, j'avais jamais vu ça avant.

Q A quel salaire êtes-vous là?

R 25 cents de l'heure.

Q 25 cents de l'heure? R Pardon, j'avais 20 cents de l'heure quand xxxx on a entré.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été à 20 cents de l'heure? Je peux pas dire si c'est cinq ou six mois. Il me semble que c'est ça.

Q Ensuite, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R Ils ont remis cinq cents de l'heure.

Q Ils vous ont ajouté cinq cents de l'heure?

R Ils m'ont ajouté cinq cents de l'heure.

Q Vous avez été a 25 cents de l'heure pendant combien de temps? R A venir jusqu'à il y a deux ans, à la strike.

Q Vous avez eu combien après la strike?

R 21 cents de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes baissé à 21 cents de l'heure, après cela? R Ca commencé à être mêlé. On s'est rendu à 25, 20.

Q Quand vous êtes entré, vous avez eu 20 cents de l'heure, ensuite, après cinq ou six mois, 25 cents de l'heure jusqu'à la strike, c'est en 1934?

R 1934 ou 1935.

Q Il y a deux ans de cela? R Deux ans, avant la strike, ils m'ont mis à 21 cents de l'heure.

Q C'est cela que vous aviez lorsque la strike est survenue? R Ils m'ont mis à 17 cents avant la strike, à 17 cents, c'est là qu'il y a eu la strike.

M Avez-vous quelque expérience quand vous êtes entré à la teinturerie?

J'avais jamais vu ça avant.

M A quel salaire étiez-vous lié?

R En vertu de l'heure.

M En vertu de l'heure? R Avant l'arrêt du cours de l'heure quand vous en a avant.

M Combien de temps avez-vous été à 10 cents de l'heure? Je veux que dire si c'est une certaine [illegible]. Il me semble que c'est [illegible].

M Mais, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R Ils ont mis cinq cents de l'heure.

M Ils vous ont ajouté cinq cents de l'heure?

R Ils m'ont ajouté cinq cents de l'heure.

M Vous avez été à 25 cents de l'heure pendant combien de temps? R Jusqu'à ce vente jusqu'à il y a deux ans, à la grève.

M Vous avez eu combien après la grève?

R 25 cents de l'heure.

M Vous étiez payé à 25 cents de l'heure, après cela? R Ça commencé à être réduit. C'est tombé à 22, 20.

M Quand vous étiez arrêté, vous avez eu 25 cents de l'heure, ensuite, après cinq ou six mois, 20 cents de l'heure jusqu'à la grève, c'est ça là?

R Juste ce l'heure.

M Il y a deux ans de suite? R Deux ans, avant la grève, ils m'ont mis à 25 cents de l'heure.

M C'est cela que vous aviez lorsque la grève est [illegible]? R Ils m'ont mis à 17 cents avant la grève, à 17 cents, c'est là qu'il y a eu la grève.

Q. Ca cassait? R .....

Q Alors, la variante chez vous, c'est 20 cents. Quand vous êtes entré, 25 cents, ensuite 21 cents, 17 cents? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Là, la strike est arrivée? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et, quel changement dans votre salaire après la strike? R Le même salaire qu'avant, 25 cents.

Q Alors, vous êtes allé à 17 cents, vous avez reviré et vous n'avez jamais été payé sur 17 cents?

R Je pense que j'ai rien eu qu'une paye à 17 cents. Je suis pas sûr.

Q 21 cents, avez-vous été longtemps à 21 cents?

R Je peux pas dire, je peux pas dire au juste, non.

Q 17 cents, pas plus qu'une paye, et, ensuite, 25 cents, c'est cela que vous avez acteuellement, 25 cents? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Encore 25 cents de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ce sont les changements dans votre salaire. Dans l'ouvrage, y a-til eu des changements?

R Toujours la même affaire.

Q Avez-vous plus d'ouvrage actuellement que vous en avez dans ce temps-là? R A peu près la même chose, ça dépend, quand il y a une grosse journée d'ouvrage.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R Le jour.

Q Avez-vous toujours travaillé le jour?

R Toujours le jour.

Q Vous travaillez dix heures de temps?

R Dix heures, treize heures, quatorze heures, ça dépend des heures d'ouvrage.

Q. Exactly? R .....

Q. Alors, le veniamto chez vous, c'est 40 cents.

Mais vous êtes sûre? Je veux, Monsieur le Juge.

17 cents? R Oui, monsieur.

Q. Et, la station est arrivée? R Oui, monsieur.

Q. Et, quel changement dans votre maisine après la station? R Le même maisine qu'avant.

Le Juge.

Q. Alors, vous êtes allé à 17 cents, vous avez revenu et vous n'avez jamais été jusqu'au 17 cents?

R. Je pense que j'ai rien en qu'une a 6 à 17 cents. Je sais pas où.

Q. Et cents, avez-vous été longtemps à 21 cents?

R. Je peux pas dire, je peux pas rien sur jambe, non.

Q. 17 cents, pas plus qu'une page, et, monsieur, 25 cents, c'est rien du tout [illegible]; [illegible]

Q. Comme 25 cents le litre? R Oui, monsieur.

Q. Et sont les changements dans votre maisine. Mais l'ouvrage, y a-t-il eu des changements?

Q. Travaillez la même semaine.

Q. Avez-vous plus d'ouvrage maintenant que vous en avez dans le temps-là? R Je peux pas le dire chose, ça dépend, quand il y a une grosse journée d'ouvrage.

Q. Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R. Le jour.

Q. Avez-vous toujours travaillé le jour?

R. Seulement le jour.

Q. Vous travaillez six heures de temps?

R. Six heures, trente-cinq, quarante heures.

Q. Combien les heures d'ouvrage.

Q Vous ne travaillez jamais de nuit, dans votre cas?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Il n'y a pas de teinturerie de nuit?

R On travaille rien que le jour.

Q Vous entrez à quelle heure le matin, à sept heures? R De 7 heures du matin, des fois, 6 heures.

Q Le soir, à quelle heure sortez-vous?

R Des fois à quatre heures, des fois, six heures, des fois, sept heures, ça dépend de l'ouvrage.

Q Vous n'avez pas d'heure de sortie déterminée?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous pouvez sortir à quatre heures de l'après-midi, vous pouvez sortir à neuf heures du soir?

R Tant qu'il y a de l'ouvrage, on en fait; quand c'est fini, on s'en va.

Q Quel est votre ouvrage dans la teinturerie, vous êtes plusieurs ouvriers la-dedans?

R Le matin, je check les pièces de six heures à aller jusqu'à sept heures pour donner de l'ouvrage à ceux qui entrent à sept heures.

Q Vous entrez et vous checkez les pièces?

R J'entre et je check les pièces jusqu'à sept heures.

Q C'est de la soie? R C'est de la soie rayon qui est en rouleaux dans un truck.

Q Enroulée dans.... enroulée à cemoment-là, quand elle arrive chez vous? R Dans un truck, toute enroulée par rouleaux. Il y a des numéros après ça. On prendx les numéros avec des tickets, 25 pièces de blanc, 25 pièces de noir.

Décomptes

Q. Vous ne travaillez jamais le nuit, dans votre
R. non, monsieur.

Q. Il n'y a pas de laboratoire de nuit?
R. On travaille plus que le jour.

Q. Vous arrêtez à quelle heure le matin, à sept heures?
R. De 7 heures en matin, les
soir, 6 heures.

Q. Le soir, à quelle heure?
R. Des fois à quatre heures, des fois, six heures,
des fois, sept heures, ça dépend de l'ouvrage.

Q. Vous n'avez pas d'heure de sortie différente?
R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous pouvez sortir à quatre heures de vendredi, vous pouvez sortir à sept heures de vendredi?
R. Tout qu'il y a de l'ouvrage, on en sait, quand
c'est fini, on s'en va.

Q. Quel est votre ouvrage dans la tabletterie, vous
êtes plusieurs quelque ja-dedans?
R. Je matin, je check les pièces de six heures à
midi jusqu'à sept heures pour donner de l'ouvrage
à ceux qui entrent à sept heures.

Q. Vous entrez à trois heures les soirs?
R. J'entre et je check les pièces jusqu'à sept heures.

Q. C'est de la soie? R. C'est de la soie
rayon qui est en rouleaux dans un truck.

Q. Amenée comme.... arrivée à commencer-là, quand
elle arrive cela vient? R. Dans un truck,
toute enroulée sur rouleaux. Il y a des machines après
ça. On prends les machines avec deux tiroirs, les
pièces de blanc, 25 pièces de noir.

Q Vous la dépliez pour savoir à quel teinturier on va la passer? R Pour savoir à quel teinturier on va la passer, à six heures du matin; les autres arrivent à sept heures.

Q Chacun doit trouver devant lui la part de soie qui va subir telle teinture plutôt que telle autre?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites après ça, checker?

R On s'en va teindre à notre tour.

Q Vous vous occupez de teinturerie?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cela consiste en quoi, préparez-vous la teinture?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous la recevez toute préparée? R On la reçoit toute préparée.

Q Vous la recevez et la déposez vous-mêmes dans les récipients? R Ca dépend, des fois du boss, des fois de nous autres.

Q Comment s'appelle votre contre-maître?

R M. Delatri.

Q C'est lui qui vous présente la teinture?

R Les trois-quarts du temps c'est nous autres.

Q Ces pièces-là circulent sur une machine?

R Oui, monsieur, roulent sur les rouleaux.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites après ça?

R On fait des échantillons à tous les cinq minutes pour porter au boss pour voir si la teinture est bonne. Quand elle est bonne on ote les pièces, on en met d'autres.

Q Quandla couleur est approuvée, vous continuez?

R Oui, monsieur.

Corporation

Vous la dépliez sur savoir à quel tainturier
on se pressent
E. Sans hésiter,
pas hésitation on va la passer, à six sources du
les autres survient à nest nerves.
Comme ils lessive devant lui la part de sois
qui va sauir belle toilettes plutôt que belle
vêtement, monsieur.
Quand-on qui vous salive [illegible]
On l'on va teindre à notre tour.
Vous vous occupez de teinturerie.
Oui, monsieur.
Cela consiste en quoi, exprimez-vous le teinturier
Non, monsieur.
Vous le recevez toute [illegible]
sont toute préparées.
Vous la recevez et la dépouillez vous-mêmes dans le
préliminaire?
Il ne dépend, des fois
du temps, des rois de vous autres.
Comment [illegible] [illegible]
Oui, monsieur.
Dites lui que [illegible] le teinture
Les trois-quarts du temps d'est [illegible]
Les plissés-là nécessitent les [illegible]
Oui, monsieur, voulez vous les voir ou.
Qu'est-ce que vous entendez par?
Je veut les démonstrations à vous les [illegible]
tion pour entrer un bras pour voir si le [illegible]
est bonne. Quand elle est cuite on voe les plissés,
on met d'autres.
Quelle couleur est [illegible] [illegible]
Oui, monsieur.

Q Une fois cette pièce-là finie, vous en prenez une autre? R Une autre.

Q Toute la journée, tant qu'il y en a?

R Tant qu'il y en a.

Q De ce temps-ci, travaillez-vous assidument, des heures longues ou des heures courtes?

R Ces jours-ci, on entre de midi à 5 heures.

Q Et on finit quand? R Cinq heures, quelques fois 6 heures, 7 heures.

Q Avez-vous le temps de diner le midi?

R On dine en travaillant.

Q C'est-à-dire que vous travaillez continuellement?

R On choisit notre teinture, les machines marchent tout le temps, du matin au soir, c'est nous autres qui marchent ça, on dine à 11 heures, à midi, n'importe quand.

Q Vous n'avez pas le temps de manger?

R On regarde les rouleaux de nos machines, on mange.

Q Vous êtes payés 25 cents de l'heure?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, il n'y a pas eu de diminution chez vous au mois de janvier, 1936? R Non, monsieur.

Q Parce que vos honoraires ont fonctionné comme vous nous dites? R Oui.

Q Depuis le commencement que vous êtes à ce métier-là? R Depuis que la shop est ouverte, dans ce département-là.

Q Etes-vous plus d'ouvriers, plus de teinturiers, actuellement, êtes-vous autant d'ouvriers, vous avez toujours à peu près le même nombre d'ouvriers dans la teinturerie? R A peu près la meme quantité, peut-être un de plus. Je suis pas sûr, je

Une fois cette idée-là finie, vous en avez-vous une autre?

R Une autre.

Toute la journée, tant qu'il y en a?

[illegible]

Et je pense-si, [illegible]

[illegible]

Ces jours-ci, on mange de midi à 3 heures-

Et on finit quand? R Cinq heures.

Quelques fois 6 heures, 7 heures.

Avez-vous le temps de dîner le midi?

On dîne en travail fait.

[illegible]

A onzième même heure, les machines marchent tout le temps, du matin au soir, c'est nous autres qui marchons pa, on dîne à 11 heures, à midi, n'importe quand.

Vous n'avez pas le temps de manger?

Il remarde les moulées de mes machines, on [illegible]

Vous êtes payés 35 cents de l'heure?

Oui, monsieur.

Alors, il n'y a pas et de minimum [illegible] vous [illegible] R Non, monsieur.

Lorsque vous hommeriter ont [illegible] comme [illegible] R Oui.

Depuis le commencement que vous êtes ? ou [illegible]tion-là? R Depuis que je suis [illegible] [illegible] dans ce département-là.

Avez-vous plus d'ouvrage, plus de [illegible] [illegible], Alors-vous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible]? R A peu près la même [illegible], sont-ils [illegible] de [illegible]. Je [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]

me rappelle pas bien, pas grande différence.

Q Travaillez-vous, actuellement, tous les jours?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q A présent, vous travaillez le jour sans arret?

R Oui, des fois on arrête. La semaine passée, j'ai travaillé du lundi à aller au jeudi soir; ensuite, arrêté jusqu'au luidi suivant.

Q Est-ce qu'il vous arrive de perdre plus de temps que ça? R Ca dépend de l'ouvrage, des fois, je travaille trois ou quatre jours; quand il y a de l'ouvrage, 5 jours.

Q Vous recevez combien par quinzaine?

R Ordinairement, $29½, des fois, $30, des fois, $32, des fois, jusqu'à $34.

Q Vous n'êtes pas payé plus, ordinairement vous travaillex lo heures. Vous n'êtes pas pas payé plus quand vous faites plus que 10 heures dans la même journée, pour le temps auditionnel? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous n'avez pas le temps de souper quand vous travaillez continuellement? R On finit le soir à peu près vers six heures et demie, sept heures.

Q Vous mangez chez vous, vous mangez en travaillant, vous ne mangez pas avant de laisser l'ouvrage?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Même si vous travaillez à tous les soirs?

R S'il nous faisaient travailler jusqu'à minuit, ils nous feraient manger.

Q Vous ne mangez rien qu'un repas pratique?

R On mange rien qu'un rapas.

Q Vous n'êtes pas payé plus cher pour le temps aditonnel? R Non, monsieur.

ne rappelle pas bien, pas grande différence.

Q. Travailler-vous, habituellement, sous les jours

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. A présent, vous travaillez le jour sous ordre?

R. Oui, ces trois ou quatre. Le soudure passe, j'ai travaillé du jour à aller au jour pour, environ, après travaillé jour vingt.

Q. N'est-ce qu'il vous arrive de prendre plus de temps que ça? R. Ça dépend de l'ouvrage, des fois, je travaille trois ou quatre jours; quand il y a de l'ouvrage, 5 jours.

Q. Vous travaux quelque part ailleurs.

R. Habituellement, [illegible], des fois, [illegible], des fois, jusqu'à [illegible].

Q. Vous n'êtes pas payé plus, ordinairement vous travaillez 10 heures. Vous n'êtes pas payé plus quand vous faites plus que 10 heures dans la même journée, pour le temps additionnel? R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous n'avez pas le temps de compter quand vous travaillez continuellement? R. On fait le soir à peu près vous six heures et demie, sept heures.

Q. Vous marchez chez vous, vous marchez en travaillant, vous ne manque pas avant de laisser l'ouvrage?

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Même si vous travaillez à bon son salaire?

[illegible]

R. Vous ne manque rien qu'un peu [illegible].

Q. Ou manque rien qu'un peu.

Q. Vous n'avez pas payé plus cher pour le temps additionnel? R. Non, monsieur.

Q Pour le temps qu'on appele, des fois, "overtime"?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Il y a beaucoup d'odeur dans ce département-là?

Q Dans la teinturerie, des fois, ça sent pas bien bon? R Dans la teinturerie, ça peut pas sentir .....

Q Ca ne sent pas la rose? R Non.

Q Même le printemps? R Non.

Q Vous n'avez pas été malade à ce métier-là?

R J'ai déjà été malade, par par ça.

Q Pas à cause de la teinture? R Ah! non.

CONTRE-INTERROGÉ PA R ME LANCTOT:

Q Vous ne travaillez jamais jusqu'à neuf heures du soir? R Non, monsieur.

Q Le plus tard que vous travaillez c'est sept heures? R 6 heures et demie; des fois, sept heures.

LA SEANCE EST AJOURNEE A DIX HEURES, DEMAIN MATIN.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

THIRTY-FIRST DAY

(May 14th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
OfficialReporter

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

A P P E A R A N C E S:

J.C. McRuer, K.C., and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee of Primary Textile Industries, and Associated Textiles Limited.
C.G. Heward, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A.Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

-- oOo --

Commissioner,

A.S. Bailey, Secretary.

A P P E A R A N C E S

A.C. Porter, K.C., and A. Hammond, K.C.	Commission Counsel
J.L. Lorentor, K.C.	For Special Counsel of Primary Textile Institute and Associated Textiles Limited.
C.H. Larson, K.C., [illegible], and G.T. McIlraine,	For Dominion Textile Co.
A.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited.
I.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

Louiseville, Que.

Le 14 mai, 1936.

LA SEANCE EST OUVERTE A DIX HEURES DE L'AVANT-MIDI.

ARMAND BOUCHER est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge, M. Boucher? R 31 ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Deux.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R $15.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Combien?

R $15. par mois.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous travaillez à la filature Associated Textiles à Louiseville? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien d'années? R Depuis qu'elle a commencé.

Q Etiez-vous à Luiseville à ce moment-là?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Où étiez-vous? R A Magog.

Q Combien d'années avez vous travaillé dans les filatures? R 9 ans avant.

Q Quel travail aviez-vous fait à Magog?

R Même affaire que je fais ici.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites ici?

R Je run les frames, les palmers, je travaille dans la finition.

Q En quoi consiste votre travail?

R Aider à finir la soie en couleur.

Q A la blanchir? R C'est pas nous autres qui la blanchit.

JAMESVILLE, QUE.

Le 24 mai, 1949.

LA CHANCE ET CUVRIS À SIX ROMAIN DE DAVANT-LIT.

ENCORE CUVRIS ET BARBOTEUSES.

CONTRÔLE DES BALLANDEURS

Q. Quel est votre âge, M. Bouchard? R. 21 ans.

Q. Etes-vous marié? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous 2 des enfants? R. Deux.

Q. Combien payez-vous de loyer? R. 9$.

Q. [illegible] Combien?

R. 9$. par mois.

Q. [illegible]

Q. Vous travaillez à la filature Associated Textiles à Joliette?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Depuis combien d'années? R. Depuis qu'elle a ouvert.

Q. Etes-vous à Jamesville à ce moment-là?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Où étiez-vous? R. A Montréal.

Q. Combien d'années avez vous travaillé dans les filatures? R. 7 ans.

Q. Quel travail avez-vous fait à Montréal?

R. Même affaire que je fais ici.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faites ici?

R. Je run les frames, les plaques, je travaille dans la filature.

Q. A quel complète vous travail?

R. Aider à finir la role en couleur.

Q. A la bienvenue? R. C'est pas nous autres qui le finonit.

Q Quel travail faites-vous dans la soie, aider à la finir? R On la met en largeur, de manière à la rendre comme il l'a faut.

Q Vous travaillez sur les machines qui sont plus larges..... larges comme la salle?

R Plus larges que ça.

Q Et, la soie étendue sur ces machines-là est tenue par des points d'attache?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et, elle circule comme une journée sans fin, en passant à travers des rouleaux? R Oui, monsieur.

Q La soie séchée est étendue et la vapeur s'échappe continuellement de la soie en circulation?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est ça votre ouvrage? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous ça, depuis que vous travaillez ici? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, combien gagnez-vous de salaire?

R 30 cents de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes payé à l'heure, vous?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps gagnez-vous 30 cents de l'heure? R J'ai pas remarqué, une bonne secousse.

Q Enfin, combien? R 2 ou 3 ans.

Q Vous n'avez pas l'air d'un homme bien précis; ça fait-il deux ans ou trois ans?

R Ca fait trois ans.

Q Combien gagniez-vous avant? R La première fois, je gagnais 40 cents?

Q Quand vous avez commencé? R Oui, monsieur.

Q. Quel travail faisiez-vous dans la nuit, alors à la fraise? R. Je me mets au travail, du moulée à la remise comme il l'a dit.

Q. Vous travaillez sur les machines qui sont plus lourdes..... lourdes comme la meule?

R. Oui, lourdes que ça.

Q. Et, la meule étendue sur ces machines-là est tenue par des pièces d'acier.

R. Oui, oui.

Q. Et, c'est simple comme vous l'avez dans ma, on, pourrait à travers des [illegible]? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. La meule étoile est comme et la vapeur s'échappe par continuellement de la meule en circulation?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. C'est ça votre ouvrage? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Depuis combien de temps êtes-vous en, comme que vous travaillez ici? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Alors, combien, depuis-vous ne sortez?

R. Je crois de l'heure.

Q. Vous étiez payé à l'heure, vous?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Depuis combien de temps gagnez-vous 60 cents de l'heure? R. Ça fait [illegible], mes [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Merci, [illegible]? R. 2 ou 3 ans.

Q. Vous n'avez pas l'air [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] ça fait-il deux ans ou trois ans?

R. Ça fait trois ans.

Q. Combien gagniez-vous avant? R. Le premier ans fois, je gagnais 40 cents.

Q. Quand vous avez commencé? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez commencé à 40 cents en 1930 .....

R 1929

Q Vous avez commencé à 40 cents à ce même métier?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q La même chose? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ensuite, avez-vous eu une variante dans votre salaire, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R On a eu des coupes.

Q Des coupes, ça veut dire quoi, cela?

R 12½.

Q 12½% sur votre 40 cents? R Oui.

Q Ensuite, vous avez eu une coupe? R Oui.

Q Combien l'autre? R Je peux pas dire, ils m'ont descendu à 25 cents. M. Pinatel m'a donné une augmentation de cinq, je suis resté à 31 cents depuis ce temps-là.

Q Avez-vous descendu de 40 cents de l'heure à 25 cents de l'heure, et ensuite, vous avez été rétablit de 25 cents à 35 cents? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps à 25 cents de l'heure?

R Deux payes.

Q Ça remonte à quel temps, 25 cents de l'heure?

R J'ai jamais remarqué ça, ça fait longtemps.

Q Ne pouvez-vous pas dire cela, trois ans, quatre ans? R Plus que ça, dansle temps, Fred King était le gérant.

Q Qui est gérant actuellement dans votre département? R Il y a pas de gérant dans notre département asteur, avant ça, c'était M. King.

Q Qui est contre-maître chez vous? R M. Lancy.

Q Vous travaillez de jour ou de nuit?

R Je travaille de jour.

Q Vous avez commencé à 40 cents en 1940 .....

1929

Vous avez commencé à 40 cents à ce même métier?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le même chose? R Oui, monsieur.

Maintenant, avez-vous en vue vérifier dans votre mémoire, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R Il a eu des coupes.

Q Des coupes, ça veut dire quoi, coupe?

R Il?

Q Il a eu votre ou coupe? R Oui.

Q Bonjour, vous avez un [illegible]? R Oui.

Q Combien l'autre? R Je peux pas dire, ils m'ont demandé à 30 cents. M. Kimmel m'a donné une augmentation de cinq, je suis rendu à 35 cents depuis ce temps-là.

Q Avez-vous reçu de 40 cents de l'heure à 35 cents de l'heure, et ensuite, vous avez été réduit de 25 cents à 30 cents? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps à 40 cents de l'heure?

R Deux jours.

Q Ou pendant à quel temps, 40 cents de l'heure?

R J'ai jamais remarqué ça, ça fait longtemps.

Q Ne pouvez-vous pas dire cela, trois ans, quelque chose? R Non je ne, [illegible].

Fred King était le gérant.

Q Qui est gérant actuellement dans votre département?

R Il y a pas de gérant dans mon département actuellement, vous ne, [illegible].

Q Qui est contre-maître dans votre? R [illegible].

Q Vous travaillez de jour ou de nuit?

R Je travaille de jour.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des ouvriers qui travaillent de nuit? R Pas dans le moment.

Q Est-ce qu'il y en a des fois? R Ca arrive quelques fois, pas beaucoup.

Q Est-ce vous qui placez la soie sur le métier pour qu'elle commence à circuler? R Non, monsieur.

Q Qui la place là? R Celui qui travaille avec nous autres à l'autre bout.

Q Vous avez un aide pour travailler mettre la soie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Votre travail consiste à faire quoi, au juste? R Sortir pour qu'elle soit de largeur.

Q- C'est la machine qui fait le travail? R Il faut que je lui aide à la machine.

Q En quoi aidez-vous à la machine? R C'est moi qui settle la machine pour que la soie sorte correcte.

Q C'est cela que consiste particulièrement votre métier? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pour que la structure qui peut avoir 40 ou 50 pieds de long soit réglée de telle façon que la soie sorte de largeur? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est parce queà ce moment-là la soie peut prendre une direction..... il faut qu'elle soit de largeur? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien d'employés font le même travail que vous? R Rien qu'ne machine que je run.

Q Vous êtes seul? R Je suis seul.

Q Sur ce genre de machine-là? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes le seul employé de l'usine à faire ce travail-là? R Dans le moment, oui.

Q Vous commencez à sept heures du matin?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous finissez à six heures du soir?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez combien de temps pour diner?

R Une demipheure.

Q Est-ce que la machine arrêtent pendant la demi-heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce vous qui avez demandé que la machine arrête pendant cette demi-heure? R C'est un règlement de tout le temps, j'ai toujours eu une demi-heure pour diner.

Q Mangez-vous près de votre machine?

R Oui, c'est propre, on a nos tables, on mange dessus.

Q Vous êtes payé pour combien d'heures par jour?

R Onze heures.

Q Vous travaillez onze heures et demie?

R Dix heures et demie.

Q Vous êtes payé pour onze heures? R Oui.

Q Vous avez une demi-heure pour circuler?

R Le temps qu'on dine, au lieu d'aller chez nous, ils nous font manger à la shop.

Q Vous ne travaillez pas pendant cette demi-heure-là? R Les machines arretent.

Q Vous êtes présent à l'usine 11 heures?

R 11 heures de temps.

Q Vous êtes payé pour 11 heures de temps?

R On est payé pour 11 heures de temps.

Q Vous arrêtez de travailler une demi-heure, les machines arrêtent une demi-heure pendant laquelle vous ne travaillez pas mais que vous êtes présent à l'usine? R Oui, monsieur.

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous tirainez à six heures du soir?

A Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez combien de temps pour dîner?

R Une demi-heure.

A Est-ce que le manège arrêtait pendant la demi-heure?

R Non.

Q Est-ce vous qui avez demandé que le manège arrête pendant cette demi-heure? R Alors on négligeait de tout le temps, j'ai toujours eu une petite-heure pour dîner.

Q Maintenant, où vous habitez Hendry?

R Oui, c'est propre, on a des toilles, on mange ensemble.

Q Vous avez payé pour manger à la maison?

R Deux piastres.

Q Vous travaillez deux heures et demie?

R Six heures et demie.

Q Pour vous c'est pas bien longtemps? R Oui.

Q Vous avez une demi-heure pour dîner?

R Le temps qu'on dîne, on nous d'il est deux heures. Ils nous font manger à la soupe.

Q Vous êtes arrivés à 7 heures du matin?

R Je êtes arrivés à l'heure 11 moins.

Q Vous êtes payé pour 11 moins le tonnes?

R Je ont payé pour 11 moins de tonne.

Q Vous arrêtez de travailler une demi-heure. Les machines marchent une demi-heure pendant l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous aviez travaillé avant cela, vous aviez fait le même travail à Magog?- R Le même travail.

Q Combien d'années à Magog? R Je gagnais 27 cents et demie à Magog.

Q Vous gagniez 27 cents et demie à Magog, en quelle année, cela? R En 1927, je suppose. Vous tissiez la soie ou du coton?

R Du coton et du broad cloth.

Q Du broad cloth et du coton?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien de jours par semaines travaillez-vous, ici? R Nous autres on fait 6 jours et demi.

Q Depuis le mois de janvier, avez-vous été toujours sur du plein temps.

R J'ai perdu seulement une journée depuis janvier.

Q Je vous demande si vous avez travaillé plein temps? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sauf une journée depuis le mois de janvier.

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous fait la grève comme les autres?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu connaissance de la grève?

R J'étais ici.

Q Vous n'étiez pas de la grve, vous?

R Non, monsieur.

DONAT POMBERT est assermenté

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge, M. Pombert? R 38 ans, monsieur.

Q. Vous avez travaillé avant cela, vous avez fait le même travail à Angoy:- R. Le même travail.

Q. Combien d'années à Angoy? R. Je pense 27 ans et demie à Angoy.

Q. Vous pensez 27 ans et demie à Angoy, en quel lieu exactement, voyez? R. En 1927, je suis arrivé.

Vous travaillez la soie ou du coton?

R. Du coton et du tissu cloth.

Q. Du tissu cloth?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Combien de jours par semaine travaillez-vous, voyez? R. Nous autres on fait 6 jours et demi.

Q. Depuis le mois de janvier, avez-vous fait beaucoup de plein temps.

R. J'ai perdu seulement une journée depuis janvier.

Q. Je vous demande si vous avez travaillé plein temps? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Sauf une journée depuis le mois de janvier.

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous fait la grève comme les autres?

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous avez eu connaissance de la grève?

R. J'étais là.

Q. Vous n'étiez pas de la grève, vous?

R. Non, monsieur.

Mots lus et cet enregistrés

Q. Quel est votre nom, M. Lambert? R. Non, monsieur.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Oui.

Q Combien? R Quatre.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R Depuis trois ans je payeye $18. par mois de loyer; pour l'année courante je vais payer $16.

Q Vous travaillez à l'usine de l'Associated Textiles? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps? R Je suis entré en 1931.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant cela, M. Tombert? R J'ai travaillé dans les magasins en général, j'ai fait de l'assurance.

Q Quelle est votre ouvrage à l'Associated Textiles?

R Depuis trois ans je me trouve à travailler dans le département des couleurs, la color shop qu'on appelle.

Q Vous avez travaillé à quoi avant cela?

R J'ai travaillé à peu près deux mois sur les machines. Je suis entré au mois d'août, j'ai travaillé à peu près cela sur les machines pour laver la soie, la traîter après qu'elle a été passée.

Q Vous gagniez combien à ce métier-là?

R 25 cents de l'heure.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps? R J'ai travaillé à peu près deux mois dans ce département-là.

Q En 1931? R En 1931, oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait après cela, dans l'usine? R Après cela, ils ont placé deux quarts, un quart du jour et un quart de nuit. Lorsqu'ils nous ont retiré le quart de nuit, j'ai

Q. Avez-vous sauté? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous été enfermé? R. Oui.

Q. Combien? R. Quatre.

Q. Combien pouvez-vous de longueur? R. Deux trois cent je ne pas vite. Par mois de longueur; mais j'ai été condamné à vingt ans.

Q. Vous travaillez à l'usine de l'association canadienne? R. Oui, maintenant.

Q. Depuis combien de temps? R. Je suis entré en 1921.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant que, M. Jambert? R. J'ai travaillé dans les mines en général, j'ai fait de l'agriculture.

Q. Quelle est votre adresse à l'association canadienne?

R. Depuis trois ans je ne crois à travailler dans le département des couleurs, le color shop de la spécialité.

Q. Vous avez travaillé à quel étage?

R. J'ai travaillé à peu près dans toutes les machines. Je suis resté au moins d'après, j'ai travaillé à peu près sur les machines pour laver la laine, la tricoter après qu'elle a été moulée.

Q. Vous pouvez combien à ce moment-là?

R. Au moins de l'heure.

Q. Vous avez été condamné de nouveau? R. J'ai travaillé à peu près sans aucun de différentes.

Q. En 1921? R. En 1921, oui.

Q. Qu'est-ce que vous avez? Il est écrit ici, dans l'ordre? R. Après coup, je suis jusqu'à deux quarts, au moins le jour où on quart de nuit. Lorsqu'il faut aussi travaillé le quart de nuit, j'ai

été slacké de ce département et j'ai été transféré au boil-off, au premier lavage de la soie.

Q Vous avez été transféré au boil-off, c'est-à-dire sur les métiers , ça se trouve au premier lavage.

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etiez-vous à l'heure là, aussi? R J'étais à l'heure là, aussi.

Combien aviez-vous de l'heure là?

R Je suis entré à 25 cents de l'heure, on a eu ....

Q Vous avez eu quoi au commencement?

R J'ai eu une diminution le 12½%, je me rappelle pas exactement combien de temps après. J'ai dû entrer au boil-off en octobre, je crois. J'ai travaillé là jusqu'au mois d'août de l'année suivante, au mois de juin del'année suivante.

Q Jusqu'au mois de juin 1935? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous resté avec cette diminution pendant tout le temps..... est-ce que vous avez été diminué de 12½% sur 25 cents de l'heure?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q En juin, 1932, vous avez changé d'ouvrage?

R L'ouvrage est devenue un peu plus tranquille, ils m'ont fait loafer.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps à chômer?

R J'ai repris l'ouvrage en janvier.

Q En janvier, 1933? R Oui.

Q A quoi vous ont-ils occupé en janvier, 1933?

R C'est l'ouvrage que je fait actuellement.

Q Vous êtes tombé dans la couleur? R La couleur.

Q C'est ce travail que vous faites depuis que vous êtes retourné? R Oui, monsieur.

Ils étaient en se déportement se j'ai été transféré au bail-off, au premier lavage de la soie.

- Vous avez été transféré au bail-off, c'est-à-dire sur les filtres, je ne trouve au premier lavage.

R - Oui, monsieur.

- Qui-vous à l'heure là, aussi: R - J'étais à l'heure là, aussi.

- Combien -vous de l'heure là?

R - Je crois autré à la cuve de l'heure, on a eu ...

- Vous avez eu vos ordonnances?

R - Oui on des ordonnances le 12 j, je ne suppose pas exactement combien de temps après. C'est en arrêt au bail-off en octobre, je crois. J'ai travaillé là jusqu'au mois de l'année dernière, en août à la fin de l'année dernière.

- Jusqu'au mois de juin 1947? R - Oui.

- Pendant quelque temps avant [illegible] que le [illegible] sur les cuves de l'heure?

R - Oui, monsieur.

- Et juin, juin, vous avez travaillé à [illegible] l'heure [illegible] sur les [illegible]?

R - Vous avez été malade en juin à [illegible]

- C'est après l'ouvrage en janvier.

R - En janvier, 1947? R - Oui.

- A quel vous est-il occupé en janvier, [illegible]

R - C'est l'ouvrage que je fait [illegible].

- Vous avez travaillé dans la [illegible]? R - [illegible]

- C'est ce travail que vous avez fait [illegible]

R - [illegible]

A quel salaire êtes vous entré en janvier, 1933?

R Je suis entré à 16 cents de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes entré à 16 cents de l'heure?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'il est arrivé des changements dans votre salaire; avez-vous été augmenté ou diminué, la-dessus? R Il y a eu une grève, c'était une grève générale, les autres départements ont eu une augmentation. Les autres finissaient pour les machines, l'imprimerie. On avait pas beaucoup d'ouvrage dans le temps; ils nous ont dit que quand l'ouvrage reprendrait dans ce département-là, on aurait une augmentation.

Q Qui vous a dit cela? R Le foreman.

Q Comment s'appele-il? R M. Victorino.

Q Est-ce que ça s'est réalisée, cette promesse?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu combien et quand?

R En octobre, je crois, on a eu .....

Q Vous êtres entré en janvier à 16 cents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, en octobre, vous avez eu une augmentation?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q De combien? R A 20 cents, on a été placé à 20 cents, il me semble que c'est en octobre.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous eu 20 cents de l'heure?

R On a été jusqu'en ~~janv~~ février.

Q Février, 1934? R 1934.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé en février, 1934?

R En février, 1934, les tisserands ont eu une grève, c'est-à-dire qu'ils ont arrêté de travailler, le 26.

A quel salaire êtes vous entré en janvier, 1922?

R Je suis entré à 16 cents de l'heure.

Vous avez reçu à 3¢ après au janvier?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'en pensait les représentants syndicaux sur votre salaire; avez-vous été augmenté ou diminué, je-demande? R Il y a eu une grève, c'était une grève générale, les autres départements ont eu une augmentation. Les autres finissaient pour les machines, l'imprimerie. On a vait pas besoin d'ouvrage dans la tonne; ils nous ont dit que quand l'ouvrage reprendrait dans ce département-là, on aurait une augmentation.

Q Qui vous a dit cela? R Ce foreman.

Q Comment s'appelle-t-il? R Le Vlaminck.

Q Est-ce que ça s'est réalisé, cette promesse?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu combien en janvier?

R En octobre, je crois, on a eu .....

Q Vous étiez entré en janvier à 16 cents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, en octobre, vous avez eu une augmentation?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q De combien? R A 20 cents, on a été placé à 22 cents. Il ne reste que c'est en octobre.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous eu 20 cents de l'heure?

R On a été jusqu'en janvier.

Q Février, 1922? R 1923.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé en février, 1922?

R En février, 1922, les tisserands ont eu une grève c'est-à-dire qu'ils ont arrêté de travailler, le 20.

Q. Le 26 de ..... R Février.

Q Puis? R Puis, tous les autres départements ont suivi, nous autres, on était peu nombreux dans notre département. Les autres départements ont à peu près tous demandé une augmentation. Dans le temps, j'ai été choisi par notre département ..... par le département de l'imprimerie, ce qui trouve à comprendre toute l'imprimerie.... Nous avons été voir M. Pinatel, et là on lui a expliqué nos raisons. Les autres avaient une augmention, comme c'était, on en aurait besoin nous autres aussi.....

Q L'avez-vous eue? R Nous l'avons eue, je vais vous dire comment.....

Q Je n'ai pas besoin de savoir comment vous l'avez eue. Quelle augmentation avez-vous eue?

R Les hommes mariés dans notre département, la color shop et l'imprimerie, les hommes mariés, ils nous ont promis 25 cents de l'heure. Les garçons, on a consenti à accepter 22 cents de l'heure. Naturellement, j'avais fait remarquer à M. Pinatel qu'il y avait des garçons qui avaient de l'expérience de plusieurs années, qui travaillaient, qui prenaient la place les hommes mariés. Enfin, nous avons consenti à cela. Je me rappelle qu'à l'hiver, les garçons ont été augmentées, il y a eu des changements, ils ont été améliorés.

Q Parlez de vous; vous étiez marié et vous étiez dans les 25 cents de l'heure? R J'ai reçu 25 cents.

Q Vous avez eu 25 cents de l'heure après avoir eu cette explication amicale? R Oui.

Q Alors, nous sommes, maintenant, en février, 1924?

Le 26 de ..... R [illegible].

[illegible] R Eh bien, sous les autres départements cet [illegible], [illegible], on était peu nombreux dans ces départements. Mes autres départements ont à peu près [illegible] une augmentation. Mais le temps, j'ai été obligé par exemple ..... par le département de l'industrie, ce qui trouve à son rendre tout l'[illegible]... nous avons été voir [illegible], et là on lui a expliqué nos [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible], comme d'ailleurs, on en aurait besoin dans autres [illegible].

Q N'avez-vous [illegible] R Sous l'ancienne, je vais vous dire comment.....

Q Je n'ai pas besoin de savoir comment vous l'avez [illegible]. [illegible] augmentation avez-vous eue?

R Les bonnes [illegible] sont [illegible] [illegible], la color shop et l'imprimerie; les hommes [illegible]. Il nous est [illegible] 3 [illegible] de l'heure. Les [illegible] on a commencé à [illegible] 22 cents de l'heure. Naturellement, j'avais [illegible] à M. [illegible] qu'il y avait des [illegible] qui avaient de l'[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], qui [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] la place des hommes [illegible]. Mais, nous avons commencé à [illegible]. Je ne [illegible] qu'à l'hiver, les [illegible] ont été [illegible]. Il y a eu des [illegible], [illegible] ont été [illegible].

Q Merles de vous; vous [illegible] [illegible] et vous étiez dans les 44 cents de l'heure? R J'ai eu 75 cents.

Q Vous avez eu 25 cents de l'heure après avoir de cette exploitation minerale? R Oui.

Q Alors, nous sommes, [illegible], en février, [illegible]

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-il arrivé d'autres changements dans votre salaire à compter de ce moment-là? R Non.

Q Alors, vous êtes resté avec le 15 cents de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cela, c'est pour le salaire. Pour l'ouvrage, maintenant. Avez-vous toujours fait le même travail. En quoi consistait votre travail quand vous êtes entré, à 16 cents de l'heure?

R Mon ouvrage, c'était de préparer les couleurs, passer les couleurs.

Q Je comprends que c'est un département attaché à l'imprimerie, on imprime la soie directement en couleur? R Oui, avec quatre machines.

Q Sensiblement pareil aux machines d'imprimerie des journaux? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, la soie circule comme le papier sur la machine à imprimer et l'impression se fait par rouleaux de cuivre qui baigne dans différentes couleurs, dans différentes récipients de couleurs. Vous travail est de préparer les couleurs pour mettre dans la soie, les récipients dans lesquels les rouleaux se baignent? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous dites qu'en 1933, vous pesiez la couleur? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous étiez dans la partie de l'usine où on prépare la soie? R Prépare la couleur.

Q Vous recevez la couleur en matière solide, pesante? R Matériel séché pour la soie.

Q Dans cet état-là vous la prenez? R Oui.

Q Vous pesez le matériel sèche, après, qu'est-ce que vous faisiez? R On se trouvait

à la délayer, il y a différentes manières de la préparer.

Q Vous la délayiez pour la mettre sur les machines?

R On pesait les quantités, quatre parties, des petites quantités.

Q C'est ce que vous faisiez du début?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela que vous faisiez au début?

R Oui, ça se trouvait peut-être un peu plus long que le jour.

Q De nuit cela, je veux savoir si .....

R Pour faire certaines couleurs, ça prend deux ou trois couleurs principales.

Q Connaissiez-vous ce travail-là, ça s'appelle préparer les couleurs? R Je l'ai su voici comment.M.Victorino qui se trouvait à nous donner les directions.

Q Les quantités, quelle couleur avec quelle couleur et combien chacune? R Oui.

Q Et, la façon de les déposer les unes dans les autres? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez appris cela? R Oui

Q Vous ne connaissiez rien de cela quand vous avez commencé? R Non, monsieur.

Q Quand vous avez commencé ce métier-là, vous gagniez 16 cents de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Vous avez été à 16 cents jusqu'au moment de la grève? R C'est-à-dire un peu après parce qu'on a pas eu notre augmentation en même temps que les autres.

Q Vous avez fait la grève et vous avez été augmenté au mois d'octobre? R A peu près.

Q Au mois d'octobre, vous faisiez le même travail?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Absolument le même travail? R Oui.

Q En février, 1934, vous étiez encore au même travail, absolument? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, quelle différence y a-t-il, aujourd'hui, entre le travail que vous faites maintenant et le travail que vous faisiez au début?

R Il y a à peu près huit ou neuf mois, j'étais seul pour faire ça, et nous sommes quatre dans notre département, c'était malcommode. Ils se sont trouvés à mettre un autre employé pour parer lui aussi, ce qui me donnait beaucoup d'ouvrage, il se trouvait à m'aider d'une manière. Là, il a augmenté.

Q Rendu à un moment, on vous a laissé tout seul?

R Je me suis trouvé à changer d'ouvrage.

Qu'est-ce que vous faites, maintenant?

R La plus forte partie, maintenant, c'est pour couler les chaudières, couler les couleurs.

Q Les couleurs sont dans des chaudières?

R Après qu'elles qu'elles ont été préparées, on les place dans de petites chaudières pour préparer l'eau. Ensuite, elles sont déposées dans des chaudières avec une préparation de la manufacture. Il s'agit de couler cette couleur-là avec deux linges, partie de couleur, partie de soie.

(La feuille 4095 suit)

Q Est-ce l'ouvrage d'un homme ou de deux hommes faire cet ouvrage là? R Il y a du blanc aussi qui se trouve à être coulé, on se trouve à faire les deux, en partie on coulait un quart le blanc, auparavant c'etait à peu près la même chose, on s'entraidait.

Q Maintenant, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R C'est à peu près la même chose.

Q Il est arrivé rien? R En décembre, là ils ont ajouté un quart de nuit, quand ça arrivé on m'a fait travailler de nuit, là je me trouvais à faire les couleurs que l'autre se trouve à faire actuellement.

Q Faites-vous l'ouvrage de l'autre et le vôtre?

R Lorsqu'on travaille de nuit, au lieu de travailler quatre machines, ils etaient deux, trois machines, on se trouvait deux pour fournir ces machines là, c'est de l'ouvrage...

Q Aujourd'hui vous êtes seul? R Non, on travaille quatre actuellement.

Q Alors qu'est-ce que c'est le changement qui est arrivé, au lieu que l'un fasse une partie et l'autre l'autre partie, vous faites maintenant tous les deux de l'ouvrage? R Oui, lorsqu'on est occupé à faire une chose, l'autre peut y aller, on peut se remplacer.

Q Combien de jours travaillez-vous dans ces temps-ci par semaines? R Ordinairement, on travaille cinq ou six jours, la semaine dernière, il y a quinze jours, on a travaillé quatre jours.

PAR MTRE LANDTOT:

Q Quatre jours par semaine? R Oui,monsieur.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Combien avez-vous reçu votre dernière paye? Avez-vous des enveloppes, quelques notes?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous travaillez combien d'heures par jour?

R C'est pas régulier.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Avez-vous des notes? R C'est à partir de janvier 1936, mais si vous aimez j'ai d'autresdétail, ce n'est pas bien propre, pour la partie de mars et avril,ce sont les heures ça.

Q Vous avez tenu compte sur un bout de papier, des heures que vous avez travaillé par jour?

R Oui, la minute que j'entrais au moulin et la minute que je sortais, je me trouvais à calculer le temps que je faisais, et en suite de ça, j'additionnais le montant.

Q A l'usine il y a une horloge pour marquer l'entrer des ouvriers, un punch? R Oui.

Q Où les ouvriers poinconnent en entrant et en sortant? R Oui.

Q Tout le monde fait ça? R Oui, on est obligé de le faire.

Q Quand vous parlez du temps de vos entrées et de vos sorties,vous parlez du temps qui correspond au punch? R Oui, mon temps qui correspond à ma carte.

Q Vous avez des journées de dix-sept heures, est-ce vrai ça? R C'est arrivé, ça peut arriver une fois de temps à autre, parce que l'hiver on a beaucoup d'ouvrage, l'été on est plusieurs mois

que c'est tranquile.

Q Le 2 avril vous avez dix-sept heures?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Etes-vous payé pour ce temps supplementaire, plus que dix heures? R On est payé au même prix.

Q Quand vous travaillez dix-sept heures, ça veut dire que vous entrez à sept heures le matin?

R Oui.

Q Et que vous sortez quand? à onze heures et demi du soir, minuit? R Depuis janvier ordinairement je rentre à six heures et demie le matin, pour préparer la co leur.

Q De six heures et demi le matin à six heures et demi du soir ça fait douze heures ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et si vous faisiez dix-sept heures, il faut ajouter cinq heures et demi à ça? R Oui.

Q Où soupez-vous comme ça? R A l'usine.

Q Vous emportez votre lunch? R On me l'envois de chez nous.

Q Vous avez jamais demandé de vous donner un supplément de salaire, par heure, que le salaire ordinaire, un salaire auditionnelle de l'heure, pour ces heures supplémentaires? R Non,c'est payé à la proportion.

Q La coutume n'est pas établie? R Non.

Q A part du dix sept heures, vous avez des quinze heures assez souvent, des quatorze heures? R Ca peut arriver.

Q Et des treize heures? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas dû perdre grand temps, quand vous

on fait des journée de dix-sept heures et qu'on doit travailler le lendemain, ça veut dire qu'il y a de l'ouvrage ça? R Ordinairement, oui.

Q Est-ce que vous n'avez pas une journée de vingt heures et demi dans une journée? R Oui, ça se trouvait le jeudi, le lendemain on était pas supposé travailler, ils voulaient finir l'ouvrage qu'on avait en marche.

Q On appelle ça une grosse journée. Vous êtes entré à quelle heure cette fois là? R A six heures et demie le matin.

Q A six heures et demie du soir ça faisait douze heures de présence et de travail? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez dans ce temps là, vous démêliez la couleur? R Oui, on la coulait aussi.

Q A six heures et demie vous aviez douze heure de faites? R Oui.

Q Il vous restait encore 8 heures et quart à faire? R Oui.

Q Vous avez soupé? R Oui.

Q Sans perdre de temps? R Comme d'habitude.

Q En travaillant? R On peut prendre un quart d'heure, vingt minutes.

Q Avez-vous un endroit pour manger ou si vous mangez en dessous de la chose à couleur? R On a pas d'endroit spécial pour manger.

Q Ca sent fort là? R Ca ne sent pas trop bon, non.

Q C'est dans un coin de la cave ça? R Non, c'est sur le même niveau que les couleurs.

Q A six heures et demie, vous aviez rien que douze

he res de faits? R Oui.

Q Vous avez travaillé de six heures à minuit et demi, ça faisait 18½ heures? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas remangé là, vous vous êtes dépêché un peu? R Je pourrais pas dire exactement si j'ai mangé.

Q Vous avez tenu bon jusque vers les deux ou trois heures du matin? R On a continué, là je crois que j'ai fait demander un lunch.

Q Vous avez failli boucler les vingt-quatre heures? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous quelques suppléments à ces notes? R Si vous aimez à avoir 1934.

Q Vous étiez sur une base de 25 cts de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez pas eu de suppléments additionnels, on vous a pas payé 30 cts, 40 cts de l'heure? R Non, monsieur.- Mes chèques sont marqués au bas, le montant.

Q Avez-vous d'autres feuilles de temps? Ca fait longtemps que vous tenez votre temps? R J'ai mon temps depuis 1934.

Q Voulez-vous me les passer. Je ne sais pas encore si je les produirai. Je vais regarder ça, et je vous en reparlerai. R ...

Q Quelle a été votre dernière paye Monsieur Pombert? R $35.16.

Q C'est votre dernière paye ça? R Oui, c'est la semaine dernière.

Q C'est votre dernière quinzaine, que vous avez retirée la semaine dernière? R Oui.

Q C'est une paye pour quinze jours? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca représente combien d'heures d'ouvrage ça?

R Cent quarante deux heures et quart.

Q Toujours à 25 cts? R Oui, monsieur, sur ça il y a de l'assurance qui se trouve déduit.

Q Vous tenez compte que vous avez votre assurance groupe à déduire? R Oui,monsieur, l'assurance est déduite là.

Q Dans laquelle vous payez une contribution?

R Oui.

Q Le chiffre donné là, c'est le chiffre net?

R Oui,monsieur.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q L'assurance groupe la compagnie en paye la moitié et vous en payez la moitié? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est une assurance contre les accidents?

MTRE LANCTOT. Non, c'est une assurance sur la vie.

Q Pendant que vous faitez votre travail Monsieur Pombert, vous avez le temps de vous asseoir à certains moment pour vous reposez? R Ca arrive, on a des journées, ou des secousses, on travaille joliment dur, mais on peut avoir d'autres bonnes petites secousses aussi.

Q De repos? R Surtout en été on peut avoir plus de meilleur temps.

Q Quand vous alimentez la machine où vos couleurs sont placées, et qu'il n'y a pas de presse, que la machine n'attend pas après, vous avez également le temps de vous asseoir un peu? R En hiver ça arrive très rarement que je prends le temps de m'asseoir, excepté pour manger, on a toujours quelque

chose à s'occuper.

Q Est-ce qu'il vous est arrivé plusieurs fois de travailler 20 heures sur 24 heures? R Non, pas très souvent.

Q Combien de fois? R Pour vous dire exactement, il faudrait que je référerais à mes listes.

Q J'entends sur un 24 heures, est-ce que ça vous est arrivé plus d'une fois de travailler vingt heures sur vingt-quatre heures? R Ca arrivé quelquefois, oui.

Q Combien de fois? R Depuis que je suis là peut être quatre ou cinq fois.

Q Est-ce qu'on vous a forcé de travailler vingt heures sur 24 heures? R On s'est jamais opposé, ils nous demandaient, on était prêt, on a pas dit: je veux pas, on a pas insister.

Q On vous a jamais dit: si vous ne travaillez pas ces vingt heures, vous allez laisser l'emploi? R Non.

Q Vous y avez été librement? R On a jamais et é traité de cette manière là.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous n'avez jamais refusé? R Non.

Q Le cas n'est pas arrivé? R Non.

PAR MTRE LANEOT.

Q Maintenant, vous avez parlé de dix-hept heures, vous avez travaillé dix-sept heures librement aussi? R Oui.

Q Mais combien de fois avez-vous travaillé dix-sept heures sur vingt-quatre heures? R C'est arrivé plus souvent.

Q Combien de fois à peu près dans tout votre emploi

vous êtes entré, je comprends, à l'emploi de la compagnie le 20août 1931? R Oui, la première fois.

Q Vous avez dit que vous aviez travaillé trois ou quatre fois vingt heures sur vingt-quatre heures?

5 R Oui.

Q Maintenant, dix-sept heures, combien de fois depuis 1931, depuis cinq ans? R Je peux vous donner les rapport.

Q Au meilleur de votre souvenir? R ...

10 PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Je pense qu'on va produire la liste de temps?

R C'est arrivé de temps à autre.

PAR MTRE LANGTOT.

Q Votre temps normal, je vois que vos dernières

15 payes, que vous avez travaillé, au 3 mai 142 heures pour une quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Au 19 avril, cent-quarante-huit heures pour une quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Je vois que vous avez travailléen mars cent

20 onze heures et demie? R Oui.

Q Cette année vous avez pas travaillé de journées de plus de dix heures, 1936? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous satisfait de travailler pour la compagnie? R Je vais dire, on est satisfait jusqu'à un certain point, mes compagnons sont satisfaits

25 de travailler aussi longtemps l'hiver, parce que l'été c'est plus tranquile.

Q Vous êtes satisfait de travailler plus fort en hiver, parce qu'en été vous allez pouvoir vous reposer? R On se repose, - se reposer sans

30 âtre payé, se reposer chez nous.

Q De sorte que vous préférez le travail à un repos forcé? R Parce que si on le prenait pas,- par exemple en 1935, en juillet, j'ai retiré en juillet pour quatre semaines, deux qinzaines consécutives...

Q En quelle année? R 1935, j'ai retiré $36.26.

Q Dans tous le mois? R Oui, dans tout le mois, pour les quatre semaines.

Q Il y a moins de travail en été, c'est un peu saisonnier votre travail? R Oui.

Q En hiver, vous travaillez tant que vous pouvez, parce qu'en été vous avez moins de travail? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Je n'ai pas très bien compris.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT. Je demande au témoin si en hiver, si en principe, c'est le temps qu'on lui fourni de l'ouvrage à raison du fait que l'été il travaille moins.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. On vous demande si vous même vous profitez du temps en hiver, parce que l'été vous travaillez moins? R On profite de l'occasion qu'on a beaucoup d'ouvrage l'ivrer, pour le temps tranquile de l'été.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Je vois que vous en avez profité, parce qu'à lire la liste, en mars 1934, c'est vous qui avez marqué ça là, vous avez une journée de quinze heures et quart, le lendemain dix-sept heures, le surlendemain dix sept heures, ensuite dix-sept heures, ensuite quinze heures et trois quarts,

vous avez pas mal profité de la chance que vous aviez de travaillér? R Oui.

Q La semaine suivante vous en avez encore profité, vous avez quatorze heures et trois quarts, le lendemain seize heures et trois quarts, le surlendemain seize heures, quinze heures et trois quart, quinze heures et trois quarts? R Oui.

Q En mars 1934? R Oui.

Q Je vois que vous avez une semaine dans février 1934, une journée dix sept heures et quart, le lendemain quinze heures, le surlendemain seize heures, ensuite dix-sept heures, seize heures et trois quarts? R Oui.

Q Ca fait des semaines convenables ça? R Un peu passable.

Q Vous en avez bien profité? R Ça nous fait plaisir quand on retire notre chèque.

Q Vous avez jamais demandé d'être payé un prix supérieure à 25 cts, R Non.

Q Que vous aviez à cette époque? R Non.

Q Quand vous faisiez des journées comme ça? R Non.

MTRE BEAUREGARD: C'est tout pour le moment. J'aurai besoin de vous plus tard. Je vais regarder vos listes de payes. Vous avez la série de vos payes là?

LE TEMOIN: En 1934 c'est le montant d'heures, c'est à partir de juillet et septembre.

MTRE BEAUREGARD: Merci j'aurai l'occasion de vous rappelez.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous préférez travailler rien que dix heures

PAR jour? R ...

Q Ensuite pour avoir l'occasion, ne pas avoir l'occasion de travailler un peu plus lorsqu'il y a pas d'ouvrage, de travail? R Non, réellement, j'aime autant travailler un temps supplémentaire, tant qu'on peut, parce qu'on comprend d'avance que c'est pas un ouvrage comme un autre, c'est un ouvrage qui se fait l'hiver plutot que l'été, alors si on en profite pas, les ouvriers, lorsqu'on est obligé de travailler, notre département est pas opposé à ça.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Avez-vous d'autres sources de travail? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous dépendez de votre salaire pour vivre?

R Voici, depuis que je paye $18.00 de loyer, j'ai presque toujours un quelqu'un chez moi, une chambre de louée.

Q Un pensionnaire? R Une chambre de louer, un couple, pendant deux ans, un de mes frères était avec moi, il me payait un certain montant par quinze jours, maintenant j'ai un étranger qui paye une chambre.

Q Pour rencontrer vos affaires? R Oui.

Q Pour vous faire vivre, vous, votre femme et vos enfants? R R Oui, pour diminuer un peu la valeur du loyer.

Q Mais vous avez pas d'autres sources de revenus que ce pensionnaire et votre travail? R Non, monsieur.

Q Le patron vous consulte-t-il le matin, pour savoir combien d'heures, il vous plairait de travailler cette journée là? R Non.

Q Ce n'est pas comme ça que ça se passe? R Non,

ce n'est pas nécessaire.

Q Le pensionnaire que vous avez chez vous, est-ce un garçon ou un homme marié? R C'est un couple qui demeure chez nous.

Q Alors, c'est l'homme et la femme? R Oui, ils se nourrissent eux mêmes, je leur loue seulement la chambre.

Q Combien leur chez-vous pour la chambre?

R $4.50.

Q Par quinze jours? R Oui.

Q C'est ce que vous chargez pour une chambre?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous leur donnez une chambre, et ils vous payent $4.50 par quinze jours? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ou $9.00 par mois? R Oui.

Q Quel est le prix est pensions à Louisville, quelqu'un qui pensionnerait chez vous, combien ça vaut? R A peuprès $5.00 par semaine, mais je ne m'en suis pas informé.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Oui.

Q Vous avez jamais gardé de pensionnaires, qui avaient leur chambre et la pension au complet?

R Non, monsieur.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

XAVIER CARPENTIER.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREGARD

Q Quel est votre âge? R Quarante sept ans.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous au moulin, à la filature de l'Associated Textile?

R Depuis qu'ils ont commencé.

Q Avant de travailler là, quel était votre travail? R Journalier, je travaillais dans les forets, et sur les draves, dans les chantiers.

Q Quel travail avez-vous fait là, à quoi avez-vous commencé, à quoi vousa-t-on engagé en commençant?

R Je lavais la soie.

Q Vous étiez au lavage? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est un lavage mécanique ou à la main? R A la main.

Q Dans des bassins d'eau chaude? R Oui.

Q On les déplace? R Pendant une heure et quart à deux heures.

Q Comme les enfants qu'on berce? R Oui.

Q Seulement il est dans la vapeur l'enfant?

R Oui.

Q Et la vapeur monte à la figure tout le temps?

R Oui.

Q Vous êtes un de chaque coté,avec deux petits batons? R Oui.

Q Et les écheveaux de soie baignent dans de l'eau très très chaude? R Les pièces de soie, oui.

Q Combien est-ce que ça vous paye bercer la soie? R 20 cts de l'heure,en commençant.

Q Nous sommes en quelle année là, en 1929?

R Au moisde mars 1930.

Q Vous aviez vous dites? R 20 cts.

Q De l'heure? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été dans ça?

R J'ai été à peu près deux mois à laver la soie.

Q Qu'avez-vous fait après ça? R J'ai rentré sur les boites, dans la teinturerie.

Q Qu'est-ce que ça veut dire ça? R C'est de prendre la soiest la mettre sur les machines pour les teindre.

Q Vous êtes entré dans le département de la teinturerie? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que vous manipulez la soie avec vos mains?

R Non, à la machine.

Q Vous qu'est-ce que vous faites? R On faisait chauffer les bassins à la chaleur voulue, on mettait la teinture dans les bassins, soit nous autres ou le foreman.

Q Vous faisiez chauffer les bassins à la chaleur voulue pour mettre la soie dans les bassins?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été là longtemps? R Jusqu'au mois d'octobre je crois.

Q Combien aviez-vous à cet endroit là? R On avait 25 cts de l'heure, on aété à peu près deux mois à 20 cts.

Q Vous avez été deux mois à 20 cts, et ensuite on vous a mis à 25 cts de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Jusqu'en octobre? R Oui.

Q En quelle année somme nous là? R En 1930.

je crois.

Q Après ça vous êtes sorti de la teinturerie?

R Non, je travaille encore dans le même département, mais je mélange les couleurs pour la teinturerie.

Q A un moment donné vous avez changé d'ouvrage dans le même département? R Oui.

Q Vous avez eu combien de salaire là?

R 25 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous avez fait quoi au moment du changement, qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé de faire en changeant d'ouvrage? R C'est moi qui faisait les couleurs, on les faisait bouillier pour les mettre dans les bassins, et je vais ça depuis ce temps là?

Q Vous avez toujours fait ça depuis? R Oui.

Q Est-ce le même travail que Monsieur Pombert?

R Non.

Q En quoi votre travail diffère-t-il de celui de Monsieur Pombert? R C'est pas les mêmes couleurs, nous autres on fait bouillir la soie dans des chaudières.

Q Monsieur Pombert ne chauffe pas lui? R Non, il passe ça dans des linges.

Q Sont-ce de grandes chaudières? R De quatre gallons.

Q Qui chauffent de quelle façon, au gas, à l'électricité? R Non, à la steam.

Q Vous en faites combien de bouilloires comme ça par jour? R Ca dépend des couleurs.

Q Ca varie avec les couleurs? R Oui.

Q Il y a une grande multiplicité de couleurs?

la cuisine.

Merci, je vais aller voir si je trouve quelqu'un.

R Non, je travaille encore dans le bureau maintenant, mais je prends un congé pour la circonstance.

Je me demande comment vous avez trouvé d'abord dans le nord-ouest? R Oui.

Vous avez eu certain de salaire ici?

R Oui, en l'heure.

Vous avez fait quel au moment de commencer, qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé de faire en arrivant d'ouvrage? R C'est moi qui travaillait les [illegible], on les faisait accrocher pour les mettre dans [illegible], et je vais y [illegible] de temps à [illegible].

Vous avez travaillé pendant [illegible]?

R Oui-ou le même travail que maintenant?

R Non.

Je pense votre travail actuel-est-ce [illegible] de produire [illegible]? R C'est ça les [illegible] [illegible], nous autres on fait [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] travaillé.

Pourquoi avez-vous changé de [illegible] ici? R Non, il [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible].

Vous-êtes de [illegible] [illegible]? R Je [illegible] [illegible].

Les [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]? R Non, j'ai [illegible].

Vous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]? R Je [illegible] [illegible].

Je [illegible] [illegible]? R Non.

Il y a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Travaillez-vous de jour ou de nuit?

R De nuit.

Q De sept heures du matin à six heures du soir?

R Ca dépend, des fois on rentre ...

Q Vous travaillez dur,c'est ce que vous voulez dire, vous faites comme M.Pombert, des grandes journées? R Ca dépend, à présent on fait dix heures,onze heures.

Q A présent vous ne dépassez pas la journée normale? R Non.

Q Vous avez déjà fait des grosses journées?

R Quinze,seize heures.

Q Avez-vous atteint 20 heures? R Non, j'ai pas dépassé seize heures.

Q C'est pas vous qui avez le record? R Non.

Q Avez-vous touché souvent seize heures?

R Plusieurs fois.

Q Touchiez-vous le même temps, en même temps un petit extra à 30 cts ou 35 cts de l'heure?

R Non,monsieur.

Q Vous travailliez dix heures à 25 cts? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien y a-t-il d'employés qui font ce que vous faites, le même travail? R Je suis le seul.

Q Avez-vous toujours été seul pour faire ce travail là? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Mangez-vous sur place? R Oui.

Q Vous arrêtez tout de même un peu, il faut se laver les mains, quand on a les mains dans la

teinture. Vous mett z des gants de caoutchouc?

R Ca dépend des couleurs.

Q On vous fourni des gants, des grands gants, des vrais mitaines de caoutchouc? R Oui.

Q Pour travailler dans la couleur? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes obligé de vous pencher pour faire ça ça marche pas tout seul? R C'est entendu ça marche pas tout seul.

Q Votre travail se passe penché à terre? R Oui.

Q Et dans en temps avec des mistines? R Je ne mélange pas la coueur avec mes mains, je la pèse je mets l'eau voulue, et je la fais bouilir.

Q A quoi servent les gants d'abord? R Pour la steam, on est pas capable de faire partir la steam sans nos gants, et il y a des couleurs qu'on est pas capable de faire partir de sur nos mains, on met nos gants.

Q Il y a des couleurs qui ne partent pas à vous laver les mains, qui collent, vous mettez alors vos gants? R Oui.

Q Alors vous n'avez pas bronché comme salaire, vous avez eu 25 cts de l'heure depuis ce temps là?

R On a eu la coupe de 12½%.

Q Quand? R En 1934.

Q Vous vous êtes pas relevé de cette coupe là après? R Non, ils nous ont baissé à 17 cts.

Q Vous êtes plus à 25 cts? R Ils nous ont baissé à 17 cts, après la coupe, il est arrivé une grève, là on a eu 25 cts de l'heure.

Q Combien avez-vous actuellement? R 25 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes parti de 25 cts, ils vous ont descendu à 17 cts et ils vous ont remonté a 25 cts? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été à 17 cts?

R Juste une paye, à la prochaine paye ils nous ont remis la balance, et remis à 25 cts.

Q Avez-vous un endroit spécial pour manger?

R On mange dans notre département.

Q Vous mangez dans votre département? R Oui.

Q C'est à la teinturerie? R Oui, on a un endroit où il y a de vingt à vingt cinq couleurs, dans des barils.

Q Comme odeur c'est quelque chose? R Quand elles bouillent surtout.

Q On a pas besoin de beurre sur le pain, ça goute quelque chose? R Certain.

Q Etes-vous marié vous? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Sept.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer par mois? R $12.00 par mois.

Q Avez-vous perdu du temps au couleurs, dans les dernières années? R Ca dépend, des semaines, surtout depuis le Jour de l'an, on a fait quatre à cinq jours, des fois on en a fait que trois.

Q Les semaines sont inégales? R Non, elles ne sont pas égales.

Q Quand vous avez déjà fait des petites payes, qu'est-ce que c'est que les petites payes?

R $20.00, $21.00, $17.00, $19.00.

Q Par quinze jours? R Oui, ça arrive pas souvent ça.

Q Gardez-vous des pensionnaires chez vous?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Qu'est-ce qui arrive pas souvent? R De faire des petites payes.

PA R MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Avez-vous gardé vos payes, ou si vous nous dites ça par souvenir? R Non, je les ai pas gardées, on est payé par chèque.

Q Vous avez pas de souvenirs? R J'ai le souvenir des dernières payes, des derniers chèques.

Q De memoire, mais vous avez pas de notes ecrites avec vous? R Non.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire qu'est-ce qu'est le prix des la pension d'un ouvrier pensionnaire, dans la ville, d'un de vos compagnons de travail?

R $5.00 à $6.00, ça dépend de la maison où ils vont.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Par semaine? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Ca veut dire logé et nourri? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Manger à la table de la famille? R Oui, monsieur.

Q $5.00 à $6.00 c'est le prix? R C'est l'ordinaire ça.

Q Est- ce qu'il y a de l'argent à faire avec ça, en chargeant $5.00 ou $6.00? R Je ne peux pas vous le dire, j'en ai jamais tenu.

Q Vous et votre femme et vos sept enfants, vous êtes neuf? R Oui.

Q Vous pouvez pas vous charger $5.00 à $6.00 par semaine, chacun? R Non, il en manquerait

la moitié.

Q Ca vous ferait à peu près $45.00 par semaine?

R Oui, des fois on le gagne pas dans le mois.

Q Vous vous chargez meilleur marché de pension que ça? R Certain.

Q Vous êtes assuré comme les autres dans l'assurance groupe? R Je suis supposé l'être, j'ai fait application, je n'y suis pas encore, j'ai été à la première, ils l'ont laissée.

Q Elle est tombée? R Oui.

Q Est-ce l'assurance qui est tombée, ou si ce sont les ouvriers qui l'ont laissée tomber? R Ne le sais pas, on en a pas entendu parler, on en a entendu parler, elle était arrêtée.

Q Il y en a déjà eu une, et là ça recommence?

R Oui, une autre, depuis l'année passée.

Q Vous êtes par encore entré? R J'ai fait application, j'attends mon application.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous avez des enfants qui travaillent?

R Non, monsieur le plus vieux a douze ans.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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J.PINATEL (Ce témoin est réentendu)

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Sous le serment que vous avez prêté. Voici que deux de vos employés nous ont parlé qu'il y avait de l'assurance, le premier Monsieur Rombert, nous a dit sur sa paye, il aperçoit une retenue à cause de l'assurance. Le dernier témoin vient de nous dire qu'il avait une assurance qui est tombée, et que maintenant ça recommence, et qu'il va entrer. Voulez-vous nous dire clairement ce qui en est de l'assurance, quelle assurance c'est, et comment ça fonctionne, qui paye pour et depuis combien de temps?

R L'assurance a commencé à peu près il y a trois ans, elle a duré à peu près un an et demi, jusqu'à la première grève que nous avons eue, la plupart des employés, des ouvriers n'étaient pas satisfaits, n'en voulaient plus.

Q Dans quelle compagnie? R Dans la compagnie Metropolitaine, sur la vie.

Q Quel montant l'assurance? R Pour les filles $500.00 et $1.000.00 pour les hommes.

Q Quel taux payient les employés? R Je ne suis pas en mesure exacte de vous le dire. La compagnie payait une partie du taux et les ouvriers une autre, je ne sais pas si c'est moitié moitié, mais c'est sur nos livres.

Q Est-ce que c'est facultatif pour les ouvriers? R Ils peuvent la prendre si ils le veulent et ne pas la vendre si ils n'en veulent pas.

Q Vous venez de nous dire qu'à un moment donné il y a eu une grève? R Oui,monsieur.

Q A quelle date? Quand a eu lieu cette grève

dont tout le monde nous parle? R J'ai les dates exactes dans nos livres.

Q Voudrez-vous nous donner cette date exacte pour que l'on puisse la mettre au dossier?

R Oui, je vous donnerai la date.

Q Il y a eu une grève? R Oui, trois grèves.

Q Dites donc approximativement les dates et le pourquoi des trois grèves? R En 1932, 1933 et 1934.

Q En 1932 pourquoi la grève? R La grève a été faite en acompte d'une diminution de 12½% sur le salaire.

Q Généralement, par tous les employés? R Oui, à peu près partout.

Q Aviez-vous diminué les gens du bureau dans le même temps? R Oui.

Q Les salaires des employés du bureau avaient aussi été diminués? R Oui.

Q Et les officiers? R Tout le monde, les officiers aussi, ça comprend les officiers.

Q Et vous même? R Oui.

Q 12½% de réduction sur tout le monde? R Oui.

Q Le même percentage que tout le monde?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et il y a eu grève? R Oui.

Q Peut on dire que la grève était générale?

R Oui, elle était assez générale, tout était fermé.

Q Vous avez fermé l'usine? R Ils ne sont pas rentrés, et nous avons fermé l'usine.

Q Ca duré combien de temps ça? R Quatre ou cinq jours peut être un peu plus.

Q Ca serait en quel mois en 1932? R Je ne peux pas dire les dates, je pense que c'est en mars.

Q Approximativement? R Oui.

Q L'usine a été fermée pratiquement une semaine?

5 R A peu près.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé là, vous avez renoncé à cette coupe de salaire de 12½%, ou non?

R Nous avons augmenté les salaires aux taux où ils étaient avant.

10 Q Vous avez rétabli les salaires? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous établi les employés de bureaux en même temps? R Non, les contremaitres et les employés de bureaux sont restés à l'ancien salaire, après la diminution.

15 Q A un salaire diminué? R Oui.

Q Ils ont conservé la diminution? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors la grève de 1932 s'est terminée comme ça? R Oui.

20 Q Tout le monde a repris l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Il y en a eu une autre en 1933? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous quelle était la raison?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vers quel temps de l'année, est-ce l'hiver?

25 R C'était encore en hiver, je pense que c'était en hiver ou à peuprès, au mois de mai.

MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q L'hiver est tard ici, au mois de mai? R Nous avons encore de la neige en mai.

30 Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, il y a eu une autre

grève, pourquoi celle là, vous aviez fait un mauvais coup? R Nous en faisons pas toujours des mauvais coups, ça appartient aussi aux autres de temps en temps.

Q Pourquoi l'autre grève? R Ils voulaient une augmentation de salaire.

Q Cette fois là, c'était le mouvement inverse?

R Oui.

Q Au lieu de résister à une diminution de salaire, ils ont pris l'initiative et ont demandé une augmentation? R Oui.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a eu grève ou menace de grève?

R Grève.

Q Avez-vous fermé l'usine? R Oui.

Q Cette fois là encore? R Oui.

Q Pendant combien de temps? R Trois à quatre jours.

Q Presqu'une semaine encore? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Celle là s'est terminée comment? R Avec une augmentation.

Q Ils ont gagné? R Oui.

Q Une augmentation de combien? R Je ne peux pas dire exactement.

Q $3.00, $4.00, $5.00? ou 3%, 4%, 5%? Au-dessus de ça, je ne sais pas si c'est cette grève là où il y a eu une augmentation générale qui était presque de 20%.

Q Ca c'est en 1933? R Oui.

Q Vous dites qu'il y en a eu trois? R Oui.

Q L'autre a eu lieu en 1934? R Oui, je pense que c'est en 1934.

Q Est-ce que l'augmentation a été accordée

officiers à l'autre grève? R Non, aux ouvriers.

Q Enfin, en 1934 il y a eu une autre grève?

R Elle a abouti à rien, ils sont rentrés de nouveau.

Q Est-ce une grève ou une menace de grève?

R Une grève qui a duré quelque jours.

Q Un ou deux jours que j'ai compris? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etait-ce une grève générale? R A peuprès, ils ont essayé d'empêcher les ouvriers d'entrer et on a arrêté un ou deux jours.

Q Pourquoi celle là? R Pour avoir une autre augmentation.

Q Qui s'est terminée comment? R Ils ont resté comme ils étaient.

Q Dans le statu quoi? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Les ouvriers sont retournés au travail sans avoir eu d'augmentation? R Non.

Q Nin de diminution non plus? R Absolument.

Q Personne n'a gagné là? R Non.

Q C'est l'histoire de vos trois grèves ça?

R Oui.

Q Quant à l'assurance c'est encore la Metropolitan Life qui assure actuellement? R Oui.

Q Vous avez dit que l'assurance de la Metropolitan était un système d'assurance groupe, mais vous ne savez pas dans quelle proportion paye la compagnie ou les ouvriers? R Non.

Q Et c'est facultatif? R Oui, il est facultatif d'entrer ou non.

Q Maintenant ce système était tombé? R Oui, à l'occasion de la première grève, il y en avait

beaucoup qui en voulaient pas, après ils nous ont demandé pour l'avoir et nous l'avons remis.

Q Pendant combien de temps l'assurance a-t-elle été abandonnée? R Presque un an.

Q Qu'est devenu l'argent payé par ceux qui étaient assurés? R Il faudrait demander aux assurances.

Q A la reprise vous n'avez pas stipulé avec la compagnie, que les argents payés par les ouvriers, argent qui avaient été obtenus pour assurance...

R Les assurance de groupe ne payent pas de dividendes, c'est seulement des assurance sur une période de vie.

Q Vous avez sans doute des copies de la police?

R Oui, tous les ouvriers ont leurs polices.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q L'ouvrier reste assuré pendant le temps qu'il travaille à la manufacture? R Il leur est loisible de signer une autre assurance indépendamment de celle là.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q En se servant des fonds payés dans l'assurance groupe? R Non, ils sont tellement bon marché, c'est une assurance de terme.

Q Voudrez-vous nous apporter une copie de la police, afin que nous prenions mention, nous puissions voir comment elle est conçue? R Je crois que c'est une assurance de terme.

Q Monsieur Pinatel, voudrez-vous nous faire préparer l'histoire de Pombert? R Oui, complète depuis le commencement.

Q Je voudrais avoir l'histoire de son temps et de son salaire? R Très bien.

Q Depuis le commencement? R Oui, monsieur.

RAYMOND PAUL

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge Monsieur? R Vingt ans.

Q Vous êtes garçon? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Habitez-vous chez vos parents? R Oui, Monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à l'usine de l'Associated Textile, à Louiseville?

R Je travaille là depuis quatre ans.

Q Vous êtes entré en 1932 par conséquent?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait en commençant?

R J'ai appris à peser la soie.

Q Vous avez appris à peser la soie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est la soie qui vient d'arriver ou qui sort?

R Qui sort sur les machines.

Q Sur quelles machines? R Qui sort de dessus les redraws.

Q Les redraws- c'est une des opérations avant le filage? R Oui.

Q C'est une des opérations par laquelle on prépare la soie, afin qu'elle soit filée? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien gagniez-vous à ce travail là?

R A présent?

Q Dans ce temps là quand vous avez commencé?

R $8.00 par quinzaine, dans les premiers temps.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous gagné ce salaire de $8.00 par quinzaine? R deux à trois mois je pense.

Q Est-ce que c'est long d'apprendre à peser la soie, avez-vous pris bien du temps? R Non, j'ai pris trois jours.

Q Et au bout de trois jours vous saviez votre métier? R Oui.

Q Vous avez cependant été deux mois à un salaire de $8.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Ensuite qu'est-ce qui est arrivé. Vous avez continué après ce temps là à faire le même travail? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous continué au même salaire? R Ils m'ont remonté à $13.00.

Q $13.00 par quinzaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez été environ deux mois à $8.00 par quinzaine et puis ensuite $13.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Combien avez-vous été employé de temps à $13.00 par quinzaine? R Un an et demi à deux ans.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé après ce temps là de un an et demi à deux ans? R Ils m'ont mis à 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Au même travail? R Oui.

Q 16 cts de l'heure? R Oui, il y avait plus de soie à peser par exemple.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez? R Je pesais deux sortes de soie.

Q Vous voulez dire que cette augmentation de salaire, a coincidé avec une augmentation d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Vous pesiez deux sortes de soie? R Oui.

Q Travaille -vous de jour au de nuit? R De jour.

Q Depuis le commencement? R Oui.

Q La journée ordinaire, c'est de sept heures du matin à six heures du soir? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous pour diner?

R Une heure.

Q Vous alliez diner chez vos parents? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez dix heures par jour? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Rendu à la fin de l'heure, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, combien de temps êtes-vous resté comme ça?

R Un an à peu près.

Q Toujours à peser la soie? R Oui.

Q Qu'est-ce qui est arrivé après cette année là?

R Ils ont augmenté les machines.

Q Ils ont augmenté le nombre des machines?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous ne travaillez pas sur des machines, vous pesez? R Ca fait rien plus il y a de machines à fournir, plus il y a de soie à peser.

Q A ce moment là le nombre de machines a encore augmenté, et la quantité de soie a toujours augmenté? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et vous vous avez continué à peser la soie?

R Oui.

Q Avez-vous eu une augmentation de salaire là?

R Non, pas tout de suite.

Q Combien de temps êtes-vous resté au même salaire, malgré que les machines aient augmenté?

R Je ne peux pas vous dire.

Q Un mois,deux mois, trois mois, ensuite qu'est-ce qu'il est arrivé? R Ils nous ont augmenté à 19 cts de l'heure.

Q Vous avez eu 19 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q C'est ça que vous gagnez maintenant? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous n'avez pas changé de travail? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes toujours à peser la soie? R Oui.

Q Et vous avez monté à 19 cts de l'heure? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous étiez là pendant les grèves, la première et la deuxième grève, avez-vous subiune diminution à l'occasion de la diminution de 12½%, en décembre?

R Je ne me souviens pas.

Q Ca paraissait ça sur votre salaire à vous? R On travaillait pas tout le temps, des fois on travaillait pas le samedi après midi dans ce temps là,et je regardais pas ça.

Q Il arrivait qu'à travers ça, vous travailliez pas toutle temps? R Non.

Q J'ai compris d'après ce que vous avez dit, qu'au commencement, vous aviez $8.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous moins que ça quand vous perdiez du temps? R Dans les premiers temps, je travaillais toujours régulier.

Q Quand vous avez commencé là le travail était régulier? R Oui.

Q Mais à un moment donné vous étiez rendu à $13.00 par quinzaine, avez-vous perdu du temps là?

R Le samedi après midi on travaillait pas, des fois le samedi avant midi non plus.

Q Vous touchiez moins que $13.00? R Oui.

Q $13.00 c'était votre maximum de rendement?

5 R Oui.

Q Ensuite vous avez passé à 16 cts de l'heure, et il vous est arrivé de perdre du temps? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Actuellement travaillez-vous plein temps?

10 R Non, la semaine passée on a arrêté le vendredi et l'autre semaine le mercredi.

Q L'autre semaine, combien a étévotre paye, la dernière paye? R $16.86.

Q Pour une quinzaine? R Oui.

15 Q Y en a-t-ilplusieurs autres qui font ce que vous faites, qui pèsent la soie? R Pour la mienne je suis seul, il y en a un autre à l'autre bout, mais c'est pas la même chose qu'il pèse, il pèse toujours.

20 Q Il ne pèse pas la même marchandise, mais il pèse autre chose? R Oui.

Q La paye précédente,vous rappelez-vous avant la paye de $16.86, combien vous avez eu? R $18.00.

Q C'était plein temps ou à peu près? R Non, on a manqué deux ou trois jours.

25 PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Pour 100½ heures? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Payez-vous pension chez vos parents? R Oui, je donne mes payes.

30 Q Votre paye complète? R Pas tout le temps

maisdes fois.

Q Alors vous ne vous rappelez pas si vous avez été frappé par les diminutions qui ont eu lieu?

R Je ne me souviens pas. R Non.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous êtes payé selon le nombre d'heures que vous faites, durant votre quinzaine? R Oui, au nombre d'heures qu'on fait.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

XAVIER BELAND.

LEQUEL témoin est assermenté,

INTERROGE par MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Monsieur Béland quel âge avez-vous? R Soixante ans.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Combien? R J'en ai dix de vivants.

Q Combien en avez-vous chez vous? R J'en ai six.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R $20.00 par mois.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à l'usine, à la filature? R Je suis entré le 19 de janvier 1932.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez vous avant ça Monsieur Béland. R J'avais pris une agence pour la compagnie P.T.Légaré à Louiseville.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé d'être à l'usine, quel a été votre travail en entrant?

R De déposer la filling sur les métiers.

Q C'est un travail à faire à la main? R Je me sers d'un truck, je me servais d'un truck pour transporter ça, parce que la filling, les quills sont sur des planches, si je me rappelle bien, c'est cinquante quills qu'il y a sur une planche, et je mettais ces planches là sur un truck, cinquante à soixante planches, je prenais une allée entre les métiers, pour aller porter ça.

Q Vous les transportiez? R Oui.

Q Vous travailliez de jour? R De jour, oui, monsieur.

Q Ca vous rapportait combien ce metier là?

R Lorsque je suis entré j'avais 15 cts de l'heure.

Q Avez-vous changé de salaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu combien après? R Environ quatre semaines après mon entrée, on m'a donné 2 cts additionnels à 15 cts, c'est à dire 17 cts de l'heure.

Q Au même travail? R Oui.

Q Plus de travail ou le même travail? R Le même travail.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps à 17 cts à ce travail là? R Environ 10 mois et demi.

Q Après qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R Alors, le contremaitre de nuit au département des quills, des machines où ils font les quills, est tombé malade, M. Auguste Gagnon, qui était contremaitre de jour au même département m'a demandé pour prendre la charge de contremaitre pour remplacer Monsieur Legris.

Q Vous êtes devenu contremaitre? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Du département? R Des quills, où ils font les bobines.

Q Ca vous a donné combien cette fonction de contremaitre? R Mon salaire a été de 21 sous de l'heure.

Q Vous aviez combien d'employés là? R Onze ou douze je crois.

Q Des gens qui faisaient des canettes? R Oui.

Q A 21 cts de l'heure, vous avez été combien de temps comme sa contremaitre? R Environ onze mois,si jeme rappelle bien.

Q Après quoi vous avez eu? R Il est arrivé comme je vous ai dit que j'ai été contremaitre de nuit.

Q C'était du travail de nuit ça? R Oui.

Q Vous travailliez de six heures du soir à sept heures le matin? R Oui.

PAGE 4135 follows.

Q Vous avez combien de temps avez-vous pour le lunch de la nuit? R Une heure, on prenait notre lunch.

Q Vous travaillez 12 heures? R Oui, monsieur

Q Vous étiez payé pour 12 heures ou 13 heures?

R 12 heures.

Q Payé pour 12 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous dites que vous travailliez de nuit?

R Je voulais changer, j'étais fatigué. Le jour, je pouvais presque pas dormir. Alors, après un lapse de temps je suis devenu épuisé. Je suis allé voir M. Pinatel, je lui ai exposé mon cas. J'ai dit: "Je suis épuisé, auriez-vous l'obligeance de me donner une position de jour?" Il dit: "Ca s'explique à votre âge. Vous allez vous reposer quelques jours. Vous viendrez me voir, je vous donnerai quelque chose". En effet, je me suis reposé, je peux pas dire au juste, quelques jours. Je suis retourné à la manufacture voir M. Pinatel. Il m'a donné la position que j'ai aujourd'hui.

Q Qui consiste en quoi? R Je travaille dans le département de la finition.

Q Vous surveillez un grand frame?

R C'est-à-dire, lorsque je suis entré, je suis entré sur un séchoir. Je suis pas entré sur un frame, M. Beauregard.

Q Vous êtes entré comme aide couleur?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sur le séchoir, à quel salaire?

R 22 sous de l'heure, je crois.

Q Il y a un témoin, cematin, qui a été entendu, qui

fait le travail que vous faites maintenant?

R Oui, monsieur, M. Lamirande, je suppose.

Q Est-ce que votre salaire a changé pendant que vous étiez sur les quillers? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Maintenant, vous avez combien de salaire?

R 25 sous de l'heure.

Q Depuis combien de temps avez-vous 25 sous?

R Je crois qu'il y aura deux ans au mois d'octobre prochain. Je peux pas donner la date au juste.

Q En quoi consiste votre travail? R Nous sommes deux hommes pour tenir le rayon pour qu'il prenne les clicks du frame, un de chaque bord. Il s'agit de tenir pour qu'il prenne les clicks.

Q C'est-à-dire que vous surveillez à ce que la soie prenne bien les clicks? R Parfait, c'est ça.

Q Vous faites subir à la soie un traitement, la soie s'enroule pendant qu'elle passe là?

R Un peu.

Q Un peu dans le sens de beaucoup ou dans le sens de un peu? R C'est pas régulier, M. Bon regard, des journées, il fait plus chaud, des journées il fait moins chaud.

Q Est-ce que cela dépend que la machine est plus ou moins chaude? R Cela doit dépendre de la steam.

Q Cela dépend de la chaleur, de la vapeur dans la machine? R Ca doit.

Q La vapeur passe à travers la soie?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Tout le long de son parcourt? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes là, à la vapeur à vous chauffer tran-

quilement? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous participé à la grève, il y a eu des grèves? R Jamais, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous subi des diminutions de salaire?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Votre salaire n'a pas été modifié autrement que comme vous venez de le rapporter?

R Lorsqu'il y a eu des grèves, mon salaire a toujours resté le même.

Q Ni augmenté, ni diminué? R Non, monsieur. c'est-à-dire si je me rappelle bien il y a eu une grève lorsque j'avais 22 sous; alors, j'ai resté à 22 sous. Il y a pas eu de changement pour moi, du tout.

Q Vous n'avez pas été affecté par cela?

R Non, monsieur.

CONTRE-INTERROGÉ PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Vous êtes assis toute la journée pour faire votre travail? R Pas toute la journée, M. Lanctôt. Il y a des secousse où nous transportons les rouleaux pour fraimer.

Q Est-ce que vous vous trouvez assis en majorité...

R La majorité du temps.

Q Combien, M. Béland, parmi vos enfants, est-ce qu'il y en a qui travaillent? R J'en ai deux.

Q Deux sur les six qui demeurent avec vous?

R Oui, monsieur.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Etes-vous dans l'assurance-groupe?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etiez-vous dans la première assurance?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que la compagnie d'assurances vous a rendu une partie de l'argent que vous aviez versée la première fois? R Non, monsieur.

ME LANCTOT: Pas de valeurs comptantes?

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous vous trouvez assuré en plus pour $1,000?

R A la dernière assurance?

Q Oui? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Si vous mourez, votre famille recevra $1,000.?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous payez combien? R Je crois que je paye 65 sous par mois, par quatre semaines, n'est-ce pas.

Q La compagnie paye l'autre partie de la prime?

R Probablement, c'est au-delà de mes connaissances.

NOELLA VALLIERES est assermentée.

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous, mademoiselle? R 17 ans, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à l'usine?

R Trois ans.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé à faire quant vous êtes entrée là? R J'ai toujours travaillé sur les winders.

Q Vous dévidez les rouleaux de soie?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Les écheveaux de soie? R Non, les canules

sur les bobines. Pardon, ce sont des spinners. les canettes qui se dévident sur les bobines.

Q Vous transvidez les canettes sur les bobines?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela que vous faites? R Oui.

Q Vous imprimez au fil, un tour, votre machine tord la soie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez commencé à ce travail-là?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez fait le même travail depuis ce temps-là? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand vous avez commencé, vous aviez 14 ans?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q A quel salaire avez-vous commencé, mademoiselle?

R $12.10 pour 15 jours.

Q Vous étiez à la semaine? R A l'heure, probablement, ce qui devait nous donner 11 sous de l'heure.

Q Vous travaillez de jour? R Oui.

Q Combien d'heures par jour? R On a toujours travaillé dix heures, nous autres.

Q De sept heures du matin à six heures du soir?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez une heure pour diner? R Oui.

Q Vous allez diner chez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Entrez-vous à sept heures juste, ou avant sept heures? R Sept heures moins dix, moins cinq.

Q Vous marquez le temps auquel vous entrez sur une horloge? R Oui, un punch.

Q Auand vous avez commencé, vous aviez $12. et....

R dix sous pour quinze jours.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous gagné ce salaire-là, mademoiselle? R Jusqu'à la grève que les weavers ont fait. Ensuite, j'ai eu $16. 50 pour quinze jours.

Q C'est plein temps? R Oui, ce qui nous donnait 15 sous de l'heure, $8.25 par semaine.

Q Combien gagnez-vous, maintenant?

R $16.50 pour 15 jours.

Q $16.50 pour 15 jours, plein temps?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Travaillez-vous plein temps? R Dans ce temps-ci, quand les weavers arrêtent, on arrête nous autres.

Q Vous travaillez combien de jours par semaine, à ce temps-ci? R La semaine passée, j'ai touch. $8.25.

Q Avant? R $16.50, ça faisait une bonne secousse qu'on remuait pas. Ils ont perdu du temps sur le rayon. Ils font loafer les filles qui travaillent sur le filling lorsque le rayon ne travaille pas.

Q Vous avez combien de machines sous votre contrôle?

R Quatre machines.

Q Combien de rouleaux en tout? R 10.

Q C'est quarante rouleaux que vous avez à remplir continuellement? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cela vous a pris combien de temps à apprendre à faire cela, mademoiselle? R Une demi-journée, à peu près.

Q Il faut une demie-journée pour savoir le faire?

R Je runnais pas quatre machines, j'en runnais deux, j'aidais aux autre filles. Au bout d'une semaine, j'au eu quatre machines, c'est facile.

Q Etiez-vous aussi bonne ouvrière qu'aujourd'hui?

R C'est entendue que plus on travaille, on devient plus vite, plus habile.

Q Vous êtes à la production? R Oui.

Q Depuis que vous travaillez, votre salaire n'a jamais été en diminuant, mais en augmentant?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu $8.15, ensuite $12.?

R Pas $8., $10, pour 15 jours.

Q Au commencement, c'est $10.?

R $12.10 pour quinze jours.

Q Quand vous avez commencé, les deux premiers mois?

R Le même taux.

Q $12.10? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, vous êtes restée à $12.10?

R Jusqu'à la grève, et, ensuite, $16.50

Q Vous êtes restée là? R Oui.

SIMONE CHARRETTE est assermentée

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge, mademoiselle?

R Dix-neuf ans.

Q Demeurez-vous chez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature Associated Textiles? R Quatre ans.

Q Vous avez commencé à faire quel travail?

R Je faisais toutes sortes de choses.

Q Quoi, encore? R Je tenais les brins.

Q Vous teniez les brins de fil? R Vrins de soie

Q A qui? R A la lameuse.

Q Vous aidiez la personne chargée de poser la soie dans les lames? R Oui, monsieur

Vous gagniez combien à faire cela? R $12. et quelque chose., pour quinze jours.

Q Plein temps, lo heures par jour, c'est cela que voulez dire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etiez-vous payée à l'heure ou à la semaine?

R ..... (Pas de réponse)

Q Sans manquer? R Sans manquer.

Q Toutes les quinzaines? R Oui.

Q Vous avez fait cela combien de temps, mademoiselle? R Deux ans.

Q Après quoi vous avez fait quel travail?

R I'ai lamé après.

Q Vous avez commencé à faire le travail principal, de poser le fil dans les lames? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela que vous faites, maintenant?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis ce temps-là? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez commencé comme aide dann métier que vous faites actuellement? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien gagnez-vous, maintenant?

R Je suis à la job, 25 cents de 1,000 brins.

Q C'est-à-dire que vous avez 25 cents pour poser 1,000 brins? dans les lames? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien avez-vous touché à votre dernière paye?

R La paye passée?

Q La dernière pa ye que vous avez reçue?

R $30.71

Q C'était une paye de quinzaine, cela?

R Oui, monsieur.

ME LANCTOT: 99 heures et quart.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous aviez fait plein temps? R Je sais pas, je pense qu'il manquait une journée et demie sur cette paye-là.

Q Quel est le plus gros salaire que vous avez jamais fait? R Cette paye-là.

Q Nous avons tombé sur votre meilleure, $30.95?

R Depuis ~~xix~~ un mois et demi, on fait de la bonne ouvrage parce qu'on travaille sur du rayon. Quand on travaille sur d'autre ouvrage, on gagne $28. $29.

Q C'est plus payant sur le rayon?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q L'autre ouvrage, c'est la soie naturelle?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous gagnez combien sur la soie naturelle?

R $25, $26; sur les patrons, $18.$19.

Q Quand vous faites un échantillons, cela ne paye pas? R On fait 55 cents par jour.

Q Quand vous travaillez aux échantillons, ce n'est pas payant? R Non, monsieur.

Q Quelle est la moyenne de votre salaire, qu'est-ce que vous retirez ordinairement, bon an mal an?

R Depuis un mois et demi, je gagne $28. $29. Avant ça, $20., $21. On gagne jamais la meme chose.

Q Travaillez-vous plein temps depuis quelque temps?

R Depuis un mois et demi, on losf pas mal souvent, on manque d'ouvrage.

Q Vous chômez souvent depuis un mois et demi?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien est-ce qu'il y en a environ qui font le même travail que vous.

Q On en a deux.

Q Deux qui font ce travail-là? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous été affectée par les grèves qui ont eu lieu là? R Non, on a toujours gangé la même chose.

Q Vous avez gagné $12.10, $16.50; ensuite, vous avez commencé à poser le fil dans les lames?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q A 35 sous du 1,000 piek , du 1,000 brins?

R Du 1,000 brins.

Q Et, vous n'avez pas resenti de contre-coup de la grève, des diminutions qui ont pu toucher les autres? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous travaillez 10 heures par jour?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Entrez-vous longtemps avant sept heures?

R Sept heures moins cinq, moins diz.

Q Le plus tard possible?

R ..... (Pas de réponse)

Q Alors, vous dihez dhez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous, mademoiselle, ce qu'il en coûte pour une pension de jeune fille dans la ville, ici?

R Je sais pas.

Q Vous en connaissez pas qui sont en pension?

R J'en connais, je sais pas comment elles payent.

Q Etes-vous dans l'assurance? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien payez-vous d'assurance par mois?

R Je sais pas.

Q C'est retenu sur votre paye?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous ne savez pas combien? R Je sais pas comment. Des fois, c'est 16 cents, des fois, 12 cents. Je sais pas si c'est par quinze jours.

Q De temps en temps il y a une diminution due à l'assurance? R J'ai jamais remarqué ça.

GERMAINE TOUSIGNANT est assermentée.

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Mademoiselle Tousignant, quel âge avez-vous?

R Dix-huit ans.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Ca fait un an au mois de janvier.

Q Vous avez commencé à quel travail?

R J'ai commencé à travailler sur les métiers, j'ai enfilé les navettes.

Q Sur les métiers? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Enfiler les navettes, cela veut dire les déposer au bout du métier? R Oui, dans .....

Q Dans la batterie? R Dans le magasine.

Q Vous avez commencé à faire cela, et vous faites encore ce travail-là aujourd'hui?

R Depuis un an, oui.

Q Cela vous a pris combien de temps à apprendre à déposer les navettes dans le magasine?

R Ca s'apprend facilement.

Q Vous avez appris cela sans vous en apercevoir?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le temps de la dire? R Oui.

Q Vous avez combien de métiers à alimenter?

R Seize.

Q Seize métiers, R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est du travail de jour que vous faites?

R De jour, 10 heures par jour.

Q Vous dinez chez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, quel salaire vous a-t-on donné au commencement? R La première paye que j'ai retirée, ça été de $14.½

Q Pour une quinzaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ensuite de cela? R Ensuite, j'ai été payée $12. $13, j'ai appris le métier.

Q Vous aviez plus de métiers, vous receviez, vous receviez un peu moins? R Oui.

Q Vous le savez pas pourquoi? R Je me suis pas informée.

Q Vous avez demandé à personne? R Non.

Q Combien gagnez-vous actuellement, gagnez-vous plus ou moins? R Là, j'ai $16, ça varie, $16., $17.

Q Vous touchez $16., $17. par quinzaine?

R Par quinze jours.

Q Pour plein temps? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Faitez-vous du plein temps? R Je fais du plein temps depuis un mois on loaf pas beaucoup. Je travaille sur le rayon. La dernière quinzaine j'ai manqué une demi-journée, cinq heures.

Q Sur le rayon, il y a de l'ouvrage?

R Ah! oui.

Q Depuis le jour de l'An, avez-vous retiré toujours des paye de $16.? R Ah! oui, $15.60, autour de là.

Q C'était pour une centaine d'heures, de 100 à 110 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, vous êtes payée à l'heure?

R A la job, on a tant du 1,000 picks.

Q Vous êtes payée sur la base de tant du 1,000 picks que font les weaveuses?

R Autant que les weaveuses font.

Q Tant que vos tisseurs travaillent et suivant la quantité de production de vos tisseurs, c'est d'après cela que varie votre paye? R Oui.

Q Vous n'avez rien à faire avec le calcul?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous ne relevez pas les comptes sur les cadrans, vous prenez la paye qu'on vous donne?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que qulqu'un vous a dit que vous étiez payée sur la base de 1,000 picks, ou du 10,000 picks?

R Je l'ai demandé aux weaveuses.

Q Vous avez demandé à la personne avec qui vous travaillez? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est elle qui vous l'a dit? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qui fait les comptes, qui est votre contre-maître?

R M. Paul Starr.

Q Ce n'est pas lui qui vous a dit que vous étiez payée du 100,000 picks? R Non.

Q Qui vous a engagée, qui vous a mis au travail?

R Dans le temps, c'est M. Morin.

Q Est-ce qu'il arrive que vous soyez au moulin et que vous ne travaillez pas? Je travaille tout

le temps, J'ai de l'ouvrage tout le temps.

Q Vous avex de l'ouvrage d'une façon continuelle?

R Tout le temps, de l'ouvrage.

Q Est-ce que c'est beaucoup d'ouvrage d'alimenter seize moulins? R On arrête pas une minute.

Q Il n'y a pas de temps de perdu? R Non.

Q Faut-il se dépêcher? R Oui, on se dépêche.

Q On se dépêche tout le temps? R Oui, on se dépêche, mois on en a de fait,moins on en a en retour.

Q Avez-vous des navettes à mettre dans la battrie, emplisez-vous la battrie complètement?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et, vous continuez de moulin en moulin?

R Je vais alentour tout le temps.

Q Le temps de se rendre aux 16 moulins?

R Il y en a d'autres dans les bouts.

Q Vous recommencez? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca dure comme cela, durant 10 heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Connaissez-vous le prix des pensions des jeunes filles dans le village? R Cela doit être $8. ou $9 par quinze jours.

Q Dans les familles? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous des amies quo sont pensionnaires?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela qu'ellex payent, vos amies?

R A peu près huit ou neuf piastres par quinzaine.

Q Est-ce que cela veut dire une personne par chambre ou plusieurs par chambre? R Cela coûte plus cher que pour une chambre où elle sont toutes seules.

Q Comment ça coûte une chambre toute seule?

R Je sais pas au juste, cela varie.

Q Vous dites huit ou neuf piastres par quinzaine?

R Celles qui payent huit piastres sont plusieurs dans une chambre; celles qui payent neuf piastres sont toutes seules.

CONTRE-INTERROGE PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q C'est un travail bien facile que vous avez à faire, placer les canettes comme cette canette-ci que je vous exhibe, vous les placez sur le cylindre de la navette, ensuite, vous fermez la navette?

R On l'a met dans le magasine.

Q Ensuite, vous les placez en battries pour les tisseurs? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est l'ouvrage que vous avez à faire?

R Oter celles qui sont vides, mettre celles qui sont plaines.

Q Oter celles qui sont vides, mettre celles qui sont pleines sur le cylindre de la navette et fermer la navette? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Placer la canette dans la navette?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous placez cette navette-là dans une battrie pour les tisseurs? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est le seul travail que vous avez à faire?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alimenter les tisseurs? R Oui.

Q Ca prend quelques minutes ce travail-là?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est très simple, un enfant peut faire cela?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que vous faites le même travail que M. Houle qui est venu rendre témoignage?

R Lui, il a 14, moi j'en ai 16.

Q Vous faites le même travail que lui?

R Oui, monsieur.

ALCIDE LACOMBE est assermenté

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q M. Lacombe, quel est votre âge?

R Trente et un ans.

Q Etes-vous garçon ou marié? R Marié.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien? R Un.

Q Vous payez combien de loyer à l'heure actuelle?

R Je payes cinq piastres.

Q Vous travaillez à la filature de l'Associated Textiles? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous là?

R J'ai entré le 11 décembre, 1931.

Q Quel travail vous a-t-on confié en entrant?

R Dans le département de l'acide.

Q C'est de l'acide pourquoi faire?

R Pour apesantir la soie, la refouler.

Q C'est de l'acide pour apesantir la soie?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q En quoi consiste au juste votre travail, en quoi consistait au juste votre travail dans ce temps-là?

R C'est la même chose que quand je suis entré.

Q En quoi consiste-il ce travail-là?

R Moi, c'est de clairer les machines. La soie passe sur la machine, elle tombe enbas sur,... elle tombe, je suis obligé d'ôter les pièces à mesure qu'elle tombe.

Q Qu'estce que fait cette machine-là, quel travail fait-elle? R Lave la soie.

Q Elle passe la soie dans l'acide? R Non, monsieur, elle reçoit la soie, elle passe la soie dans l'eau pour ôter l'acide de dedans.

Q Quand la soie arrive dans votre département vous ôtez l'acide? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Il s'agit de la lever de son acide?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous déplacez la soie? R Je détache les pièces, je les roule, je les mets dans le truck.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez touché comme salaire au commencement? R 17 cents et demie de l'heure.

Q Vous avez gagné ce salaire-là combien de temps?

R Jusqu'à la deuxième strike du six d'août.

Q La deuixième strike, d'après mois, c'esnt en 1933?

R Dans le mois d'août, je crois.

Q Quand vous dites que c'est au mois d'août, 1933, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé au mois d'août, à ce moment-là? R La strike s'est déclarée, on a demandé une augmentation, ils nous ont dit qu'il nous donneraient une augmentation. A la prochaine paye qu'on a retirée, on a eu une augmentation de une cent et demie de l'heure.

Q Vous êtes passé de 17 cents et demie à 19 cents de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est en août, 1933? R Oui.

Q A la suite de cela, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R A la suite de cela, il est survenue une autre....

Q Une autre strike? R Une strile, le 26 février.

Q 1934? R 1934.

Q Avec quel résultat, quant à vous?

R On a demandé 25 cents de l'heure, on l'a eu.

Q Alors, vous êtes monté en février, 1934, à 25 cents de l'heure. Vous êtes encore là à 25 cents depuis ce temps-là? R Oui.

Q Vous travaillez de jour? R Oui.

Q Dix heures par jour? R Onze, douze, treize, quatorze quinze.

Q Du matin au soir? R Oui, monsieur, on sait pas..... on sait quand on entre, on ait pas quqnd on sort.

Q Vous êtes dans la série de ceux qui font de grosses journées? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Faites-vous toujours des heures supplémentaires?

R Ca dépend de l'ouvrage qu'on fait.

Q Combien recevez-vous de salaire pour ces heures supplémentaires? R On en reçoit pas.

Q Vous gagnez le même prix que le jour?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous déjà demandé un supplément pour ces heures exceptionneles? R On a pas fait une demande, on savait que ça servait à rien.

Q Alors, vous dites que cela vous arrive souvent de travailler plus que 10 heures et plus que 11 heures? R Ca arrive ..... cette année, ça arrive souvent, ça arrivé souvent ce printemps par rapport à l'eau qui est bien méchante. Dans le moment le filtre a fait défaut ce printemps. D'habitude

c'est 11 ou 12 heures.

Q Une journée ordinaire c'est 11 ou 12 heures. Il est arrivé des circonstances où vous avez travaillé plus longemps? R Oui.

Q Jusqu'à 15 heures? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous dépassé 15 heures? R J'ai fait 17.

Q C'est votre meilleure pour la longueur?

R J'ai fait mieux que ça il y a deux ans.

Q Vous avez fait combien? R 18,19.

Q Plusieurs jours de suite? R 5 jours.

Q 5 jours de suite dans une semaine, c'est pas mal. La semaine suivante ça recommencé?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous n'aviez pas beaucoup d'autre chose à faire que ce travail-là? R Non. Nos boss nous avaient demandé si on aimait mieux un quart de nuit. On a dit qu'on aimait mieux ça. L'été on fait rien, l'hiver on en profite. L'été on s'endette, l'hiver il faut payer nos dettes.

Q Autrement dit, l'hiver il y a plus d'ouvrage?

R Il y en avait, asteur il y en a plus.

Q L'été il n'y en avait pas beaucoup?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Actuellement, il y en a moins l'hiver et plus l'été? R Pas plus l'été, on s'endette à l'année.

Q Vous travaillez combien de temps, actuellement?

R Cette semaine, ça l'airx qu'on va faire trois jours, on va faire quatre jours.

Q Combien avez-vous travaillé lors de votre dernière paye? R Je peux pas dire au juste, $17.

Q $17. pour quinze jours? R Oui.

Q C'est à peu près la moitié de votre temps, cela?

ME LANCTOT: 71¼ heures.

LE TEMOIN: $17.35

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Pour une quinzaine? R Oui.

ME LANCTOT: Il a travaillé rien qu'une semaine.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Votre pa ye précédente était-elle meilleure que cela? R $33.22, je vous donne la liste, c'est pas la mienne, c'est celle du chum qui travaille à côté de moi,il fait le même temps.

ME LANCTOT: $35.38

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Alors, votre moyenne de salaire est de combien là?

R C'est malaisé à dire, le moyenne.

Q Vous n'avez jamais fait votre moyenne?

R Parce qu'on a des feuilles que depuis le mois de janvier.

Q Vous avez des feuilles que depuis le mois de janvier par quinzaine? R Oui, le 17 janvier mon chum a retiré $11.42

Q Combien êtes-vous d'employés qui faites le même travail que vous? R Je suis tout seul.

Q Est-ce un travail fatigant que vous avez à faire?

R Je suis debout pareil comme je suis là toute la journée.

Q Vous roulez des pièces? R Je roule des pièces.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez avant ce travail-là?

R Je travaillais sur la terre, j'allais dans le bois l'hiver.

(4155 folloes)

HOWARD LAUER, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY Mr. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Lauer, where are you employed? A. Montreal.

Q. With whom? A. Associated Textiles of Canada.

Q. Just speak out so that we can all hear you. In what capacity are you employed with Associated Textiles of Canada? A. Office Manager.

Q. Office Manager? A. Yes.

Q. And are you an accountant? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you been with Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. Since November, 1933.

Q. And whom did you succeed at that time? A. Mr. Fitzgerald.

Q. Mr. Fitzgerald? A. Yes.

Q. And are the books of record of the Company under your supervision? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I wonder if you can give me some information about the Company itself. It was incorporated in 1929, we were told yesterday? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it has a capitalization of 5,000 shares of preferred stock of $100.00 each? A. That is right.

Q. 7 per cent cumulative? A. Yes.

Q. And 50,000 shares of common stock of $10.00 each? A. That is right.

Q. Originally capitalized with 5,000 shares of common stock of $100 each? A. That is right.

Q. And later it was changed to 50,000 at $10 each?

A. That is right.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me, whether or not the shares were issued for cash, the shares that are outstanding?

5 A. To the best of my knowledge they were.

Q. Well, I was wondering--

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you referring to the ordinary shares?

MR. McRUER: Either, my lord.

10 THE COMMISSIONER: All right.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Have you any record of the Company that would tell us? A. Yes, we have a record in Montreal.

15 Q. The record of that is in Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. Well, do you know yourself from examination of the record that is in Montreal? A. Well, I remember some time ago looking it up for, I think, the Price Spreads Commission, and, if I recall rightly,

20 I think they were all paid for in cash; but I would not like to say off hand.

Q. Well, I want to make sure of that before we are through here.

25 BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are all these shares sold? Are they all issued? A. No, sir.

MR. McRUER: No, my lord.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. According to the statement I have in my hand here, dated 31st of July, 1934, there

30 were 5,000 shares, preferred shares, outstanding?

A. Yes, that is right.

Q. That is, all the preferred shares are outstanding? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And 22,600 common shares? A. That is right.

Q. Or $226,000 in common stock outstanding? A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell me whether or not the stock is held by the public generally, or all held by one concern? A. It is all held by one group.

Q. BY one group? A. Yes.

Q. Is that the Cohn, Hall & Marx Company? A. Well, most of it is held by United Merchants and Manufacturers Incorporated.

Q. Oh, yes. A. Which controls, Cohn, Hall & Marx.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Which, what?

A. Which controls Cohn, Hall & Marx.

Q. Are both of these companies in Canada, or in the United States? A. In the United States.

Q. Both of them? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Pinatel told us yesterday, although he was not very familiar with the details of it, that the United Merchants Company was a Company that was operating as a holding company in New York before this company was incorporated here? A. That is right.

Q. And that Cohn, Hall & Marx was a manufacturing Company? A. That is right.

Q. In the United States? A. Yes.

Q. And is it a manufacturing Company now, do you

know? A. Yes.

Q. It is still operating? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do they manufacture? A. Largely cotton goods, and rayon and silk, - similar to here.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What is that? A. They manufacture cotton goods largely, and rayon and silk, similar to here.

Q. Of course, the mill here manufactures no cotton? A. No.

Q. And this company - and we will have this from Mr. Marx personally when he comes on, just to give the picture - was, apparently, developed by the United Merchants as one of their enterprises? A. Right.

Q. Yes. Now, I have not been able to find, from looking through the Minute Book, anything that tells me about the original subscriptions for stock, or the terms on which it was made, or anything of that sort. Have you investigated the financial accounts of the Company to determine whether the money for the capital stock was actually subscribed and accounted for with this company? A. Well, as I say, if I recall rightly, I think it was; it was not all subscribed by Cohn, Hall & Marx, or the United Merchants; originally there were some outside interests in it.

Q. I would have thought there would have been a capital account in the books of the Company that would have shown the receipt of the money for the sale

of shares, and then that money disbursed for building purposes, and things of that sort. That will, no doubt, be there? A. Oh, I think it will, yes.

Q. You can probably check that up definitely for us, so that we have no doubt about that? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, what companies are associated with the Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. What do you mean by "Associated"?

Q. Well, I mean just in that term - "associated". They are referred to in the balance sheet as "Associated Companies"? A. Well, United Merchants have other subsidiaries in Canada.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What is that, please? A. I say, the United Merchants and Cohn, Hall & Marx have other subsidiaries in Canada.

Q. This is only one of their subsidiaries? A. Yes, this is only one of their subsidiaries.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, what are the other subsidiaries of United Merchants? A. Well, there is Rayon (Canada) Limited.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just speak a little louder so that I can hear you, Witness.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where is the head office of that company? A. In the same office as ours.

Q. In the same office as yours? A. Yes.

It is merely a selling organization.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is what? A. A selling organization.

BY MR. LANCTOT: Q. Selling for the Rayon Company? A. Yes.

Q. Not for the Associated?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Does Rayon (Canada) Limited do any other business than sell for Associated Textiles? A. Well, they buygoods in the grey, that is woven goods.

BY MR. LANCTOT: Q. What is that? A. They buy goods in the grey.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And sell to Associated? A. No, no. They send them down to Associated here and have them dyed and finished here, and then sell the goods in Montreal.

Q. That is the rayon goods? A. Yes.

Q. Or silk? A. Rayon.

Q. Well now, let me see: Rayon Canada Limited sell for Associated their rayon output, is that correct? A. No, that is not correct.

Q. Not all their rayon? A. No.

Q. Well then, what is the arrangement between Rayon(Canada) Limited and Associated? A. Well, Rayon give all their dyeing and finishing work to the Associated.

Q. Rayon (Canada) Limited give all their dyeing and finishing to Associated? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Where do they get that

material from? A. They might buy it from Associated, or they might buy it from an outside weaving plant.

Q. They do both? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I want to get the business of Rayon (Canada) Limited. You said they were ~~not~~ a selling organization? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: You might find out whether they do any manufacturing?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Do they do any manufacturing at all? A. No.

Q. They do no manufacturing? A. No.

Q. And they have their office in the same office as Associated Textiles? A. Right.

Q. And you said they were a selling organization. Now, do they sell the rayon output of Associated? A. No.

Q. They do not? A. No.

Q. Now, I understood from Mr. Pinatel yesterday that they did. Do they sell any portion of it? A. They sell a good portion of it, yes.

Q. Well, have they any agreement with the Associated as to selling their rayon? A. Not that I know of, no.

Q. Well, they must have some understanding, at any rate? A. There is an understanding, yes.

Q. Is it on a commission basis? A. Well, we charge them a commission for doing the dyeing.

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you mean by "we"?

A. The Associated charges them dyeing and finishing charges.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is for your dyeing?

A. Yes.

Q. That you dye for them? A. Yes.

Q. Now, I want to talk about what they do for you? but perhaps we had better do that after lunch?

A. All right.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will adjourn until 2 o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.30 P.M. to resume at 2 P.M.

-- The Commission resumed at 2 P.M.

HOWARD LAUER,

EXAMINATION BY Mr. McRUER (Resumed):

Q. Mr. Lauer, you were just telling me that the Rayon (Canada) Company purchased grey goods and had them dyed by the Associated Textiles of Canada, the Louiseville Company? A. Yes.

. Now, what does the Rayon (Canada) Company do for the Associated Textiles? A. Well, they don't do anything for us. They are a separate organization.

THE COMMISSIONER: You must speak louder, witness.

THE WITNESS: They don't do anything for us outside of buying grey goods from us.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well now, "outside" - I don't care whether it is outside or inside, just let us have what they do; what are the business relations between theRayon Canada Company and the Associated Textiles Company?

THE COMMISSIONER: There is one thing he just told you they did, that is, buy grey goods from them.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes. Do they do anything else? A. Well, after the goods are dyed they sell them to outside customers.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. To whom? A. To outside customers.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Pinatel told us yesterday

that the Rayon (Canada) Companywas a selling agent for the rayon produced by the Associated Textiles, as I understood it. Now, are you telling us that they don't do anything of that sort at all for Associated Textiles? A. No, they are a separate organization, as far as selling goes.

Q. They are a separate organization, but do they sell for Associated Textiles? A. No.

Q. They do not sell on commission for the Associated Textiles Company? A. No.

Q. But they buy from Associated Textiles Company? A. Yes.

Q. They buy grey goods from the Associated Textiles Company? A. Yes.

Q. And then they have the Associated Textiles Company dye the grey goods? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then the Rayon (Canada) Company sell them to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. Is that correct? A. Right.

Q. Yes. Now, the business of the Associated Textiles Company is weaving and producing grey goods? A. That is the manufacturing end, yes.

Q. Manufacturing the grey goods, that is one of them? A. Yes.

Q. And they print as well, do they? A. Yes.

Q. And they dye? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what is the object of the Rayon (Canada) Company buying from the Associated Textiles Limited,

having Associated Textiles dye for them and then sell it; why does not Associated do it themselves? A. Well, the idea was, to put the emphasis on the fact that we do make rayon goods in addition to selling the goods.

Q. To put the emphasis on the fact that you make rayon goods? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, when he says "we" who does he mean by "we", the Associated?

MR. McRUER: The Associated, yes.

THE WITNESS: Well, there is - the original intention was this, that Rayons Canada Limited would sellall the rayon output of Associated but it was never followed through because Associated continued to sell rayon goods as well as silk goods.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is, sell directly to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. Well, does the Associated sell any printed rayon to Rayons Canada Limited? A. Not actual printed goods, no. They do printing work for Rayon, (Canada) Limited.

Q. I know, but I say, do they sell them any printed goods? A. No.

Q. Well, do they sell them any dyed goods? A. No.

Q. Then they do not sell any goods except the goods in the grey? A. Right.

Q. And does the Rayon Canada Company buy goods

in the grey from any other company except the Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

Q. What proportion of their business will be made up of goods that they buy from the Associated?

5 A. I cannot say off-hand.

Q. Well, can you tell me whether it would be the major part of it, or a small part? I want to get an idea of it? A. I think the manor part would be bought outside.

10 Q. You think the major part would be bought outside? A. Yes.

Q. Would it all be dyed by Associated? A. Yes.

Q. Then the Associated do all the dyeing or

15 printing for Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. Yes.

Q. I suppose there would be no difficulty in getting from you the production of Rayon (Canada) Limited their total sales, and what portion of them are dyed or printed by Associated Textiles, and what portion they

20 purchase from Associated; we can get all those figures? A. Yes, we can give them to you.

Q. All right. Well now, can you tell me who the officers are of Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. Mr.

25 Marx is the President, Mr. Jackson H. Marx.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Mr. Who? A. Jackson H. Marx.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Jackson H. Marx. Is he the same man who is the President of the Associated Textiles?

30 A. Yes.

Q: Who else? A. Mr. Laurence Marx is the Treasurer.

Q. And what office does Mr. Laurence Marx hold with the Associated? A. Treasurer.

Q. Yes? A. Mr. Jacob W. Schwab is the Secretary.

Q. And what office does he hold with the Associated? A. The same office.

Q. Yes? A. And then the only other Director is Mr. Loring.

Q. Is he a director of the Associated Company? A. He is a director.

Q. And are you accountant for both? A. Yes.

Q. And you keep all the records of the Rayon Canada Company, too? A. Yes.

Q. And the office is located where? A. In the University Tower, Room 800.

Q. Has the Rayon Canada Company any warehouse? A. They have a separate room up there in Montreal, a separate stock room.

Q. Well, they have a stock room in the same building as the stock room of the Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

Q. But they have notany outside warehouse? A. No.

Q. They have no outside plant of any sort? A. No.

Q. So that the whole business of Rayon Canada Limited is carried on in the office of Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

Q. And in the space occupied as a stock room? A. Yes.

Q. Have they any lease of that portion of the building from the Associated Textiles? A. No.

Q. Have they any arrangement with the Associated Textiles about the occupancy of that portion of the building? A. Yes. We charge them a portion of the rental.

Q. You charge them up with a portion of the rental? A. Yes.

Q. What portion of the rental is charged to the Rayon (Canada) Company Limited? A. Well, it is based on the floor space that they use in relation to our total floor space.

Q. I see. Do they pay rent for that pro rata floor space? A. Yes.

Q. So that if they occupy one-tenth they pay one-tenth of the rent; they are charged up with one-tenth of the rent? A. Yes.

Q. That is right, is it? A. Right.

Q. Well now, in connection with the office staff, is that apportioned? A. No. We have separate office employees for Rayon (Canada) Limited.

Q. With the exception of yourself? A. With the exception of myself.

Q. You are the only employee who works for both? A. Well, there may be one other.

Q. Who would he be? A. Well, he wouldbe my assistant.

Q. What is his name? A. Schwartz.

Q. Mr. Sch wartz? A. Yes.

Q. Well, can you tell me what object there is in Associated, with the same set of officers, selling grey goods to Rayon, Rayon having the grey goods printed or dyed by Associated and then selling them to the trade? Why would not the Associated take advantage of that trade themselves by selling goods that they manufacture and dye ready for production? A. I think Mr. Marx, would be in a better position to answer that.

Q. Yes, probably hewould. Now, I am clear on this: that although the Rayon (Canada) Company may purchase and do purchase grey goods from other manufacturers, they have all their dyeing and printing done by Associated? A. Correct.

Q. Now, I was asking you before lunch what Associated or what Rayons do for Associated for the dyeing and printing? A. Well, as far as I know there is no contract. Mr. Marx could probably help you out on that too.

Q. Well, do they buy very much? A. They do, yes.

Q. Do you know on what basis they buy? A. On the same basis as an outside customer.

Q. On the same basis as an outside customer? A. Yes.

Q. Are there any outside customers? A. Yes.

Q. That is, they do dyeing and printing for others?

A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do they sell the grey cloth to these others? A. We have quite a few customers that we trade on exactly the same basis with.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That they sell grey cloth to? A. Yes.

Q. And then dye? A. Yes, and dye.

Q. And print? A. Yes.

Q. And then they sell it? A. Yes.

Q. Who might those outside customers be? A. The H. Brown Silk Company in Toronto.

Q. The H. Brown Silk Company in Toronto? A. Yes.

Q. Who else? A. The European Silk.

Q. Pardon? A. The European Silk.

Q. The European Silk Company of Toronto? A. Yes.

Q. Any others? A. I don't know of any others off-hand; there may be some others.

Q. You don't know of any others off-hand? A. No.

Q. Then, there are just thoe two? A. No, I would not say that. I don't know of any others off-hand.

Q. Can you tell me if there are annual statements, financial statements of Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. Yes.

Q. These can be got for us, I suppose? A. Yes.

Q. And the Minute books? A. Yes.

Q. They are all in Montreal, are they? A. Yes.

Q. Who is the Manager of Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. I don't think there is a manager. Mr. Marx

looks after it.

Q. It doesn't run itself anyway? A. No.

Q. Mr. Marx is the man who directs the policy of it? A. Right.

Q. And, I suppose, looks after the sales? A. Correct.

Q. What proportion of the production, that is, the rayon production of Associated is sold to Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. I cannot give that to you off-hand.

Q. You cannot give that to me off-hand? A. No.

Q. The Associated Textiles does sell rayon directly to the trade? A. Yes.

Q. Now, does Mr. Marx draw a salary from Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. He has in the last six months.

Q. During the last six months? A. Yes.

Q. But did not before? A. No.

Q. Are there any other of the officers of Associated Textiles that draw salaries from Rayon (Canada) Limited? A. No.

Q. Or bonuses, or anything of that sort? A. No.

Q. The stock of Rayon (Canada) Limited is held by the United Merchants, you told us? A. Yes.

Q. Does Rayon (Canada) Limited pay Cohn, Hall and Marx any supervising fee? A. No.

Q. Do they pay anyone a supervising fee?

MR. LANSTOT: Did you ask for the shares of Rayon Canada Limited, by whom were the shares owned?

MR. McRUER: He told me the United Merchants. Let us be accurate about this now.

Q. I asked you by whom the shares of Rayon (Canada) Limited were held and you told me the United Merchants? A. Yes.

Q. Apparently you were in error about that and it should have been Cohn, Hall and Marx? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that right, Mr. McRuer?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is right, is it? They hold all the stock? Don't nod your head. They own all the stock of Rayon (Canada) Limited except the qualifying shares, is that correct? A. If Mr. Marx says so.

MR. McRUER: Let us have it, please, Mr. Lanctot.

MR. LANCTOT: You will get it from Mr. Marx; he knows that.

MR. MARX: Entirely owned by Cohn, Hall and Marx.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is entirely o ned by Cohn, Hall & Marx?

MR. McRUER: The shares of Rayon (Canada) Limited, my lord.

Q. Well now, your salary is partly paid by each company, is it, or all paid by one? A. It is all paid by Associated Textiles.

Q. It is all paid by Associated? A. Right. But then Associated charges a portion of the office salaries against Rayon (Canada) Limited.

Q. Well, that will, no doubt, be disclosed in

the Associated Textiles records? A. Yes.

Q. We will have to get from you the salary account, and so on; I would like that, the apportionment indicated in the statement that is made up.

Well now, what other affiliated companies are there connected, directly or indirectly, with the Associated? A. Well, we own the Ultra Chemical Company.

Q. Just a moment. What is the name of that Company? A. The Ultra Chemical Company.

Q. The Ultra Chemical Company? A. The Ultra Chemical Company, Limited.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who owns that? A. The Associated.

Q. The Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

BY MR. Mcruer: Q. Does the Associated own all the stock of the Ultra Chemical Company? A. Yes.

Q. When was it incorporated? A. I don't know off-hand.

Q. Since the Associated, at any rate? A. Yes.

Q. And is it a Canadian company? A. Yes.

Q. Located in Canada? A. Yes.

Q. Where is its head office? A. Louiseville.

Q. With office at the Associated? A. Well, we keep the records in the Associated, yes.

Q. You keep the records in the Associated office? A. Yes.

Q. Has the Ultra Chemical Company got a separate office staff? A. No.

Q. They use the office staff of the Associated? A. Yes.

Q. And what is the business of the Ultra Chemical Company? A. Well, they manufacture soaps and oils.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you say "soaps"? A. Yes, soaps and oils, and other chemicals that are used in the Textile Business.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I see. Where do they manufacture these? A. In Louiseville.

Q. In Louiseville? A. Yes.

Q. Where in Louiseville? A. It is on the property of Associated Textiles.

Q. In the building there? A. No, they have a separate building.

Q. Oh, they have got a separate building there? A. Yes.

Q. On the same piece of land, though? A. Yes.

Q.And do they keep separate office records? A. Yes.

Q. And they have their production, and all that? A. Yes.

Q. And are you the accountant for them too? A. Yes.

Q. You have got quite a job. And the books are kept in Louiseville? A. No, in Montreal.

Q. Oh, the books are kept in Montreal too? A. Yes.

Q. And the pay roll is sent up to Montreal? A. Yes.

Q. For approval, and all that sort of thing? A. Yes.

Q. How many of a staff will the Ultra Chemical Company have? A. They only have three employees, I think, plus two chemists.

Q. Three employees and two chemists? A. Yes.

Q. And do they sell chemicals, soaps, and the different things that they produce to the Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

Q. Do they sell to any other body but the Associated Textiles? A. When we can, yes.

Q. And do you ever do it? A. Yes.

Q. What proportion of the business of the Ultra Chemical Company will be done with the Associated? A. About 90 per cent., I think.

Q. 90 per cent.? A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you have an annual balance sheet? A. Yes.

Q. For the Ultra Chemical Company? A. Yes.

Q. And that is available? A. Yes.

Q. And are there any officers of the Ultra Chemical Company? A. Yes.

Q. Who are they? A. Jackson H. Marx, President; Laurence Marx, Treasurer, and Jacob Schwab Secretary.

Q. I see. And do they pay any of these gentlemen's salaries? A. In the last six months they paid a salary to Mr. Marx.

Q. Which Mr. Marx is that? A. Jackson H. Marx.

Q. And do they pay commissions to anyone? A. No.

Q. Are they paid commissions? A. Pardon?

Q. Does the Associated Textiles pay this company commissions for anything? A. No.

Q. I see, just buy goods from them? A. Yes.

Q. And pay them for them? A. Yes.

Q. Well then, what other companies? A. There is one more. It is the Associated Textiles of London.

Q. The Associated Textiles of London? A. Yes.

Q. England? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who owns that company? A. The Associated Textiles of Canada.

Q. And that is, the entire ownership of it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And what is the nature of the business of Associated Textiles, of London, England? A. They are a selling organization for the English trade.

Q. Well, when you say they are a selling organization, just what do you mean by that? A. Well, they do nothing but sell exclusively.

Q. Do they sell for any other company except Associated Textiles of Canada Limited? A. No.

Q. And on what terms do they sell for Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. Well, they buy the goods from Associated Textiles of Canada.

Q. I see? A. And re-sell them themselves.

Q. And re-sell them over there? A. Yes.

Q. And where are the books of that company kept? A. In London.

Q. And have they annual statements for that Co.? A. Yes.

Q. Have you them here, or in Montreal? A. They are in Montreal.

Q. The annual statements of that company? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know if Mr. Marx drew a salary from that Company? A. No.

Q. You say "No". You mean you don't know, or that he does not? A. I know that he does not.

Q. He does not draw a salary? A. No.

Q. Are there any Canadians or Americans who draw salaries from that company? A. Yes, the managing director.

Q. Who is he? A. Louis Mindel.

Q. Is he over there now? A. Yes.

Q. He spends his entire time there, does he? A. Most of it.

Q. Most of it? A. Yes.

Q. And he is -paid a salary by the Company over there, is he? A. No, he is paid by the Company here.

Q. He is paid by the Associated Textiles here? A. Yes.

Q. For being managing director of the Company over there? A. Yes.

Q. I see. Do you know how long he has been

employed by the Company here to manage the company in London? A. Since January, 1935.

Q. Was he formerly connected with this Company here A. Yes.

Q. In what capacity? A. Salesman.

Q. Employed as salesman? A. Yes.

Q. Did he come orginally from the United States? A. No, he is a Canadian, as far as I know.

Q. Do you know if the company over there, the London Company, pays any management fee to Cohn, Hall and Marx? A. They don't pay anything, no.

Q. You say they don't pay anything? A. No.

Q. Well, do they pay any management or supervision fees to anyone? A. They pay a commission over there to a sales organization but they don't ---

Q. Well now, what is the name of the Sales organization? A. G.H. Tummett, Limited.

Q. G.H. Tummett Limited? A. Yes.

Q. Well, is that Company entirely independent from the Associated Textiles, or the United Merchants, or Cohn, Hall & Marx? A. Yes, entirely independent.

Q. It has nothing whatever to do with the affiliated companies? A. No.

Q. Is it a company that does business with other firms other than the Associated? A. Yes.

Q. It sells silks generally, does it? A. I don't know that they sell silks, I know that they have other agencies.

Q. What are your exports to Great Britain? What do they amount to? A. This year they will probably amount to $200,000 in value.

Q. $200,000 in value, in what class of goods? A. Mostly rayon.

Q. Mostly rayon? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you any idea, Mr. McRuer, what proportion that is of their output?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. When you say "this year", do you mean 1936, or do you mean for some period that is just past? A. That is what we anticipate for the year ending July 31st.

Q. Ending July 31st, 1936? A. Yes.

Q. That is the end of your fiscal year, is it? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, what do you anticipate that your total output will be in rayon for this year? A. I don't know off-hand.

Q. Well, do you know what it is up to date? A. No.

Q. Well, I was just wondering how you are able to estimate $200,000 for the export trade if you do not know what your total output is? A. Well, we have a better idea of the export trade because most of the goods that is going out has been made to order and has been placed now, and will be delivered.

Q. Well, can you tell me what your output has been for the past year, in rayon?

MR. LANCTOT: The total output of the mill, do you mean?

MR. McRUER: Yes, the total output of the Associated Mill.

THE COMMISSIONER: For the last fiscal year?

MR.LANCTOT: Yes.

THE WITNESS: The combined value will be very close to $200,000, but that is an estimate.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Of rayon? A. Yes.

Q. That would be getting pretty close to a half of the output of the mill, would it not? A. It is a little less than half.

Q. A little less than half? A. Yes.

Q. The output for the three years ending July 31st, 1931, was about $5,000,000. It might be convenient to put in a statement I have got on that.

MR. PINATEL: That is in yards.

MR.McRUER: Yes, that is in yards. It has just been drawn to my attention that it is in yards, so that we have to get the value later on of your production. I have asked for that.

. But you think the $200,000 will be a little less ~~le-er~~ than half of the total output of your mill? A. Yes.

Q. That is just an estimate? A. Yes.

MR. LANCTOT: Just of the rayon?

MR. McRUER: Yes, that is in rayon. We will

get the figures accurately.

MR. LANCTOT: Mr. Marx will give you that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I have asked for the figures of the production. Can you tell me what the object is of having Associated Textiles of London, Limited, organized to sell over there and then they, in turn, sell on commission through G.H. Tummett, Limited? A. I think you had better ask Mr. Marx that.

Q. All right. Well then, who are Kaymar, Limited? A. They are a firm of lingerie manufacturers in Montreal.

Q. Pardon? A. Kaymar, Limited are a firm of lingerie manufacturers in Montreal.

Q. Lingerie manufacturers? A. Yes.

Q. Manufacturing silk and rayon lingerie? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know? A. No.

Q. Do you know who the officers are of that Company? A. No.

Q. Well, it is referred to in the balance sheet as one of those companies that comes under a classification of "Inter-Company Accounts", and we have Kaymar Limited? A. We have no connection except as a customer.

Q. Pardon? A. We have no connection with them except that they are a customer of ours.

Q. Except that they are a customer of yours? A. No.

Q. Do you know by whom the stock is held in it? A. No.

Q. Or any of that information? A. No.

MR. LANCTOT: Mr. Marx will tell you about that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well then, do you know anything about the Falomar Manufacturers, Limited? A. They are in the same position as Kaymar, Limited.

Q. As far as you know, they are just a customer that buys from you? A. Yes.

Q. Well, you would have some knowledge of the balance sheets? - A. No.

Q. Pardon? A. Pardon me, go ahead and finish.

Q. You would have some knowledge of the annual report? A. Of which company?

Q. Of Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. Well, there are accounts that are dealt with as "Accounts receivable" in the ordinary sense, and I would take it that customers accounts would be dealt with under that heading.

A. Yes.

Q. Of accounts receivable. Then we have in the report of the Accountants a special reference to "Inter-accounts receivable" headed "Inter-Company Accounts Receivable"? A. Yes.

Q. Do you know why they are classed as "Inter-Company"? A. Well, they have some connection with New York, but I don't know what the connection is.

Q. But you assume that, in some way, there is a connection between these companies and United Merchants or the Cohn, Hall & Marx Company, or some of the New York affiliated companies? A. Yes.

Q. Well, probably Mr. Marx will enlighten us on that eventually. Do you know when the Kaymar Company was incorporated? A. No, I do not.

MR. McRUER: My lord, I think I will let this witness stand down and I will call Mr. Marx, because I am going to deal with the financial statements and I think he will be more familiar with them.

-- The Witness stood down.

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JACKSON H. MARX, Sworn,

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Marx, your first name is what? A. Jackson.

Q. Jackson? A. Correct.

Q. You are the President of Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And when did you become interested in Associated Textiles of Canada? A. Five and a half years ago, I believe.

Q. And at that time you were employed where? A. With the Cohn, Hall & Marx Company.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Where did you say? A. Cohn, Hall & Marx.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Were you interested in Cohn,

Hall & Marx ? A. Just as an employee would.

Q. An employee? A. Yes.

Q. And Cohn, Hall & Marx, we are told, is a wholly owned subsidiary of United Merchants? A. At the present time, yes.

Q. Of the United States?

THE COMMISSIONER: At the present time, he says.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Was it at that time? A. No.

Q. It was not. Was it partially owned by United Merchants? A. No, a separate company. It was the Cohn, Hall & Marx Company.

Q. Was United Merchants incorporated at that time? A. No.

Q. United Merchants was incorporated, I take it, then as a holding company some time subsequent? A. About that time.

Q. About the same time? A. Yes.

Q. Is Cohn, Hall & Marx a company that had been in the Textile Business in the United States for some time? A. About 25 or 30 years.

Q. Yes, and was it interested anywhere in companies in Canada at that time? A. No.

Q. Then, when United Merchants were incorporated it took over the stock of Cohn, Hall & Marx? A. Yes.

Q. And, I presume, the capital of United Merchants would be supplied by those who were interested in Cohn, Hall & Marx? A. To a certain degree.

Q. Is United Merchants a company whose stock is traded in generally in New York? A. Over the counter.

Q. Over the counter? A. Yes.

Q. Could you give me the year that it was incorporated? A. 1929, I would say.

Q. In 1929? A. Yes, 1929, or 1930. I am not sure exactly.

Q. Well then, how did United Merchants become interested in the silk business in Canada? A. They built a mill in Canada with funds that they had in the Company. They invested a certain amount of money in the building of a plant which is entirely owned by the Associated Textiles of Canada, in which they own the majority of the stock.

Q. Well now, probably we are going a little too fast. I want to know in the first place, why they came to Canada at that time; what was the inducement? A. We had been doing quite a business in Canada as a Cohn, Hall & Marx Company selling goods in Canada.

Q. Yes? A. And we found, that by making goods in Canada we could do quite an additional business, and probably set up a plant of our own with the full intention of also building up an outside business, such as export business to the colonies and other countries of the world.

Q. It was a pure silk business you were in at that time? A. At time it was entirely pure silk.

Q. Then when did they complete the building in Louiseville? A. Somewhere around nine months later, nine months to a year.

Q. I think it was about September that your Company was incorporated, was it not? A. Something like that, yes; I don't know off-hand.

Q. No, it was April, 1929, the date of the Letters Patent? A. April, was it?

Q. And Mr. Pinatel suggests it was finished in October, 1929. I just want to get, if I could, when you started manufacturing in Louiseville? A. Oh, I think in July. I cannot tell definitely.

MR. PINATEL: Production was started in April of that year, - April of 1930.

MR. McRUER: April, 1930?

THE COMMISSIONER: We got that in the evidence from Mr. Pinatel.

MR. McRUER: That is quite true, my lord.

Q. Then you became president of the Company here? A. Yes.

Q. Of Associated Textiles? A. Yes.

Q. Was the building that was built and equipped here built and equipped by the Associated Textiles Company, or by United Merchants? A. The Associated Company.

Q. The Associated Textiles Company? A. Yes.

Q. All the stock in the Associated was owned by the United Merchants, was it? A. Most of it.

There is a small portion, I think, still owned by Cohn, Hall & Marx, - some of the preferred stock.

Q. Some of the preferred stock owned by Cohn, Hall and Marx? A. Yes. The exact percentage I don't know off-hand.

Q. You can give that to me? Have you got that?

THE WITNESS: Have you got it there, Mr. Lanctot?

MR. LANCTOT: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Mr. Lanctot has supplied me with a table that shows the list of stockholders, of the common and preferred stock of Associated Textiles (Canada) Limited, - the United Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., 22,520 shares; this is of the common stock. The remaining shares of common stock are held by other parties, merely nominal holdings, making the total issue of common stock of 22,600 shares of $10.00 each.

The preferred stock holdings, Cohn, Hall & Marx, 1,000 shares; and United Merchants and Manufacturers, 4,000 shares, or a total issue of 5,000 shares.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the whole of it?

MR. McRUER: That is the whole of it, my lord. May I fyle that statement as an exhibit?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes. That will be Exhibit 230. How do you describe it, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: That is a list of stockholders of common and preferred shares of Associated Textiles of (Canada) Limited.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, that will be Exhibit 230.

MR. McRUER: Very well, my lord.

EXHIBIT 230: List of stock holders, common and preferred shares, Associated Textiles, (Canada) Limited.

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(Page 4190 follows)

Q. Were those shares all paid for in cash? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that the records of the company will show that there was a cash investment in the company of $726,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the cash either put up by the United Merchants or by Cohn, Hall and Marx? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, we are quite clear on that. There was no turn-over of machinery as an equivalent for cash or anything of that sort? A. No, sir.

Q. The cash was paid into the company and the company purchased its machinery and sight and built the building? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is how it was carried out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell me why you chose to locate in Louiseville? A. Advantageous labour conditions at the time, pretty close, pretty central to Montreal, good water conditions, sight, land, railway siding. After investigation, thorough investigation, we were satisfied with the sight.

Q. What were the advantageous labour conditions? A. A shortage in unemployment at that particular time.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Not a shortage of unemployment? A. A shortage of employment.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. A shortage of employment at that time? A. Right.

Q. And the city of Louiseville, or town of Louiseville made --

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, Mr. McRuer, let me

interrupt you here, please. I would like to get evidence of what had been the nature of the employment prevalent here before the depression came on, what these people had been working at and what they had been earning. I don't expect this witness to tell me that.

THE WITNESS: We have a pretty good idea of it through our investigations.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. When you investigated it here what did you find the condition here on your investigation at the time? A. We found salaries being paid around $6.00 to $8.00 a week.

Q. $6.00 to $8.00 a week? A. Yes.

Q. In what kind of establishment?

A. There was a shirt factory up here, a small shirt factory, not the one existing now, another one which I think burned down since then, that we had investigated and found out that type of salary was being paid, around that price.

Q. That shirt factory has not been re-built?

A. No.

THE COMMISSIONER: He says there is another one.

THE WITNESS: We did not investigate the other one. I don't know anything about the other one.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In the one that was burned down you say they were paying $6.00 to $8.00 a week; what other knowledge have you of the wage rate here?

A. At that time?

Q. Yes? A. There was not any other mills or any other plants at that time here that we were interested in. When we investigated we inves-

tigated at this plant.

Q. At which? A. At that plant that was running at the time.

Q. The shirt factory was the only one that you investigated? A. That is correct.

Q. You found they were paying $6.00 to $8.00 a week? A. That is correct.

Q. Do you mean to suggest that you considered that was a favourable labour market? A. A favourably low labour market for the building of a mill.

Q. Was that what you were looking for? A. If the labour was favourable, correct.

Q. You mean favourable, that the market would be low? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Lots of material and a low rate, I suppose? A. Correct.

Q. Lots of people to work and a low salary? A. That is right.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. And were there a large number of unemployed in Louiseville at that time, do you know? A. Well, we thought so at that time.

Q. Do you know how many there were? A. No, I do not. We did know there was a little shortage of labour as we went on. A lot of labour came in from out of town.

Q. After you got started you were not able to get as many employees as you would like? A. That is correct.

Q. And people came to Louiseville from out of town? A. Correct.

Q. Did you go out to seek the people to supply your wants? A. No.

Q. Nothing like that? A. We did not have to do that. At the time we built the mill there was a lot of surplus labour throughout various parts and we had plenty of applications from Three Rivers and all the way down.

Q. But there was a shortage in Louiseville itself? A. The reason for the shortage is that we employed a great deal more people than we anticipated.

Q. It is fair to say there was a shortage in Louiseville itself to meet your requirements? A. Our anticipations, our actual requirements.

Q. And there were a number came in from out of town? A. Correct.

Q. Can you tell me about how many? A. I cannot tell you any idea; the only thing I know is from figures that were given me that the increase of the population was from somewhere around 1800 to 4800.

Q. 1800 to 4800? A. Yes.

Q. The increase in the population of Louiseville? A. That is what I was told.

Q. Well, your pay roll amounts to about 800? A. Well, there are a lot of people dependent outside of the pay roll.

Q. If your entire pay roll was brought in from outside it would hardly bring about that increase? A. Not necessarily; there may be 10 or 12 in a family and only one working.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I understand that the population has increased from 1800 to 4800, that is by 3000; in what length of time? A. I would say less than six years, I would say in the last four years, because the first two years, I guess we used up the labour that was available in Louiseville and then we had to get increased labour, outside labour. Lots moved into town and lots of people are still commuting to our plant.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The town of Louiseville made an agreement with you in connection with the erection of your plant here, did they not? A. Yes.

Q. That agreement was to pay you $60,000, was it? A. The town of Louiseville?

Q. Yes? A. No, it was not with the town of Louiseville.

Q. Well, with whom? A. Individuals, that arrangement was not made with the town.

Q. What arrangement?

THE COMMISSIONER: This is the first I have heard of this.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What was your arrangement?

THE COMMISSIONER: We had evidence yesterday of an arrangement with the town, but this seems to be brand new.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What was your arrangement that is mentioned in your minute book? A. I don't know what you have reference to.

THE COMMISSIONER: With the town of Louiseville.

MR. LANCTOT: It does not appear in this contract

with the city. It has nothing to do with the city.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is something new.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What is it, Mr. Marx? You know what I am referring to? A. I would like to know what you are referring to. I don't.

Q. Have you an agreement with anyone?

A. We have an agreement --

THE COMMISSIONER: It has just been pointed out to me here in the agreement with the town that reference is made to this thing. That Mr. Fainer be authorized to enter into a private agreement with the citizens of Louiseville who are supplying the sum of $60,000 as a gift to the company: this is from the minutes of a meeting of the directors of the Textile Company.

MR. McRUER: Does it refer to the date?

THE COMMISSIONER: The reason why it is here is because the same resolution ratifies the agreement with the city. It is exhibit 223, extract from the minutes of a meeting of the directors of the Textile Company of Canada held on May 6th, 1929, "on motion resolved that Mr. Philip Fainer be authorized to make such arrangement as he might deem advisable with the town of Louiseville for the purchase of land, supply of water, drainage, taxes", and so on. And then "that Mr. Fainer be authorized to enter into private agreements with the citizens of Louiseville who are supplying the sum of $60,000 as a gift to the company".

MR. McRUER: I will just read from the minute

book, a minute of June 20th, 1929.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is later.

MR. McRUER: It reads as follows:

"A contract entered into on behalf of this Company by Mr. Philip Teiner on May 21, 1929, with citizens of Louiseville, Que., was read to the meeting and approved, and the said contract was ordered to be inserted in the Company's Minute Book.

In effect, the said contract provides that the Company shall purchase land in Louiseville having a superficial area of about twelve acres, and thereon construct a manufacturing plant having a depth of 104 ft. and a length of 250 feet, the building to be of two storeys, in solid brick, with concrete foundation, the Company to instal therein the necessary machines for the manufacture of artificial and natural silk,- the cost of land, buildings, installation of machinery etc., to be not less than $300,000.00.

In consideration for such undertaking by this Company, the said citizens of Louiseville obligated themselves to give to the Company the sum of $60,000.00, without restriction or reserve, of which $20,000 will be payable when the building is completed, machinery installed and the whole in operation; another payment of $20,000 will be made one year after the date of the first payment, and the balance in two years from the date of the first payment, provided the said plant is still in operation. The obligation

"of the citizens of Louiseville who signed the said contract is joint and several."

Now, we must have a copy of that contract in here.

A. Is that a copy of the contract between the citizens of Louiseville and Associated? I think the city would have a copy of that. Is it all in this minute book -- we must have one too.

MR. BEAUREGARD: Would you mind listening --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you understand French?

A. No, sir.

BY MR. BEAUREGARD: Q. Would you mind listening to the reading of this covenant between the Textile Company of Canada and a group of citizens --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it en francais?

MR. BEAUREGARD: En francais; this reads as follows --

MR. McRUER: Just read it in in French and then we will have it on the record.

(page 4198 follows)

ME BEAUREGARD;

" MEMOIRE DES CONVENTIONS déterminées ce vingt et unième jour du mois de mai mil neuf cent vingt-neuf,

ENTRE

TEXTILE COMPANY FO CANADA Limited, corps politique et dûment incorporé et ayant son pricipal bureau dans la cité de Montréal, agissant aux présentes par Mr. PHILIP FARMER, son Président, de la cité de Montréal, dûment autorisé;

Partie de Première Part.

ET

Les soussignés tous résidant en la ville de Louiseville, dans la Province de Québec, agissant aux présentes comme

Partie de Seconde Part.

1o.- La Partie de Première Part s'engage, par les présentes, à acheter, dans la ville de Louiseville, un terrain ayant une superficie d'environ douze acrses et d'y construire une batisse devant servir de manufacture et ayant une profondeur de cent quatre pieds et une largeur de deux cent cinquante pieds, ladite construction devant être de deux étages en brique solide avec fondation en béton.

2o.- La Partie de Première Part s'engage d'installer dans la dite bâtisse des machines à filer aussi bien que des machines à tisser, ces dernières devant comprendre au moins cent métiers, et en plus d'y installer des machines à imprimer aussi bien que "dyeing and loading plant";

3o.- Le coût de la dite terre, des bâtisses, de

l'installation de la machinerie etc, ne devra pas être moindre que la somme de TROIS CENT MILLE DOLLARS ($ 300,000.00);

4o.-, La partie de Seconde Part s'engage à donner à la Partie de Première Part la somme de SOIXANTE MILLE PIASTRES sans réserve ni restriction de quelque nature que ce soit, dont vingt mille piastres sera payable lorsque la dite bâtisse sera terminée, la machinerie installée et le tout en opération; un autre paiement de vingt mille piastres sera payable un an après la date du premier paiement et la balance qui formera un troisième paiement de vingt mille piastres deviendra exigible deux ans après la date du premier paiement pourvu que la dite manufacture soit maintenue en opération;

5o.- Comme la Partie de Seconde Part est formée d'un groupe d'individus qui ont signé les présentes, il est convenu que les soussignés formant la Partie de Seconde Part seront conjointement et solidairement responsables envers la Partie de Première Part pour le paiement de la dite somme de soixante mille piastres, tel que ci-dessus mentionné;

EN FOI DE QUOI les Parties ont signé les présentes en présence de:- C.E. Martin, maire.
Ont signé: Textile Company of Canada Ltd, F. Fainer, président; J. A, Ferron, E. Cloutier, Clovis Caron, la Compagnie d'administration générale par J. A. Giguère, président; A.E. Lesage. F.H. Ballèeur,, Edouard Hébert, Arthur Giguère, J. H. Gagnier, J. A. Giguère, H. Buissière, W. Lawler, Lucien Plante, A.D. J.H. Legris, J. M. Gagnon et T.F. Béland

(4200 follows)

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Marx, that was the matter that I had reference to, the agreement between the citizens -- these citizens and your company?
A. Yes.

Q. Has this money been paid? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that these citizens whose names appear have, at any rate, collectively paid the $60,000?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did they get anything in the nature of stock or an interest in the company? A. No, sir.

Q. These good people have provided a bonus to your company of $60,000? A. Correct, sir.

Q. And did you have any other concessions from the town of Louiseville -- oh, there has been an agreement put in that deals with that, Mr. Marx. Now, before I go into the company's affairs I want to clear up some matters I was discussing with the last witness. When was Rayons (Canada) Limited organized?
A. About four years ago, three and a half to four years ago.

Q. That would be in 1931? A. 1932, I imagine.

Q. 1932? A. Yes.

Q. Up until that time had the Associated Textiles marketed their own goods to the trade generally?
A. Correct, yes, sir.

Q. I suppose you manage Rayons (Canada) Limited?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. And can you tell me why it was organized?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Why? A. At the time we started

Rayons (Canada) Limited rayons were becoming very popular. The Associated Textiles at that time was practically all silk, pure and weighted silk --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pure and what?

5 A. Weighted silk.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is, all natural silk? A. All natural silk, and we thought at that time in order to go into the rayon business we ought to change our name in order to keep the silk and rayon

10 separately as much as possible in view of the fact that we did not think that rayons would ever become a big factor in the textile business, and we did not want to hurt our silk business. So we formed this Rayons Company which would handle the rayons

15 which were made at Associated Textiles as well as any other goods that we might purchase from other mills in Canada.

Q. Who might purchase? A. That Rayons might purchase for the running of this company; now,

20 the reason that Rayons would buy goods from other companies is that we have a converting plant in the Associated Textiles which could use additional business. We have the equipment and we had the means withal to take care of that business. We then

25 became what is known as converters of other grey goods from other mills such as mills who are in the same type of business as we are in this country. This also gave us an opportunity to learn the rayon

30 business from the converting end before we actually became manufacturers of rayon piece goods in Assoc-

iated Textiles.

Q. Were Associated Textiles dyeing and printing for Rayons, Limited before Associated Textiles went into the manufacturing of rayons? A. Correct, sir; they had been converting rayons before Associated actually manufactured rayon piece goods.

Q. At the present time Rayons, Limited, buy from Associated and then have Associated dye or print, and then sell? A. Correct.

Q. Why do they do that? Why does not Associated do it this way, dye and print their own and then sell it instead of having Rayons buy from them and then have the Associated print for them and then Rayons sell, and Rayons at the same time being the same management as Associated?
A. As a merchandising principle we thought it advisable that if we had two selling companies to sell direct to the same identical customers with two individual salesmen, one from each company, the Associated Textiles and the Rayons, that we could further our business. There is a psycholigical effect, as we thought, amongst our customers, that if they gave an order for a few thousand dollars to Associated that they might not want to give them more, but if they gave them two thousand they would not mind giving another order for a thousand dollars to Rayons. That was selling psychology.

Q. Let us see what it is. Rayons and Associated occupy the same office? A. Correct, sir.

Q. And Mr. Marx is president of them both?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And I have no doubt his name appears on the invoices of both? A. Not on the invoices.

Q. Don't have Marx, president, on the invoices?

A. No, sir.

Q. Well, on the correspondence? A. Yes, if I was writing a letter.

Q. And a traveller goes out -- what is the name of your building? A. University Tower.

Q. One traveller goes out from the University Tower out of the same office representing Rayons and another goes out representing Associated Textiles?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. They go to the same merchant and one says "buy a thousand yards from me", and he sells them one thousand yards for Associated Textiles and another traveller goes out from Rayons and he says "buy one thousand yards from me"-- A. Different articles.

Q. And he sells them one thousand yards?

A. Different articles.

Q. Different articles --

MR. LANCTOT: My lord, in case there would be publicity of this, I think this is just for the information of the court.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that?

MR. LANCTOT: If there was to be publicity, I don't think it should be said in public. It is more private policy.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I understand; this is a

way the company has of making more sales, the purchaser imagining he is buying from two instead of one.

MR. LANCTOT: There is nothing illegal in that, but in case it was published maybe it might disturb the company.

MR. McRUER: It is a little bit the same thing as General Motors do when they turn out an Oldsmobile and a Chevrolet and a Buick.

MR. LANCTOT: They all do the same thing.

THE WITNESS: And a different salesman calling on the account makes a difference.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What I was puzzled about was why Rayons, Limited bought the grey goods from Associated and then had Associated dye them, why Rayons, Limited, would not just buy the goods from Associated after they were dyed? A. Can I explain that?

Q. Yes, that is what I want you to do.

A. Rayons, in order to stay in business -- I would say they are in the same category as a jobber of piece goods. When the season is about to start, two or three months before the opening of the season they will be open for goods. They will buy from another silk mill, which we have shown that they have over 500, or 1000 or 2000 pieces of goods. They will buy from probably two or three mills that will place their orders in the same way with Associated Textiles. And then they will convert them. They are goods practically bought in the grey but the difference is in the converting, that is, in the type

of print that is put on these goods. Their sales are entirely different from Associated Textiles, their selling is entirely different. Their merchandise, as a rule, is different. The reason that the goods are bought that way in the grey is because they get a price from Associated Textiles for converting not only the grey goods they buy from Associated, but as well the goods thatthey buy from outside mills, and that being a distinct department of the business they have to keep them separately.

Q. I suppose Rayons, Limited, are in the business to make money? A. Correct, sir.

Q. And on these transactions they make a profit? A. I hope so.

Q. That is what they are there for? A. Yes.

Q. And I suppose that Mr. Marx of Rayons, Limited when he sits down with Mr. Marx of Associated can make a convenient arrangement with Associated to do business with Rayons? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, might I ask you to be good enough to file with the Commission a statement of all salaries and bonuses paid by Rayons, Limited? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we will want their balance sheet showing their dividends and profits -- A. Right from the beginning?

Q. Oh, yes. A. Yes, sir, you can have that.

Q. Now then, has Associated any other company that they deal with in a similar way? A. No.

Q. I mean any other affiliated company?

A. Oh yes, Associated Textiles of London.

Q. What are your dealings with Associated Textiles of London? A. Associated Textiles of London do not buy any goods from any other mills but ourselves. We established the company in England in order to be able to do business in England. They buy finished goods already in the grey, weighted and dyed through Associated Textiles, and we ship the goods to London where we have facilities for stocking the goods, office space and warehouse space, and do business out of our London office under the name of Associated Textiles of London. In the past year, or practically two years, now, this September will be two years, we changed our method of selling goods over there and instead of Associated Textiles of London having a staff of four or six salesmen in London we now have as a selling agency, in addition to our own man who is the managing director of the Associated Textiles of London, we sell through G.H. Tummett & Company.

Q. Yes. A. And they carry a commission for selling goods for us.

Q. Might I ask you what the amount of that commission would be? A. It varies, anywhere from two to five per cent.

Q. What does the Associated Textiles of London do as it is the Tummett Company that does the selling; what do they do? A. They have the goods charged to them and they are responsible for the goods.

Q. Have they a staff over there?

A. I am not sure -- very small, just this managing director, probably, and a girl, that is all.

Q. And the accounts of that company are kept where? A. In London.

Q. But you will have their annual statement?

A. We have their annual statements.

Q. And so on, here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Are you in any way connected with the company over there? A. I am a director of the company.

Q. You are not the president of that company?

A. No.

Q. Who is the president? A. They don't have a president over there. They call it the managing director.

Q. I see. Do you draw any salary from that company? A. No, sir.

Q. Are you interested in it financially in any way? A. Not at all, sir.

Q. Is it owned by Associated Textiles -- we have been told it was owned by Associated Textiles here? A. Yes, sir, entirely owned.

Q. Then we come to Kaymar, Limited; what is that company --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. I suppose the Tummett Company is an outside company entirely? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McKUER: Q. You have no interest in the Tummett Company? A. Nothing.

Q. And none of the companies in the United States

States have any interest in it? A. None at all.

Q. What is the Kaymar Company? A. The Kaymar Company is a company that was formed for the manufacture of lingerie about the time that Associated Textiles was formed.

Q. Before or after? A. Slightly after, not very much, three or four or five months, something like that.

Q. To manufacture lingerie where?

A. In Canada.

Q. That is silk and rayon lingerie?

A. Silk and rayon lingerie.

Q. Where do they carry on their manufacturing?

A. In the city of Montreal.

Q. Are you connected with that company?

A. I am a director of that company.

Q. Who are the officers of that company?

A. The president is Jack A. Klein. I don't know the other officers offhand, but I know that he is the president.

Q. Is it owned by the United Merchants?

A. Part of it is owned by Cohn, Hall and Marx Company.

Q. What percentage of it? A. 50%.

Q. The controlling interest, I take it?

A. No, sir, 50%.

Q. Just 50% even; it would be too bad if you got into a fight some time. Who owns the other 50%?

A. Mr. Jack Klein.

Q. Is he interested in United Merchants?

A. In no way at all.

Q. Pardon? A. No, sir.

Q. And do they purchase goods from Rayons, Limited? A. Very little from Rayons.

Q. Do they purchase from Associated? A. A very good customer.

Q. What portion of the output do they take? A. (No audible answer).

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you think it would be objectionable to answer that? A. Well, publishing the figure, I don't mind answering the question for the court.

Q. What is this company, I have lost track of the name.

MR. McRuer: Kaymar, it is a manufacturer of lingerie and 50% owned by Cohn, Hall and Marx.

THE WITNESS: I would gladly tell you the figure.

MR. LANCTOT: In case competitors would be interested in this information, we would ask some reservation --

THE COMMISSIONER: Give the figures to Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: You can give me a statement over a number of years.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will look after it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Give me a statement over a period of years. A. Of the amount of business we have done with that company?

Q. Yes, the amount of business you have done with them? A. Alright.

Q. Then, Falomar Manufacturers, Limited, who are they --

THE COMMISSIONER: What is that?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Falomar. A. That is a little more complicated as far as I understand it.

Q. I hope not. A. It was formed about the same time. At that time we were interested with Mr. Fainer, who was not directly employed by the Cohn, Hall and Marx Company, but had an interest at that time --

Q. That is the man that is in London now? A. No, that is the man that was the original president.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. He was president of this company? A. That is right. This was a factory for the manufacture of house dresses. It was formed in Cap de la Madeleine about the same time as Kaymar, and we operated it there for about a year. Mr. Fainer got out and Mr. Klein was in it for a while and he got out and then we sold most of our interest in the company to another man in Montreal who is now running that. We have practically very little interest in that company.

Q. You say "we sold most of our interest"? A. I meant to say United Merchant's interest.

Q. It was a company that was organized by United Merchants? A. Right.

Q. And Mr. Fainer was representing United Merchants, not in his personal capacity? A. In his personal capacity, too.

Q. As well? A. Yes.

Q. Now, you say that United Merchants have very little interest in that? A. Correct.

Q. Is it carrying on business? A. It is carrying on by the new people running it. Our only interest is the original investment that we had, whatever part may be left I don't know.

Q. Are they customers of the Associated? A. No, sir, they are in the cotton business, cotton dresses.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Did you say cotton? A. Cotton dresses.

MR. McRUER: I am going to change the subject matter.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright, we will adjourn for ten minutes.

-- The Commission adjourned for a ten minute recess.

-- On resuming.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I asked you to produce the balance sheets of the company since its incorporation and I have been handed the official auditor's reports and financial statements. The 1st of February, 1930 to the 2nd of August, 1930, that appears to be the first balance sheet that has been taken off; is that correct? A. Correct.

Q. This will be --

THE COMMISSIONER: 231; copy of balance sheet from?

MR. McRUER: From the 1st of February, 1930 to the 2nd of August, 1930.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright.

EXHIBIT NO. 231: Financial statements for period from 1st of February, 1930 to 2nd August, 1930.

MR. McRUER: The next is the annual report -- there is a little more than the balance sheets here.

THE COMMISSIONER: The first one is the only one that is a balance sheet?

MR. McRUER: Just a moment, that is really an annual report, it is called a financial statement and it contains --

THE COMMISSIONER: It doesn't run for a year, from February 1st to August 2nd.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it is alright; take the others seriatim.

MR. McRUER: The next is the annual report and financial statement for the year ending July 31, 1931.

THE COMMISSIONER: Financial statement, that will be 232. July 31, did you say?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the end of their fiscal year, is it?

THE WITNESS: Right.

MR. McRUER: Yes. That is 232, is it?

THE COMMISSIONER: 232.

EXHIBIT NO. 232: Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31, 1931.

MR. McRUER: Are you making separate exhibits of them, my lord?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Yes, I think so, because we have to refer to them separately. The next is for the year ending the 31st of July, 1932.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be 233.

5 EXHIBIT NO. 233 : Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31, 1932.

MR. McRUER: The next is for the year ending the 31st of July, 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is 234.

10 EXHIBIT NO. 234: Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31, 1933.

MR. McRUER: The next is for the year ending the 31st of July, 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is exhibit 235.

15 EXHIBIT NO. 235: Annual report and financia statement for year ending July 31, 1934.

MR. McRUER: The next is for the year ending the 31st of July, 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is the last one?

20 MR. Mc RUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 236.

EXHIBIT NO. 236: Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31, 1935.

25 BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, in the auditor's report, exhibit 232, forthe year ending July 31, 1931 I find a rather convenient history of the company. I suppose you have read this over, have you? A. I have; it is quite some time ago.

30 Q. I take it it will be correct? A. Yes.

Q. Apparently the company had some arrangement

with Mr. Fainer and he was at that time receiving a salary of $10,000 a year? A. Correct.

Q. Then they discontinued their associations with Mr. Fainer and had a little difficulty and settled with him for a lump sum payment of $25,000? A. Right, sir.

Q. This statement appears to be for the seven months ending July 31, 1931. Was there any statement prior to this or does that just cover all the operations from the beginning --

MR. LANCTOT: This is the one here.

THE WITNESS: That was a special report that you had in your hand there.

MR. LAUER: This is the original one.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, just a moment; this is a statement which is prepared by Arthur Young and Company, accountants, covering seven months and is a special audit, was it? A. Yes, that is a special audit that was made at the request of the bankers in New York.

Q. Then, exhibit 232 is not an annual statement? A. No, just a report on examination.

Q. Although it is dated July 31, 1931, it is a special report? A. For a seven month period.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is not an annual statement? A. No.

Q. Those that follow that are annual statements? A. Yes.

Q. This is a special report? A. Yes, a special report.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Then, have we an annual --

THE COMMISSIONER: Then, there is a copy there?

MR. McRUER: I think I probably could file it.

Q. Is this report that I show you an annual statement? A. May I see inside?

Q. For that period? A. Yes.

Q. That is the balance sheet for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1931? A. Yes, that is for the year.

Q. It is a balance sheet and statement of income and profit and loss. It is not as complete an annual report as the other ones by any means. A. That is when we changed our accountants. We changed our accountants after that.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is something that is not in yet.

MR. McRUER: I think this would be more complet.

THE WITNESS: He has it all there. He has not got a detailed report like the last four of them.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I want to complete the record if I can with the balance sheet for the year ending July 31, 1931? A. You have that there.

Q. Well, for our purposes I think probably we can, by putting these two together, get all we want, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is exhibit 231 -- 232, and what you have now in your hand.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord. I wonder if we just might have this made 232-A so that the two are

attached together.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, 232-A.

EXHIBIT NO. 232-A: Balance sheet for the year ending July 31, 1931.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. This is a balance sheet for the year ending July 31, 1931, and prepared by Reinhart, Blackman and Roston; that is a different firm of accountants? A. Yes, sir.

Q. It appears as if there may have been a little bit of confusion about the work of the accountants and you got a special report on it? A. We got a special report and then we changed our accountants.

Q. The special report was made by Arthur Young and Company? A. Yes.

Q. That is the one to which is attached this story of the history of the company? A. The whole history is there.

Q. Then, I think I will start with 1932, if I may, because these are quite clear. That is by George A. Touche & Company? A. Right.

Q. Now, looking at the statement, exhibit 233, first at the statement of earnings which is attached and headed statement number three; this shows the gross sales for that year to be $2,229,000 in round figures. That would be your total business here for that year? A. Right.

Q. Less returns and allowances and discounts which makes net gross sales of $2,009,000. Your gross profit for that year was $487,399 or 24.3%; that is correct, isn't it? A. Right.

THE COMMISSIONER: 24.3% on investment or on what?

MR. McRUER: On sales.

THE COMMISSIONER: On the sales?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

Q. That is correct? A. Correct.

Q. Then, from that is deducted selling and administrative expenses amounting to $146,034 making an operating profit of $341,365 or 17%; that is 17% on sales, of course? A. Right.

Q. Then, under the heading, other income, you show the receipts, that is your discounts, rentals and bad debts recovered amounting to $8,663, or a net operating profit of $350,029.14, or 17.4%. And you deduct from that participations, president's extra compensation estimated, $10,000. I will have to deal with that in a little while. Bad debts, $34,000 making $44,659.64, or a net profit of $305,369.50 so that the operations from that year on $2,229,000 worth of business showed a net profit of $305,369.50 or 15.2%; that is right, isn't it?

MR. JANCTOT: Before depreciation.

MR. McRUER: That is before depreciation.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is what?

MR. McRUER: Before depreciation. But in arriving at that net profit there was deducted management salaries amounting to $15,000 before the net profit -- the net profit is after making allowance for that, is it not? A. Correct.

(page 4220 follows)

Q. And the $10,000 "President's Extra Compensation", that is taken into consideration before the net profit is struck, is it not? A. Correct.

Q. So that if we take those two items and add them to the profit, $305,000, we would have $340,000, would we not? A. Net profit before depreciation.

Q. That is before depreciation. All right. If we take that item of management salaries and the $10,000 makes $25,000; that taken together with the net profit would make $340,000, - no, $330,000? A. $330,000.

Q. Yes. I notice that your direct labour that year came to $205,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: The direct labour, - what is direct labour, Mr. McRuer?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is the total amount paid for wages in the mill, is it not? A. Not direct.

THE COMMISSIONER: That must be a mistake.

THE WITNESS: He misunderstands. Right under it it says "Overhead wages of the mill."

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That overhead wages is indirect labour. Direct labour is the labour that is employed in the production of goods, actually employed in the production of goods, is it not? A. And so is overhead labour.

Q. No, no. I will deal with overhead labour, or any other kind of labour just in a moment. But direct labour -- A. No, sir, I cannot agree with you.

Q. Well, what is direct labour? A. Direct labour happens to be the people that may be working on a particular machine at that particular time. You may have a warper, or you may have a loom-fixer, or a smash-fixer which does not go in direct labour.

Q. They are indirect labour? A. They are not, sir, not on our schedule there. I am explaining our schedule.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you call that? A. We call that indirect labour.

Q. You call it indirect labour? A. Well, no, I call it direct labour. We have them all there. May I read it out.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, I am going to deal with all theitems of labour, and there is nothing funny about it. I am dealing with all the items in your balance sheet as direct labour, and now I am asking you what direct labour is. Is not direct labour labour that is engaged directly in the production of goods? A. As a part, yes.

Q. Well then, you have offered to take into consideration labour that may be engaged about the plant that is not working on the production of the goods? A. That is not correct.

Q. You do not take that into consideration? A. I would not put it that way because I would call a loom-fixer and a smash-fixer as part of direct labour.

Q. But they are not called that by your accountant,

and I don't think any other accountant calls them that. Touche & Company are accurate on it ? A. They are, sir.

Q. Well, all I am pointing out is, that your direct labour amounted to $205,000 that year; that is what the Auditor's report shows. Now, we will take from the report all other labour, - overhead wages is $93,749.70; that is right, is it not? A. Right.

Q. Maintenance wages, $18,149.58? A. Right.

Q. Superintendence wages, $9,028.75, that is right? A. Yes.

Q. Now, those are all the items that could be classed as either direct or indirect labour; those are the labour items on your balance sheet? A. No, office. Did you take that into consideration?

Q. Those are salaries. I am talking about labour. There are mill office salaries amounting to $6,095. We can put that in if you like, $6,095.96, although from an accounting point of view they are not labour. Now then, we will see what they come to. I make that come to $127,023.38. Am I right? That is indirect alone. The first item was $205,036.51 . The indirect was $127,023,- $332,059.89? A. For the year 1932, that is about right; that is correct. You hit it right on the head.

Q. Then we are agreed, that the labour item - both direct and indirect - for the year 1932 comes to $332,059.89? A. Correct.

Q. And the net profit for that year, before providing for depreciation and after adding the special allowance for the president, and administration salaries, comes to $340,000? A. That is correct.

Q. Yes? A. After depreciation, taxes, interest, and so forth.

Q. Then on your Statement of Earnings, there is deducted for depreciation $62,336.59; for interest and exchange, $54,320.56, leaving a net profit before government taxes of $118,712 or 9.4 per cent. of sales; and there is a provision for government taxes, estimated, of $18,683.55, or a net profit carried into surplus of $170,028.86? A. Yes, that is correct.

Q. There is incorporated in the statement a statement of surplus account, No. 2? A. Yes.

Q. By credit balance at first August, 1931, $51,438.12. Then there is an adjustment, affecting prior periods: "Allowance to United Merchants and Manufacturers Inc. for supervision services, $40,600. What arrangement is that with United Merchants? A. That was a charge of $35,000, in American dollars, for supervision services and rendering of new plant and the addition which he put up to our plant in Louiseville; we doubled the size of our capacity.

Q. Was that an annual payment to them? A. No, sir.

Q. Was it paid on more than one occasion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. For how many years was it paid? A. It was paid once and set up on the books twice.

Q. Set up on the books twice, and paid once? A. Yes.

Q. When it was set up on the books it would become a debt owing? A. A debt owing, correct.

Q. And then there is an adjustment of provision set up at 31st July, 1931, for President's extra compensation, $2,388.04? A. Yes.

Q. And then, Province of Ontario, income tax, $184.80. You must have been anticipating the requirements of Ontario? A. I don't know what that is.

Q. It must be the Province of Ontario Corporation tax, surely; you will be taxed in Ontario for doing business there, but that is a corporation tax and not an income tax. A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the Auditor's report to the President and Directors, I see this statement:

> An amount of $10,000 has been charged against earnings for the year ended 1st July, 1932, to provide for the estimated amount payable to Mr. Jackson H. Marx, as extra compensation. This amount does not appear to be in accordance with the terms of the contract, but we have made this provision in the attached accounts pending final adjustment on the instructions of Mr. Laurence Marx.
>
> During the year under report, an amount of

$10,000 was advanced to Mr. Jackson H. Marx. This amount does not appear on the books of Associated Textiles of Canada, Limited, at 31st July, 1932, as the above amount payable to him as extra compensation has been used to off-set the advance."

Did you have a contract with the Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Apparently this item was not according to the terms of the contract? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well, the auditor says not. A. There was an misunderstanding in the computation of it.

Q. I see. Well, were you paid a salary by the Company in addition to this? A. Yes, sir.

MR. LANCTOT: We will give you the list of salaries and bonuses. I have that here.

MR. McRUER: You have that there?

MR. LANCTOT: Yes.

MR. McRUER: All right.

Q. Those are just the salaried officers, are they? A. I think that is complete. Is that the report you asked for?

Q. Yes. Mr. Lanctot has handed me a statement of the employees' salaries, governing the years 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, all employees receiving $1,000 or over per annum, and any bonuses that have been paid to salaried employees are shown on this statement, are they, Mr. Marx? A. Correct.

Q. They show all the bonuses, do they? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then does the statement show the extra payment that is mentioned? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is included under the bonuses, is it? A. Correct, sir.

Q. I just want to understand it? A. That is correct.

Q. What is this figure in the 1932 statement, what does that refer to? A. That is the percentage of the profits that I referred to in that statement; that includes everything. That is the actual salary I received.

Q. It says, "Part." in the statement of 1932. That refers to "Participation." A. Correct.

Q. That is an abbreviation for participation? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And then below ~~ix~~ it is bonus? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So that we have three things, salary, participation and bonus? A. Yes.

Q. Participation, pursuant to a contract you have with the Company? A. Correct.

Q. I suppose that it can be put in ? A. I can give you the contracts, yes. Do you want copies of those? I did nothing those, you did not ask me for them.

Q. I know I did not, but we might just as well have it.

MR. LANCTOT: I suggest that we produce the contract in the envelope.

MR. McRUER: Oh, yes, that is all right.

THE COMMISSIONER: That list will be Exhibit 237. Are you going to produce it now, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

EXHIBIT 237: List of salaried employees receiving over $1,000 per annum.

MR. McRUER: I am going to refer your lordship to one or two pages of it. If your lordship will look at the year, 1931, - these names are arranged alphabetically - there is no item there for bonuses or participation, under Mr. Marx' name?

THE COMMISSIONER: No, they are just salary.

MR. McRUER: Then if your lordship will look at 1932, your lordship will see the three items to which I refer, of salary, participation, and bonus.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

MR. McRUER: And they make up the one item that appears in the column?

THE COMMISSIONER: In the first column?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, and the same in the statement of 1933, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And 1934?

MR. McRUER: And 1934, and 1935. There is no bonus in 1935, just salary and participation.

Q. Going back to the statement of 1932, this includes, of course, salaries of all employees; that is, all salaried employees whether engaged at Louisville or Montreal? A. Correct, sir.

Q. Does it include any residents of the United States? A. If there are any it does, but there are not any.

Q. Well, one would almost suggest that you were Irish, Mr. Marx. However, there are no residents of the United States drawing salary from the Company? A. No, sir.

Q. Your total salary list of pay roll, for 1932, the year that we were discussing, appears to be $156,135, which is just about exactly half, or pretty close to half of the total wages, direct and indirect.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you summed up the number of people drawing salaries?

MR. McRUER: I will do that, my lord. There are 55 on the salary list, as put in for the year 1932.

Q. I wonder if we could have a figure now that would tell us the number of employees that were on the pay roll that year, the average number of employees? A. For 1932?

Q. Yes. Have you a Census of Industry returns for 1932? Will the pay roll show it? Could we just get that for the purpose of finishing the story of 1932, - the number of employees for 1932; you have to make up a Census of Industry each year.

MR. LAUER: This is for a given period.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is for the current year, I suppose.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Haven't you anything that will give us the average number of employees for a particular year? On the other sheets that go with this, it calls for the number of employees; you have not the records here.

MR. LAUER: No.

MR. McRUER: We can, no doubt, get those. If you will, I will take the week in 1932, of your largest number of employees.

THE WITNESS: That is all right, Mr. McRuer. I think that is perfectly fair. It averaged about the same because we were working about the same time in that year. I think it will be fair if you take an ordinary two weeks period.

MR. McRUER: We will go on with the next year, and in the meantime we will have this put in.

Q. Now, to go on to 1933, I just want to refer you to a statement in the auditor's report here in reference to that little matter affecting yourself. You said there was a misunderstanding about it. The Auditor states here:

> An amount of $7,367.40, has been charged against earnings for the year ended 31st July, 1933, to provide for the amount payable to Mr. Jackson H. Marx as extra compensation.
>
> The allowance is not covered by a contract nor do the Minutes contain any authority, but the provision in the attached accounts has been

made on the instructions of Mr. L.L. Smith, Comptroller of Cohn, Hall, Marx Co., New York."

A. Right.

Q. That is an arrangement made with the Cohn, Hall & Marx Company, was it? A. Right, sir.

Q. Who were the owners at any rate of this Company and I suppose could make the arrangement then?

A. Correct.

Q. And you are going to give us the effect of what that arrangement is? A. I am going to give you copies of my contract, sir, which will give you the facts of that arrangement.

Q. Is that the arrangement in addition to the charge?

A. It is a question of computation of the 5 per cent. on the profits, which I can show you.

Q. I see. Now, in 1933, without going too much into the detail of the statement, the gross profit appears to have been $522,620.21, or 22.90 per cent. Operating profit, $350,912. The net profit, before depreciation, $349,044.97; the direct labour in this case was $252,202.05, and the indirect labour would amount to, in round figures, about $134,000 making $385,000 or $386,000? A. That is not correct.

Q. That is not correct? A. No.

Q. What is wrong with that? A. What about the other expenses, designing and engraving?

Q. Designing and engraving, that is a labour item, but that will come in with your salaries, won't it?

A. Oh, ---

Q. Won't that come under that classification of salaried employees? A. It is not part of the overhead wages, salaries.

Q. Why shouldn't they; overhead wages is one thing? A. Well, we pay them salaries. I don't know just how you are breaking it up.

Q. I am just taking it the way the Accountant breaks it up. As a matter of fact, I think my figure for direct labour is the best criterion, because those are the people who work on the goods? A. I cannot argue that point. We show an increase for the yearhere of $68, indirect labour, 1932 to 1933.

Q. Of $68,000 indirect labour? A. We figured it out before. You had 322 and we had 321, in your last figures.

Q. Yes? A. In 1933 you figured it and we figured it, and we got $39,926.

Q. All right? A. May I explain this: That was due to the fact that we increased and put in new departments, one result of which was --

Q. Well now, just a moment. Then you figure that your total payments for labour that year were $399,261? A. Right.

Q. Now, your salary list, according to the report that was furnished by you, appears to have been $161,868 for that year? A. Correct, that is, salaries of over $1,000.

Q. Yes, that is salaries of over $1,000?

A. Yes.

Q. And that is distributed among 64 people?

A. Yes.

MR. LANCTOT: Can I interject there, Mr. McRuer? On that list you have people who are paid higher salaries than $1,000; they are not included in this list. There are those who are paid by the piece who average higher than $1,000.

MR. McRUER: Now, just a minute. I want to know, and this list which you have produced, you have all the wage-earners who are paid by the week or by the month, and who get a salary of over $1,000; those who are paid by the piece and who have averaged over $1,000 are not on that list, and they are included in the other list.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is, you mean to say there are some workers who make more than a thousand dollars a year working by the piece?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And they are in the other list, the list of wage-earners.

MR. LANCTOT: They are not in this one.

MR. McRUER: Well, as far as any argument can be attached to that, that is favourable to your side, because if they are taken out of the other side it lowers the amount paid for wages for that year. All

I am getting at is that on this list of salaries 64 people drew $161,868, and the remainder, the $390,000, were distributed between other wage-earners? A. Correct, sir.

Q. When I asked for a list of salaried employees I meant those that were on salary, those that you classify for the Census of Industry as distinct from wage-earners.

MR. LANCTOT: I am told that this list which Mr. Marx has includes all the salaried employees and the wages which you have on this list, because on that list you have the officers - Mr. Lauer is just telling me---

THE COMMISSIONER: Hold on. The list that I saw awhile ago, and that was put in, included the salaries of employees receiving over $1,000 a year,

MR. LANCTOT: Yes. This list, my lord, contains the officers with all the employees who are paid by the week and by the piece, and who have a salary of a thousand dollars.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is what I understood.

THE WITNESS: But in the computation of those figures against the other figures it would bring this down quite a bit. In other words, we are figuring that in twice.

THE COMMISSIONER: You have not got the officers?

MR. McRUER: That is because some of them are working people.

I am go [illegible] is what on this list of [illegible]
of people here [illegible], and the [illegible], the
[illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible].

[illegible] When I asked for a list of [illegible]
I meant [illegible] were on [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] for the Bureau of [illegible] is [illegible]
[illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: I do not [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] on this list, [illegible]
on that list you have the [illegible] - Mr. [illegible]
is just [illegible] [illegible]--

The [illegible]: [illegible] Mr. [illegible] the list that I
[illegible] you, [illegible] [illegible] in, including the
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: Yes. [illegible] list, [illegible] [illegible],
the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] a [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible]: [illegible] Mr. [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: [illegible] is the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]. In other [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. [illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

A. Working at the plant.

Q. And you have them both as wage-earners, and on this list as salaried people? A. Yes.

MR. LANCTOT: The officers are not included in this list.

MR. McRUER: No, I would not expect the officers would be included in the list of wage-earners.

MR. LANCTOT: I am told by Mr. Lauer it is not included.

THE COMMISSIONER: Whoever made up the list should not have had any overlapping.

MR. McRUER: As a matter of fact, my lord, I don't believe there is any overlapping.

THE WITNESS: Yes, they are pointed out to you.

MR. McRUER: For the purpose of our record, let us get this straight.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it, Mr. McRuer?

--

--

--

MR. McRUER: A list for the 12 months ending the 31st of July for the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive of total wages paid in the different departments.

THE COMMISSIONER: For the years ending when?

MR. McRUER: 1931 to 1935 inclusive, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The fiscal year?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright.

MR. LAUER: Total wages at the mill.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The mill wages, you mean by that what? A. Everything paid in Louiseville at the plant.

Q. Everything paid at the plant in Louiseville? A. Correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You call that mill wages? A. Yes.

Q. Although many of them are salaries? A. Yes.

Q. That would include, for instance, Mr. Pinatel? A. Yes, that includes everybody at Louiseville.

Q. That is, mill wages and salaries? A. Right, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well then, I certainly would like to get this statement, with the salaries that appear on our other statement that has been put in, taken out of it so that we have no overlapping. A. Taken out of that?

Q. Yes. A. Deduct probably three or four thousand dollars a year out of that.

Q. Well, if we deducted Mr. Pinatel —

A. You said extra salaries; I thought you meant bonuses and things of that sort.

Q. No, I just want to find out -- what exhibit is this, what number, the new one that we put in, my lord?

THE COMMISSIONER: This is 238.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Alright; now, exhibit number 238 is a statement of all the wages that are paid and salaries that are paid at Louiseville?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. That will include Mr. Pinatel?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. It will include the stenographers that you have employed there? A. In Louiseville, yes, sir.

Q. And include any managers and overseers?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, what is the exhibit number of this --

THE COMMISSIONER: 237.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, exhibit number 237 is a statement of all the salaried employees over one thousand dollars per year. Now, what is included in that statement? A. That includes both Louiseville, every employee in both -- every employee on our pay roll.

Q. Whether he is wage -- A. Regardless.

Q. A wage earner or a salaried employee paid by the year? A. Right.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute, if there is a wage earner paid by the hour, week, or day, but not piece work, surely? A. Piece workers --

MR. LAUER: That is every employee getting over one thousand dollars.

MR. LANCTOT: I will withdraw that. I have been informed one way and I have been informed another. I made a distinction and I was wrong.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are leading us astray.

MR. LANCTOT: I was wrong.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. This includes all those who actually earned more than one thousand dollars whether they earned it by the piece or by the hour or by the month or by the week? A. Yes.

Q. How many of them? A. Doesn't that offset those figures the other way?

MR. McRUER: I don't care what the effect of it is; I want to know what the fact is first.

A. Well, I say --

Q. Just wait a minute; Now, can we have a statement prepared as exhibit 238 has been prepared but that will not show those that are on this list 237. You see, for instance, we have got Mr. Pinatel included in the figure on 238. Well, it isn't fair to put in a statement which appears to be for wages which is management salary and that sort of thing. Now, if Mr. Pinatel --

THE COMMISSIONER: You want to distinguish between the executive and the wage earners.

MR. LAUER: They are shown separately there, Mr. McRuer.

THE WITNESS: They are all shown separate. Superintendence is all separate right on that sheet.

MR. McRUER: Oh, yes.

Q. Superintendence, what is included in the column superintendence? A. That would be Pinatel and his assistant.

Q. I think we should boil both of these statements down and eliminate from exhibit 237 the wage earners who are paid either by the piece or by the hour and eliminate from 238 the salaried employees such as the superintendent and his assistant and the stenographers and people that work --

THE COMMISSIONER: What would be most useful to us would be a differentiation between what you might call management and labour. Those are the two things. Now, having that in mind you better make up two new statements.

MR. LANCTOT: We will prepare another one, your lordship, instead of 238.

MR. McRUER: We will just leave this on the record for the moment.

THE COURT: Leave it here for the moment. Instead of showing by the amount of pay show by the classificatio of the employment, management on one side and labour on the other. That is what you want.

THE WITNESS: Might I ask a question?

THE COURT: Yes. A. Would a man in charge of a department in the mill -- that would be a salaried man, that would not be included?

Q. A salaried man in charge of a department? A. Say in charge of the winding department, the foreman, or one of the many assistant foremen that there are in

the plant.

Q. I would say offhand it would be part of your labour. A. I would say so, but I want to be sure.

MR. McRUER: I think those are classed in your Census of Industry as labour, are they not?

THE COMMISSIONER: I think so.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You have to make up those returns for the Census of Industry? A. Well, I don't make it up. I am not sure myself.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You take that for granted and we will know that. A. Alright, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. On the other hand there are people that work in the office who have nothing to do with the mill at all, and then, anyone in the position of an executive who looks after the offices in the mill. You won't have many in that capacity up there.

A. No. I think that you have got it on that large report just that way. That report there, 238, shows it; that is just what we have actually down there if you take out that mill superintendence item here. I think you will find this report quite right because we do that -- we had that separate. We have mill office and superintendence separately and that is the only thing I can see that we can take out for mill labour. I cannot see anything else in it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, you think it over between now and to-morrow morning.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Take, for instance, now, a man like Bernstein. A. They are not in there.

Q. They are not in the mill at all?

A. They are not in that list. They would not be in that list. There is a question I asked -- for instance, you take a man like Fred King, Junior, whom I know may be an assistant in the finishing department, direct labour, that would not be included there.

Q. He should not be on this list? A. That is right, because he is not salaried employee in the ordinary sense of the term.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is bound to be a line and it may be hard to draw sometimes between management and labour, but you will have to do the best you can.

THE WITNESS: This man receives a salary and does not work on an hourly or piece work basis. He works say 50 hours a week and gets a salary for it.

THE COMMISSIONER: There are certain people whom it may be hard to classify, to say offhand whether they should be management or labour, but it can be done.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I observe in this auditor's report for the year ending the 31st of July, 1935, exhibit 234, a reference to a sum of money that represents undistributed balance of monies advanced to the president for the payment of staff bonuses under the heading of accounts receivable. What does that refer to, Mr. Marx? A. We had set up a certain reserve for bonuses and we only paid out

a certain amount and the balance was returned to the surplus account.

Q. What was the reserve that was set up for bonuses and on what principle was it set up?

A. On no set basis, there wasn't any.

Q. There is a reference in the minute book, is there not, to that? A. I don't know.

Q. Well, was the matter taken up by the directors and some course determined on? A. Yes.

Q. What was the course that was determined on in connection with that? A. At the discretion of -- I don't know whether it is in the minutes or not, I am not sure.

Q. What is your recollection of what your arrangement was on the bonuses? A. There was no arrangement. It was at the discretion of two or three of the directors of the company.

Q. Well, to whom were the bonuses to be paid?

A. At the discretion of those two or three directors of the company.

Q. How much was set up as a reserve for bonuses?

A. Doesn't it say so in the statement there? I don't know the figure offhand. Can I ask that question of Mr. Lauer? He can probably find it for me.

Q. Oh yes. A. 1933, is that the year you wanted, the one I have in my hand?

Q. Yes, I wondered if you would not have a little personal recollection about this matter. It is set up as accounts receivable from you; was it

turned over to you? A. The entire bonus was turned over, the reserve that we set up for bonus as we went along was turned over to me and I paid over the bonuses and returned what I did not use.

Q. I see in this year there was also set up a charge for $35,000 to Cohn, Hall and Marx?
A. Yes.

Q. That would be about $75,000 to them altogether for their supervision? A. Yes.

Q. What did they do? A. Well, they sent men up here to supervise the plans that we had drawn up in this country, for additional advice on the construction of the plant, helping in the laying out of the machinery, etc, in the building of the plant, necessary advice from their experience that we could use in the building of the plant, and additions to the plant.

Q. I see in the statement the surplus account shows $7,550 charged for bonuses for the current year. Would that be in addition to the item that you mentioned was part of it? A. I think that is what was paid out and and the $3500 is what I returned. That is exactly the way it works out. You see, it is seventy-five and the thirty-five I returned makes $11,000. We set up $11,000.

Q. I see, alright; to whom were these bonuses paid, to the salaried staff or were they paid to workers? A. The salaried staff.

Q. When was the balance of the money paid under the agreement from the citizens of Louiseville?
A. When?

Q. Yes, was that all paid in in the early stages of the company? A. That was paid in --

THE COMMISSIONER: The dates for payment are fixed there.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. They are fixed under the agreement? A. It took three years, $20,000 a year.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It was paid according to the agreement? A. Paid according to the agrement.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Who was it originated this plan of the private citizens making a gift to the company? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. You don't know? A. No, sir, I was not here at that time.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It was Mr. Fainer? A. Mr. Fainer.

Q. It was he, according to the resolution, that made the arrangement.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes; you were here, of course, when the balance became due, one of the instalments? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were here before it was all collected? A. Correct, sir.

Q. Was there never any suggestion to give these people any interest in the company or anything like that made? A. No, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: No preferred shares here.

MR. McRUER: No preferred shares. I thought I knew one company that was pretty good at financing but I think you are better. Mr. Hebert has come up for some

instruction.

Q. Now, in the year 1934 your net profit was $275,000 -- probably I will deal with this to-morrow morning, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5 p.m., Thursday, May 14th, 1936 to resume at 10 a.m., Friday, May 15th, 1936.

ROBT. BRYDIE
CHARTERED STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER
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ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

THIRTY-SECOND DAY

(May 15th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C. and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee of Primary Textile Industries, and Associated Textiles Limited.
C.G. Heward, K.C., Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

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Louiseville, Que.

Le 15 mai, 1936.

LA SEANCE EST OUVERTE A DIX HEURES DE L'AVANT-MIDI.

MADEMOISELLE YVETTE GAUTHIER est assermentée.

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âgem Mademoiselle?

R 19 ans, monsieur.

Q Habitez-vous dans la ville de Louiseville?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Demeurez-vous chez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Quatre ans, trois mois.

Q Quel est le premier que vous avez fait en arrivant là? R J'ai travaillé dans le département du Trowing.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez là, mademoiselle?

R Je travaillais sur les winders.

Q Vous faisiez l'embobinage là? R On prenait la soie en écheveaux, on la mettais sur les canettes.

Q Etait-ce de la soie naturelle?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous la mettiez en canettes? R Oui.

Q Ca vous rapportait combien de salaire cela, mademoiselle? R Seize ou dix-huit piastres par quinze jours.

Q Seize à dix-huit piastres par quinze hours, nous sommes il y a quatre ans passés?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Seize à dix-huit piastres par quinze jours

Louinville, que.

Le Lundi - Ville.

La Vieille Dame Le Monde a des Fenêtres Sur Lavoir-et L.

5 Leçon-Dictée Vivre Heureux est nécessaire

Informations sur Ste Rosalie.

M. Quel est votre âge Mademoiselle?

R. Il est, monsieur.

10 M. Habitez-vous dans la ville de Louinville?

R. Oui, monsieur.

M. Demeurez-vous chez vos parents?

R. Oui, monsieur.

M. Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la

15 filature? R. Depuis une, trois mois.

M. Quel est le premier que vous avez fait en arri-

vant là? R. J'ai travaillé dans le dépar-

tement du Tronville.

M. Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez là, mademoiselle?

R. Je travaillais sur les métiers.

20 M. Vous faisiez l'embobinage là? R. Un peu.

La cole en décembre, on la met le cut les ensemble

M. Mettez-ce de la cole ensemble?

R. Oui, monsieur.

M. Vous la mettez en cuvette? R. Oui.

25 M. Ou vous transportait comment ce mélange cela,

mademoiselle? R. Dans un dix-huit pinte-

lire par minute (sic).

M. Dans 1 dix-huit pintes par minute.

Dans quoi? Il y a quelque sac (sac)?

30 R. Oui, monsieur.

M. Dans 1 dix-huit pintes par minute dans

voulait dire plein temps, 110 heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous travaillé là, mademoiselle? R Deux ans environ.

Q Deux ans? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pendant ces deux années avez-vous toujours gagné le même salaire? R Presque toujours.

Q Quand vous dites: presque toujours, qu'est-ce que voulez dire? R C'était toujours seize à dix-huit piastres par quinze jours, c'était toujours à peu près le même nombre.

Q Alors, au bout de deux ans, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, vous avez changé de travail?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes devenue.... vous vous êtes adonnée à quel travail, ensuite? R J'ai travaillé sur les warps, dans le département des warps.

Q Est-ce le travail que vous avez eu à faire après avoir laissé l'autre travail précédent?

R C'est ce travail-là.

Q Vous avez changé de département et vous travaillez maintenant sur les warps?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites là, en quoi consiste votre travail? R Prendre la soie qu'ils font dans le département du trowing pour la mettre en pièce, unir les brins ensemble.

Q Vous travaillez sur une machine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sont-ce des cônes? R Non, monsieur.

Q Ce sont des rouleaux? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sont-ce des rouleaux qui se dévident sur deux

voulais dire : plus tard. Il ne pourra

R Oui, bonsieur.

D Combien de temps avez-vous travaillé là, mademoiselle?

R Deux ans environ.

D Pourquoi le avez maintenant?

R Trouvé ton patron.

D Vous vous plaisez?

R O'était toujours

toujours à peu près le même nombre.

D Alors, au bout de deux ans, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, vous avez changé de travail?

R Oui, monsieur.

D Vous pour travailler... Pour quel genre

à quel travail, ensuite?

sur les marges, mais je également est malade.

D Est-ce le travail que vous'a vez eu à faire

avoir laissé l'autre travail précédent?

R C'est ce travail-là.

D Vous avez changé de différemment et vous travaillez maintenant sur les marges.

R Oui, monsieur.

D Qu'est-ce que vous faites là, en quoi consiste votre travail?

Fort dans le département du tronies pour la mettre en place, mais les trains ensemble.

D Vous travaillez sur une machine?

R Oui, monsieur.

D Sont-ce des cônes? R Non, cylindres

D Ya-t-il des poulies? R Oui, monsieur

D Sont-ce les poulies qui [illegible]

grandes catégories.... combien avez-vous de rouleaux, en avez-vous une grande quantité sur les warps?

R Nous avons 600 canettes sur le rack.

Q Vous avez 600 canettes sur le rack, 600 canettes, et le warp de chaque canette....

R Tous ensemble.

Q Ils s'enroulent? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela que vous faites? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cela fait deux ans que faites cela?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous enroulez le fit autour de la partie du rouleau qu'on appelle un warp? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est fait dans la soie naturelle, cela?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Toujours? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est votre salaire, actuellement, mademoiselle? R Depuis le six décemblre, les salaires on changé avec la baisse qu'on a eue, et la méchante soie, on fait pas plus que deux piastres par jour, actuellement, on fait.....

Q Depuis dernièrement, vous avez eu une baisse vers quel temps la baisse de salaire?

R A la fin de janvier.

Q Cela, c'est une baisse officielle?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Une baisse ordonnée, comme vous avez constaté que votre salaire a diminué? R C'est notre contre-maître qui a passé nous dire cela, qu'on avait une baisse.

Q Une baisse de combien , mademoiselle?

R Vingt pour cent.

Q Une baisse de vingt pour cent, en 1936?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce que c'est une baisse générale?

ME BEAUREGARD: Je n'ai pas constaté cela.

Q Comment s'appelle votre contre-maître, mademoiselle? R M. Romuald Villeneuve.

Q C'est lui qui vous a dit cela, que vous deviez subir une baisse de vingt pour cent?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q A-t-il dit la même chose, à votre connaissance, aux autres jeunes filles qui font le même travail que vous? R Moi, j'étais dans la manufacture quand il m'a dit cela, il avait l'air de dire ça à toutes les autres.

Q Il avait l'aire à faire une communication à tout le monde? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, cette diminution de vingt pour cent,... vous dites que maintenant vous avex de la mauvaise soie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps est-ce que la qualité de la soie n'est pas ce qu'elle était?

R Depuis le mois de décembre, la mauvaise soie.

Q Qu'est-ce que cela veut dire avoir de la mauvaise soie au point de vue travail, au point de vue du travail de l'ouvrier? R Ca dépend: ils ont deux sortes de soie, la soie de Chine et la soie du Japon. Moi, j'ai la soie de Chine qui est pas autant de qualité que la soie du Japon.

Q Avez-vous constaté que c'était moins facile de travailler qu'avec la soie japonaise?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous produisez moins de fil, vous enroulez moins de fil? R Oui, monsieur.

5

10

15

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Q Etes-vous payée à la mesure ou à la longueur?

R Plus on en fait..... on est à la section.

Q Vous êtes à la section? R Oui.

Q C'est-à-dire que le fil que vous mettez sur la warp, vous l'attachez de temps en temps par séries, par catégories, par nombres? R Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce qu'ils font de la soie naturelle?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q De la soie naturelle? R Oui, monsieur.

Q En faisant le warp, vous attachez les différentes catégories de fil destiné à fabriquer l'étoffe?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien avez-vous de sections, combien avez-vous par section? R Nous avons seulement 20 cents par section.

Q Avez-vous déjà eu plus que cela?

R Avant la baisse, on avait 25 cents de la section.

Q Après cela, la soie est devenue mauvaise?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que le contre-maître vous-a expliqué pourquoi vous deviez subir une baisse dans votre salaire en 1936? R Non, monsieur.

Q Il ne vous-a pas dit que cela correspondait à une baisse considérable dans le revenu de la compagnie? R Non, monsieur.

Q Que vous étiez obligée de faire votre part?

R Il a rien dit, comme ça.

Q Il ne vous a rien dit de cela? R Non.

Q Il ne s'est ni expliqué ni excusé ni accusé?

R Non, monsieur.

[illegible] vous-vous perdu à la nage ou à la longueur
R [illegible] ou en rail..... on est à la section.
[illegible] Vous [illegible] à la section! R Oui.
[illegible] D'après-moi que le vit pas vraiment [illegible]
[illegible], vous l'abbesses de temps en temps en [illegible]
par catégories, pas seulement? R Oui.
R. Le [illegible] Dans-ce qu'elle fait de la nage naturel et
LE TRAIN: [illegible] Oui.
[illegible] de [illegible]:
[illegible] de la [illegible] R Oui, [illegible]
[illegible] Si vous faisiez le vers, vous auriez les dix re-
bes [illegible] de vil destiné à traverser l'Italie
R Oui, [illegible].
[illegible] Dorlion avez-vous de [illegible] [illegible] avec-
[illegible]
du [illegible] de section.
[illegible] Avez-vous déjà [illegible] [illegible]
R Avant le [illegible], on avait du [illegible] de la [illegible]
[illegible] Après cela, le [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Oui, [illegible].
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] R Non, [illegible].
[illegible] Il ne vous-a pas dit des [illegible] [illegible] à
une [illegible] [illegible] dans le [illegible] de la [illegible]
[illegible] R Non, [illegible]
[illegible] Que vous fiez obligée de faire votre [illegible]?
R Il a rien dit, [illegible].
[illegible] Il ne vous a rien dit de cela? R Non.
[illegible] Si, se n'est ni [illegible] [illegible] ni [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Q Avez-vous déjà eu plus que 25 cents pour attacher les sections, vous êtes tombée de 25 cents à 20 cents?

R J'ai jamais eu plus que 25 cents, quand je suis entrée dans ce département-là.

Q C'était le prix? R C'était le prix.

Q Vous avez été à 25 cents pendant longtemps?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel espèce de salaire vous faisiez-vous avant 1936? R Avant d'avoir la méchante soie?

Q Avant d'avoir la méchante soie, vous étiez descendue à 20 cents, combien faisiez-vous?

R J'ai déjà fait des payes de $42, ce que j'ai fait le plus souvent, c'est $35. à $37. par quinze jours.

Q Quelles sont vos payes, maintenant, depuis le malheur? R $23. par quinze jours.

Q $23. par quinze jours au lieu de $35. et $37?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Votre dernière paye, combien a-t-elle été?

R La dernière paye j'ai seulement travaillé trois jours, j'ai retiré $7.60.

Q $7.60 pour trois jours, trois jours de dix heures? R Oui.

Q Vous entrez le matin à sept heures et vous sortez le soir à six heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez une heure pour diner?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous prenez une heure pour diner?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce qu'il est constaté qu'il y a une diminution de travail, actuellement, M. Beauregard, je parle d'une façon générale dans l'établis-

Q Avez-vous déjà eu plus que 50 cents pour plus
les sections, vous étes taxée de 25 cents à 2
R J'ai jamais eu plus que 35 cents, quand je
entrée mais je d'avertement-là.

Q C'était le prix? R C'était le prix

Q Vous avez été à 20 cents pendant longtemps?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel employé de salaire vous faisiez-vous en
1936? R Avant d'avoir le minimum e

Q Avant d'avoir la semaine 40, vous étiez
payée à 20 cents, combien faisiez-vous?

R J'ai pas fait des payes de 40, je pense j'a
fait le 1er novembre, c'est 35, à 27, par quin
jours.

Q Quelles sont vos payes, maintenant, depuis l
mois? R 25. par quinze jours.

Q 25. par quinze jours au lieu de 35. ou 27

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Votre dernière paye, combien a-t-elle été?

R La dernière paye j'ai seulement travaillé tr
jours, j'ai reçu 7.50.

Q 7.50 pour trois jours, trois jours de six
heures? R Oui.

Q Vous entrez le matin à sept heures et vous so
tez le soir à six heures? R Oui, monsieur

Q Vous avez une heure pour dîner?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous prenez une heure pour dîner?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Mais-ce qu'il est constaté qu'il
y a une diminution de salaire, maintenant, e
travail, je parle d'une période générale dans l'établi

sement?

ME BEAUREGARD: J'ai constaté par certains témoins que depuis un certain temps les personnes qui travaillent dans la soie naturelle ont moins d'ouvrage que les autres. Elles font des semaines de trois jours ou quatre jours. Ce sont des choses sur lesquelles M. Pinatel pourra nous renseigner.

M. LE COMMISSAIR: Les autres font des semaines de cinq jours, apparemment.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Savez-vous, mademoiselle combien sont les pensions de jeunes filles dans la ville, ici?

R Je sais pas, moi, je suis pas en pension.

Q Vous ne savez pas? R Non.

Q Savez-vous .... ne pouvez-vous pas dire combien les jeunes filles ..... R Non, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous combien les jeunes filles gagnent ailleurs, à la manufacture de chemises, par ememple, avez-vous des gens qui travaillent là que vous connaissez? R Non, monsieur.

Q Dans les manufactures, savez-vous combien les jeunes filles gagnent? R Non.

Q Vous ne savez pas? R Non, je peux pas vous donner aucun renseignement sur ça.

Q Relativement, mademoiselle, à votre salaire: Vous avez commencé par l'embobinage et vous faisiez $16. par quinze jours? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez fait cela pendant deux ans?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ensuite, vous êtes venue à faire des warps, et là, vous faisiez jusqu'à $40. pa r semaine?

R Par quinze jours.

Q La semaine variant de $35. à $37, sauf que vous avez eu une diminution aucommencement de l'année de 20%, et sauf que maintenant vous avez de la soie de Chine difficile à travailler et sur laquelle vous ne pouvez pas produire aussi bien, ce qui fait que votre salaire a grandement diminué puisqu'il serait baissé jusqu'à $7.60 pour trois jours. Etaient-ce trois jours de 10 heures pendant lesquelles vous avez travaillé tout le temps?

R Oui, monsieur, dix heures par jour.

Q Sauf que vous ne gagnez plus que deux dollars par jour alors que vous en faisiez,franchement, trois?

R Oui, monsieur.

CONTRE-INTERROGEE PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Votre dernier travail, vous l'avez fait à l'heure parce que vous travailliez sur des échantillons au prix de trente cents de l'heure, d'après mon information? R Pardon, monsieur, j'ai travaillé seulement une secousse, l'été dernier, je crois, à l'heure.

Q Je vous parle de maintenant, des derniers trois jours de paye que vous avez eue?

R J'étais pas à l'heure.

Q Est-ce que vous n'avez pas travaillé sur des échantillons, à ce moment-là?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Je constate par votre paye finissant le 3 mai courant vous avez retiré pour trente heures, $7.67, à trente cents de l'heure. Est-ce que vous pouvez nous dire ce que vous avez fait pendant ces trois jours, la dernière paye?

M. La société valant de 100, à 90, sans que vous en une d'un tout prédécessement de l'ex.d. 60, et sans que nécessairement vous ayez de "- ex. de chose utilisée à remplacer et une impédia. sous ce pouvez des produire quant dire, ce qui que votre soient s'entendons dirions ...

Saviez-se trois jours de 15 heures pendant lequelles vous avez travaillé tout le temps?

R. Oui, monsieur, six heures par jour.

M. Sont que vous ne pouvez plus que vous soit par jour alors que vous en travaillez, Pourquoi?

R. Oui, monsieur.

QUESTION- [illegible] DU M. LAMBERT:

L. Votre dernier mot-il, vous l'avez fait à l'ex ce pour que vous travaillez sur une formulation au lieu de trente cents de l'heure, [illegible] ...

R. Certes, monsieur, j'ai [illegible] à l'heure.

M. Je vous parle de maintenant, ces travaux ... jours de 15 que vous avez eu?

R. [illegible] à l'heure.

M. Sont-ce que vous n'avez pas travaillé sur des formulations, à ce moment-là?

R. Non, monsieur.

M. Je constate sur votre page liminaire la 2 ... comment vous avez noté pour trente heures, 27.07, à trente cents de l'heure. Sont-ce que vous pouvez nous dire ce que vous avez fait pendant ces heures jours, le dimanche payé?

R Je faisais le meme ouvrage que d'habitude, j'étais pas à l'heure, j'étais à la job.

Q Est-ce que vous ne faisiez pas des échantillons, à ce moment-là? R Non, monsieur.

Q Je parle de votre paye du trois mai, est-ce que vous travaillez dans le moment?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que vous n'êtes pas payée plutôt 24 cents du 100 brins par 1,000 verges?

R Sur la machine sur laquelle je travaille nous avons 600 brins, nous avons 20 cents de la section.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Est-ce écrit sur votre machine cela?

R On compte toutes nos payes comme ça, on arrive juste

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q D'après l'information que j'aie, vous gagnez, pour votre travail, 24 cents du 100 brins par 1000 verges. Alors, vous dites que vous n'êtes pas payée de cette façon-là? R Avant la baisse, on avait trois cents du 1000 brins, maintenant, seulement deux cents et quatre du 1000 brins.

Q Vous avez deux cents et quatre du 100 brins par 1,000 verges? R Deux cents et quatre du 1,000 brins.

LUCIENNE GRENIER est assermentée.

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge, mademoiselle?

R 22 ans, monsieur.

Q Habitez-vous chez vos parents?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Un an et demi, monsieur.

Q Que faisiez-vous avant, mademoiselle?

R Je travaillais dans le département du Twisting, à toutes sortes d'ouvrages.

Q Avant d'être employée à la filature, que faisiez vous? R Je travaillais à la manufacture chez Béland, à la manufacture de chemises.

Q A la manufacture de chemises?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel travail faisiez-vous dans les chemises?

R Le repassage.

Q Le repassage? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel salaire aviez-vous là?

R On manquait souvent d'ouvrage.

Q Etiez-vous à l'heure, à la pièce, ou à la journée?

R A la pièce.

Q En plein temps, combien gagniez-vous de salaire?

R On a été baissé assez souvent, je me souvien pas.

Q Vous avez été baissée souvent?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous ne vous souvenez pas des taux, des tarifs?

R Ca fait trop longtemps.

Q Vous êtes entrée à la filature depuis un an et

demi, à quel travail avez-vous été occupée au commencement? R Toutes sortes d'ouvrages dans le département du Twisting.

Q Dans le département du Twisting?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q A toutes sortes de salaires?

R Non, seulement un salaire.

Q Quel salaire, mademoiselle?

R $13. ou $14. pour quinze jours.

Q $13. ou $14. pour quinze jours. Voulez-vous nous dire, maintenant, qu'est-ce que c'est toutes sortes d'ouvrages, aidiez-vous à tout le monde?

R Oui, je me trouvais à poser les lames; d'autres fois, je donnais des brins; d'autres fois, j'aidais aux autres.

Q Vous aidiez à poser les lames, vous aidiez ceux qui posaient les brins? R Je donnais les brins.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps à faire ce travail-là? R Un an et trois mois, je crois.

Q Un an et trois mois? R Oui.

Q Combien est-ce que ça vous a pris de temps à apprendre le premier métier que vous avez exercé, pour aider à poser les brins? R Deux minutes.

Q Au bout de deux minutes vous étiez une ouvrière qui savait son ouvrage et, ensuite, vous avez pris de l'expérience, de la vitesse? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, vous avez fait cela pendant un an et trois mois? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien d'augmentations de salaires avez-vous eu pendant ce temps-là, mademoiselle? R Aucune.

Q Vous n'avez pas eu d'augmentations de salaire?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous n'avez subi aucune augmentation de salaire pendant ce temps-là? R Non, monsieur.

Q Pas de diminution, le statut quo?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous travaillez combien d'heures par jour?

R Dix heures par jour.

Q Avez-vous travaillé d'une façon ordinaire, continuellement 10 heures par jour pendant ce temps-là?

R A peu près, oui.

Q Vous avez retiré $13. $14? R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites $13.$14, est-ce le prix que vous avez retiré ou le prix dont il était convenu pour votre taux? R C'est le prix que j'ai retiré, à peu près.

Q Savez-vous sur quelle base votre salaire était basé; étiez-vous à la journée, à la pièce ou au brin?

R On nous a dit qu'on était à la journée?

Q On vous a dit que vous étiez à la journée?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ou à l'heure? R ..... (Pas de réponse)

Q A la journée? R A la journée?

Q Dans tous les cas, sur une mesure de temps, pas une mesure de production? R Non, monsieur.

Q Depuis trois mois, qu'est-ce que vous faites au juste, mademoiselle? R Je pose les brins dans le reau.

Q Le brin qui passe dans les lames, c'est le reau, c'est une espèce de pignon qu'il y a sur le métier à tisser? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Maintanant, vous posez les brins dans le reau au lieu de les poser dans les lames?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Combien gagnez-vous maintenant, à ce jeu-là?

R On est à la job.

Q Vous êtes à la job? R Oui.

Q Puis, ça vous donne quoi, cela?

R Pour certains reaux, six cents du 1,000 brins; pour le plus gros reau, cinq cents du 1,000 brins.

Q Je comprends que vous avez cinq ou six cents suivant la grosseur du reau. Comme résultat pratique de savoir à la fin de la quinzaine de savoir à peu près ce que vous recevez, depuis trois mois, comme salaire? R $20., $22.

Q $20.,$22. par quinzaine? R Ca dépend, quand on manque .....

Q Vous êtes payée, .v..... vous avez reçu $20. $22.?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous perdu beaucoup de temps?

R Pas c'est effrayant.

Q Dans la soie rayon.... vous travaillez dans la soie rayon ou dans la soie naturelle?

R Dans les deux.

Q Alors, maintenant, vous avez touché $20., $22; quand vous dites que vous ne perdez pas beaucoup de temps, peut-on savoir si c'est une demi-journée par semaine que vous avez perdue ou quelques minutes?

R Quelques heures.

Q Quelques heures? R Oui.

Q Au lieu de faire 110 heures, je suppose que vous qvez fait 100 heures, 104 heurs, quelque chose comme ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est cela qui vous donne $20., $22. par quinzai-

M. Oui, monsieur.

Madame — comment maintenant, A'...

M. Il est à la joie.

Une fête à la joie! M. ...

Mais, je vous donne ceci, cela!

Mon certains rêves, six cents ou 1,...

tout le plus vite gens, cinq cents ou 1,000...

Je connais que vous avez cinq ou six...

vant la grosseur du rêve. Comme résultat p...

de revoir à la fin de la quinzaine de revoir...

après ce que vous recevez, depuis trois mois...

suivant!

M. ...., ...

M. ...., pour principale!

quand on rencontre .....

Vous êtes jugée, ...

M. Oui, monsieur.

M. Les c'est extraordinaire.

Mais le sole ra,..... vous émerveillez...

sois mieux on donne la sole mécanique?

M. Sans les deux.

Alors, maintenant, vous avez trouvé ...

quand vous êtes que vous ...

M. Mademoiselle ne s'est une dent-journée ...

semaine que vous avez pensé ou quelques minutes?

M. Quelques heures.

M. ....

M. Il faut ou chaque ...

M. Oui.

M. Oui, monsieur.

ne, c'est-à-dire $10., ou $11. par semaine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous n'avez pas subi de diminution de salaire depuis le mois de janvier? R Non.

Q Etiez-vous dans ce même tarif-là quand vous avez touché cela; vous êtes encore dans le même tarif? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez changé d'emploi? R Non, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous connaissance que les employés dans ce département-là aient subi une diminution de salaire, cette année, 1936? R Oui.

Q Travaillez-vous dans le même département, mademoiselle, que Mlle Yvette Gauthier?

R On se trouve dans le même département, pas pour le même contre-maître?

Q Vous n'avez pas le même contre-maître?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous n'êtes pas avec M. Romuald Villeneuve?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Comment s'appelle votre contre-maître?

R M. Léon Larose.

Q Etes-vous capable de calculer votre salaire avant de la recevoir? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Suivant l'ouvrage que vous avez fait?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes satisfaite de la façon dont votre salaire arrive? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vos chiffres correspondent, apparemment, avec ceux de la compagnie? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Suivant le travail que vous avez fait, vous vous attendez de retirer tel salaire, et ce salaire-là, vous le retirez? R Oui, monsieur.

me, c'est-à-dire 910., ou 911. pur ensemble?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous n'avez pas subi de diminution de salaire depuis le mois de janvier? R. Non, M'm.

Q. Diriez-vous dans ce même sens-là que vous avez toujours cela; vous êtes encore dans le même mari?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous avez encore d'emploi? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Avez-vous connaissance que les employés de ce département-là aient subi une diminution de salaire, cette année, 1945? R. Oui.

Q. Travaillez-vous dans le même département, ma moiselle, que Mlle Yvette Gauthier?

R. On se trouve dans le même département, pas pour le même contre-maître?

Q. Vous n'avez pas le même contre-maître?

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous [illegible] Monsieur Vilmonvert?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Comment l'appelle votre contre-maître?

R. M. Léon Lamore.

Q. Etes-vous capable de calculer votre salaire avant de le recevoir? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Suivant l'ouvrage que vous avez fait?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous êtes satisfaite de la façon dont vous vous traite Alvaro? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vos chiffres correspondent, apparemment, avec ceux de la paye exacte? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Suivant le travail que vous avez fait, vous v[illegible] vous le recevez? R. Oui, monsieur.

CONTRE-INTERROGEE PAR ME LAECTOT:

Q J'ai comme notes, que votre dernière paye, pour 102 heures, vous avez eu $24.02; la paye que vous auriez reçu le trois mai dernier; avez-vous gardé des notes de votre paye? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est plus de cela, après avoir déduit l'assurance. Etes-vous assurée, est-ce que vous êtes au nombre des assurés?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes au nombre des assurés?

R Oui, monsieur, l'assurance n'est pas ôtée là-dessus.

Q Elle n'est pas ôtée de sur $24.02, votre paye du trois mai. J'ai comme note, ici,..... est-ce que vous avez reçu cette paye-là, votre dernière paye?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Voulez-vous dire au meilleur de votre connaissance ce que vous avez reçu pour votre dernière paye?

R Je peux pas dire au juste, au juste, c'est dans les alentours de $22., ou $23.

Q Cela peut être $23, aussi bien que $30. En avril, est-ce que vous avez reçu une paye près de $30.?

R Non, monsieur.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Mademoiselle, connaissez-vous le prix des pensions pour jeunes filles et jeunes garçons, ici, dans le village? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous n'êtes pas au fait de cela?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous dites que vous êtes assurée, comment est-ce

CONTRE-INTERROGATOIRE SUITE PAR LE JUGE:

Q. Et vous savez, vous vous souvenez que, [illegible] 102 Hunter, vous avez eu $14.02; la seule que vous auriez reçu le trois est certain; avez-vous gardé des notes de votre payé ... R. Non.

Q. Est-ce que c'est plus de cela, après avoir déduit l'assurance. Avez-vous assuré, est-ce que vous êtes en mon ne dar [illegible]

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous êtes en [illegible]

R. Oui, monsieur, j'[illegible] vous [illegible] nessus.

Q. Mais alors [illegible] du trois mai. J'ai compris mais, ici..... est-ce que vous avez vous [illegible] ...

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Voulez-vous dire au milieu de votre [illegible] ce ce que vous avez vous pour voire dernière payé [illegible]

R. Je peux pas dire au juste, c'est entre les alentours de $22., ou [illegible].

Q. Cela peut être $23. aussi bien que $20. [illegible]

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. ET MAINTENANT:

Maintenant, connaissez-vous le prix de [illegible] [illegible] ... R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous n'êtes pas au fait de cela?

R. Non, monsieur.

Q. Vous dites que vous êtes assuré, comment est-

que vous êtes venue à vous assurer?

R C'est un monsieur qui est venu à la manufacture, il nous a assurés?

Q Un homme de Trois-Rivières? R Je sais pas.

Q Vous ne savez pas son nom? R Non, monsieur.

Q Est-ce un monsieur Bachand? R Je sais pas.

Q Il est allé à l'usine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il vous-a dit pour vous induire à vour assurer? R Il nous a dit que c'était mieux de prendre une assurance, ou sinon..... ça voulait tout dire.

Q Voulez-vous dire, mademoiselle, quand vous dites: "sinon", qu'est-ce que cela voulait dire?

R Il nous a dit comme ça, que c'était mieux de la prendre, sinon..... je sais pas, c'est tout ce qu'il nous a dit.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez compris?

R J'ai comprix que c'était mieux de la prendre.

Q Vous avez compris que c'était mieux de la prendre?

ME LANCTOT: Ce n'est pas un employé de la compagnie, c'est un agent de la Métropolitan.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous ne savez pas son nom? R Non.

Q Quand est-ce que c'est arrivé?

R Je me souviens pas.

Q Est-ce cette année? R Je pense que c'est pas en 1936.

Q Au bénéfice de qui êtes-vous assutée, mademoiselle? R De mes parents.

Q De vos parents? R Oui.

Q C'est $500.? R Oui.

que vous êtes venue à vous assurer.

S. C'est un monsieur qui est venu ? Il nous a arrêtés!

S. Un homme de trois-mâts?

I. Avez-vous vu son nom?

S. Est-ce un monsieur sérieux?

I. Il est allé à l'hôtel.

S. M'est-ce qu'il vous a dit à vous seulement.

I. Il nous a dit qu'il était venu [illegible] et qu'il reviendrait ce soir.

S. Qu'est-ce que c'est [illegible] "[illegible]" m'a-t-il dit.

I. Il nous a dit comme ça, que c'était mieux [illegible] prudent. Mais... Je vous ai dit que c'est tout ce que nous a dit.

S. Qu'est-ce que vous avez compris?

I. J'ai compris que c'était mieux de la prendre.

S. Vous avez compris que c'était mieux de la prendre?

I. Je n'ai pas compris [illegible] c'est ce qui m'a [illegible] de la mystérieuse.

S. Vous avez vu son nom? I. Non.

S. Comment est-ce que c'est écrit?

I. Je ne me souviens pas.

S. Même pas [illegible]

I. Je crois [illegible] le nom.

S. Et [illegible] vous possède, madame?

I. Je ne sais [illegible]

S. Ne vous souvenez-vous [illegible]

I. Non.

S. Non.

Q Est-ce que ça serait un nommé Lemire?

R Je sais pas son nom.

Q Un jeune, un vieux? R Je pense qu'il est pas mal vieux.

CONTRE-INTERROGE PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Vous savez que la compagnie paie une partie de la prime sur cette assurance de $500.?

R Ils me l'ont dit.

Q Vous savez que sur le montant que la compagnie vous retient, la compagnie ne vous a pas forcé de faire des dépenses pour cela? R Oui.

Q La compagnie fait cela pour le bénéfice de votre famille et de vous-même? R Oui.

Q Cela n'affecte pas vos relations avec la compagnie, d'après l'information que j'aie, parce que la compagnie paie une partie de votre prime pour le bénéfice de vos parents?

R Je tiens à la garder.

(la feuille suivante est 4265)

Q. Est-ce que ça serait un nommé Lesiere?

R. Je sais pas son nom.

Q. Un jeune, un vieux? R. Je pense qu'il
est pas vieux.

[illegible]

Q. Vous savez que la compagnie que vous parlez
de la même pas vraiment la [illegible]?

R. Ils me l'ont dit.

Q. Vous savez que sur le moment que la compagnie
vous relient, la compagnie ne vous a pas forcé le
mettre les diagones pour [illegible]? R. Non.

Q. La compagnie fait cela pour le bénéfice de vo
famille et de vous-même? R. Oui.

Q. Ça n'affecte pas vos relations avec la compa
gnie, n'est-ce pas? R. Non.

Q. La compagnie paie une partie de votre prime pour la
bénéfice de vos parents?

R. Je tiens à la garder.

(La famille suivante est 4266)

SIMONE QUESSY.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

Interrogé par MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge mademoiselle? R Vingt-deux ans,monsieur.

Q Habitez-vous chez vos parents? R Non,monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Quatre ans et demi.

Q Avez-vous travaillé mademoiselle ailleurs avant de travailler là? R Non,monsieur.

Q Quel a été le premier travail que vous avez eu à faire à l'usine? R Warper.

Q Vous aidiez la personne...vous avez pas dû être warper du premier coup? R J'ai appris à warper à peu près un mois, parce qu'ils avaient pas de machines à me donner, et j'aidais les autres.

Q Quel salaire aviez-vous mademoiselle pendant ce temps là? R Je ne me rappelle pas.

Q Vous ne vous en souvenez pas? R Non.

Q Vous devez vous rappeler un peu quand vous avez commencé? R $9.00 par semaine, mais je ne suis pas sure.

Q $9.00 par semaine, mais vous n'êtes pas sure? R Non,monsieur.

Q Mais êtes-vous capable de vous rappeler que cet apprentissage là a duré un mois? R A peu près un mois.

Q A peu près un mois? R Oui.

Q Un mois après ça qu'est-ce que vous êtes devenue? R J'ai eu une machine à moi, et j'ai warpé depuis ce temps là.

Q On vous a donné votre machine à vous? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel salaire aviez-vous là à warper? R J'étais pas bien bien habile, à l'ouvrage, j'étais à la pièce, on faisait, je faisait $24.00, $26.00, $22.00.

Q $22.00 à $26.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps à ce métier là mademoiselle? R Quatre ans et demi.

Q Alors vous n'avez pas changé de métier?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous faites toujours la même chose? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand êtes-vous devenue une opératrice habile, vous êtes pas restée quatre ans et demi, à venir aujourd'hui sans être, sans devenir une ouvrière habile? R A peu près un an et demi.

Q Ça vous a pris un an et demi pour apprendre votre metier comme ilfaut? R Pour faire plus de paye.

Q Combien avez-vous fait au bout de un an et demi?

R $32.00, $34.00, $37.00.

Q $32.00 à $37.00? par quinzaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand est-ce que vous faisiez ça, ces montants là?

R En 1934.

Q En 1934? R Oui, peut être en 1933 aussi.

Q Avez-vous eu connaissance d'une diminution de salaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De deux diminutions de salaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De trois diminution de salaire? R Non, monsieur.

Q C'est seulement deux diminutions de salaires dont vous avez eu connaissance? R Oui.

Q La première diminution de salaire a été de combien mademoiselle? R Si je me rappelle bien c'était de douze et demi pour cent.

Q Douze et demi pour cent de diminution? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vers quelle date est-ce mademoiselle? R Je ne puis pas dire la date, mais je sais que c'est en 1934.

Q Dans le courant de l'année 1934? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et la seconde diminution? R Au mois de janvier cette année.

Q 1936? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et la seconde diminution a été de combien celle là mademoiselle? R Comme celles qui ont passé en avant de moi, on avait 3 cts du 100 brins pour 1000 verges.

Q 3 cts du 100 brins pour 1000 verges? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et vous êtes tombée à 2.4 cts? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De 3 cts à 2.44cts? R Oui.

Q Aujourd'hui vous avez perdu six dixièmes de cents sur trente centièmes de cts? R Oui.

Q Ce qui fait que c'était juste de dire que c'était vingt pour cent? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De diminution? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez dégringolé de 32½%? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel est le contremaitre, qui vous a .... est- ce le contremaitre qui vous a avisé que le prix était changé, est-ce votre contremaitre? R Oui, monsieur.

La première dimination de valeur a été de combien ?

R. Oui, je me rappelle bien.

C'était de douze et demi pour cent.

Comme et cette perte vous a coûté ? R. Cent.

Votre quelle dite est-ce maintenant ? R. Je ne puis pas dire la date, mais je sais que c'est un [illegible].

Dans le courant de l'année 1907 ? R. Oui, [illegible] en [illegible].

Et la seconde dimination ? R. Je crois que [illegible] cette année.

Vraiment ? [illegible].

Et la troisième dimination a été de combien celle-ci ? R. Comme celles qui ont passé, on avait 2 ou 2 1/2 [illegible] 1.000 francs.

C'est de 1.000 francs pour 1.000 francs ? R. Oui, [illegible].

Et vous étiez tombés à 1.4 cent ? R. Oui, [illegible].

Je crois ? [illegible] ? R. Oui.

Aujourd'hui vous avez perdu six dixièmes de cent pour trente centièmes de cent ? R. Oui.

Ce qui fait que c'est juste ce dire que c'est [illegible] ? R. [illegible].

Et [illegible] ? R. [illegible].

Vous avez [illegible] ? R. Oui.

[illegible].

Tel est le continuité, où vous a [illegible] ? R. Oui, [illegible].

Q Comment s'appelle-t-il votre contremaitre?

R Romuald Villeneuve.

Q C'est lui comme ont dit les autres témoins qui vous ont précédé qui vous a dit qu'il y avait une diminution de tarif? R Oui, Monsieur.

Q J'ai demandé à l'autre témoin, et il a pas eu l'air à le savoir, si ca correspond à une diminution de recettes de la compagnie? R Je le sais pas.

Q Ca vous a pas été confié par la compagnie qu'elle était en mauvaise affaire? R Non, monsieur.

Q Que vous deviez faire un petit sacrifice, ça ne vous a pas été confié ça? R Non.

Q Ca vous a pas été demandé comme ça? R Non, monsieur.

Q On vous a simplement dit que vous seriez payée moins chèr? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que les prix dont vous parlez, 2 cts et 3 cts, est-ce que ça dépendait de la soie sur les machines, ou si vous étiez toujours payée au même prix? R On avait toujours le même prix.

Q Travailliez-vous sur la soie naturelle ou artificielle? R Dans le moment sur la soie naturelle.

Q Sur la soie naturelle? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a du travail sur la soie naturelle d'une façon continue? R De temps en temps je fais des echantillons, et je travaille sur le rayon.

Q Vous faites des échantillons? R Oui, monsieur.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

Q J'ai entendu dire qu'il y avait de la soie naturelle, de la soie chinoise, et la soie japonaise, que la soie japonaise éta t meilleure et la soie chinoise moins bonne? R Oui.

Q La soie chinoise est moins facile à travailler que la soie japonaise? R Oui, c'est plus difficile.

Q Vous travaillez vous, dans la soie chinoise ou japonaise? R Dans le moment, je travaille dans la soie japonaise.

Q Ca va mieux? R Oui.

Q Quelle espèce de salaire avez-vous pour ça?

R ....

Q Vous rappelez-vous de votre dernière paye?

R Depuis la diminution, le plus que j'ai fait c'est $27.00.

Q $27.00 par? R Par quinze jours.

Q Et le moins, je voudrais savoir dans quelle distance vos payes varient? R Je ne peux pas dire, je peux vous dire, on peut faire un minimum de $2.00 à $3.00 par jour.

Q Votre salaire ça varie de $2.00 à $3.00 par jour? R Oui, monsieur, quelques fois moins, quelques fois un peu plus.

Q Travaillez-vous sans perdre de temps?

R J'ai commencé mardi dernier, il y avait deux semaines que j'avais deux jours à peu près, peut être pas deux jours.

Q Les semaines sont bien inégales? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez perdu pas mal de t mps mademoiselle, dans ce temps à? - R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de t mps est-ce que ça dure que vous faites des petites semaines, de deux ou

trois jours? R Seulement depuis deux semaines que ça dure.

Q Jusque là vous aviez travaillé d'une façon assez assidue? R Oui.

Q Quand vous dites que vous faisiez $2.00 à $3.00 par jour, dans une semaine de cinq jours, ça ferait, si vous travailliez deux jours, $5.00 à 10.00, par semaine? R Oui.

Q Si vous travaillez plein temps ça serait de $10.00 à $12.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Et à $3.00 par jour, ça serait de $15.00 à $18.00? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que depuis la diminution vous arrivez à des payes de $36.00, ou $35.00 par quinzaine?
R Non.

Q Qu'el est le maximum? R Le plus c'est de $27.00.

Q Depuis la diminution? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous fait des semaines pleines, depuis ce temps là, dans votre meilleur, c'est ce qui est arrivé? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avant vous aviez touché $32.00, $34.00, $37.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Vous mademoiselle connaissez-vous quelque chose au sujet des pensions, du pris des pensions des jeunes filles dans la ville, le savez-vous?
R Je sais que nous avons eu des pensionnaires, elles payaient $4.00 par semaine.

Q $4.00 par semaine? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Votre maman chargeait $4.00 par semaine?
R Oui, monsieur, il y a quatre ans de ça.

Q Il y a quatre ans? R Oui.

Q Ca serait en 1932 ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que c'est pour deux filles dans la même chambre? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'était ça le prix? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous donniez la nourriture et le logement?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous le prix que les jeunes filles gagnent ici comme commis de magasin, commis dans les magasins? R Je ne puis pas dire.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non.

Q Vous n'êtes pas au courant de ça? R Non, monsieur.

Q Du tout? R Non, monsieur.

ET LE TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

JEAN PAUL COULOMBE.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel est votre âge Monsieur Coulombe? R Vingt ans monsieur.

Q Vous habitez Louiseville? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis combien de temps habitez-vous Louiseville?

R J'ai toujours habité Louiseville.

Q On va commencer par là, connaissez-vous le prix des pensions pour un garçon, ou pour les garçons à Louiseville? R Non.

Q Vous ne le savez pas? R Non.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous au moulin?

R Quatre ans et trois mois.

Q Quel a été le premier travail que vous avez fait? R J'ai commencé dans le département du twisting.

Q C'est là où le fil, où on fait le fil? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ce sont des machines qui retournent et tournent le fil? R On prépare les warp, pour les faire tisser là.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faisiez quand vous êtes entré? R J'étais donneur de brins.

Q Vous donniez les brins? R Oui.

Q Aux twisters? R Non, à ceux qui enlaçaient.

Q Vous avez fait ce travail là combien de temps? R Deux mois et demi à peu près.

Q Quelle rénumération, quel salaire aviez-vous pour ça? R Dans les premiers temps, j'ai cru que j'avais 11 cents de l'heure.

Q Vous aviez 11 cts de l'heure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pendant deux mois? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous eu ça pendant deux mois ou plus longtemps? R A peu près deux ans.

Q Au bout de deux mois qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé à faire? R ....

Q Vous avez été deux mois à donner les brins ensuite qu'est-ce que vous avez fait? R J'ai commencé à charroyer les warp pour les préparer, pour les renvoyer dans le tissage.

Q Vous avez transporté la warp? R Oui.

Q D'un département à l'autre? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Les conduire au tissage? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-ce un ouvrage fatiguant ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Assez fatiguant? R Oui.

Q Je comprends que ce n'est pas beaucoup aisé, ça pèse plusieurs livres ça? R Trois cents à trois cent quatre-vingt livres.

Q Vous transportez ça avec quoi? R On a des trucks pour transporter ça.

Q Mettez-vous plusieurs warp dans le même truck? R Un warp.

Q Unwarp? R Oui.

Q Et deux hommes sur le truck? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca pèse de trois cents à trois cent quatre-vingt livres? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous une longue distance à parcourir, à promener ces warp là? R Assez.

Q Encore quoi, ça veut dire quoi, une longue distance? ½ R ....

Q Est-ce qu'il y a des roues sous le trucks? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous transportez ça sur un diable, sur ce truck là? R Oui.

Q Est-ce un truck à deux roues ou à quatre roues? R Deux roues et deux roues en avant pour conduire.

Q Et une roue de tête? R Oui.

Q Et quelle distance parcourez-vous, vous avez dit une assez grande distance? R Oui.

Q Est-ce cent pieds, deux cents pieds, toute la longueur du département? R A peuprès deux cents pieds.

Q Est-ce sur le même étage ou si vous changez d'étage? R C'est sur le même étage.

Q Sur le même étage? R Oui.

Q Fesez-vous ça toute la journée? R A peu près toute la journée, quand les warps sont tissés, et qu'il y a des lames de brisées, on répare ça.

Q Entre temps, quand vous avez pas de charroyage, vous réparez les brins dans les lames? R On répare les lames qui sont brisées.

Q Et ça paye 11 cts de l'heure pour faire cet ouvrage là? R Oui.

Q Quel était votre compagnon de travail pour faire ce travail là? R C'était un nommé Bizard.

Q Travaille-t-il encore avec vous? R Il ne travaille plus à présent.

Q Maintenant, combien transportez-vous de warps comme ça par jour? R Dans les bonnes journées de 20 à 28 warps.

Q Par jour? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Maintenant, pour mettre ce fardeau là de 300 à 380 livres sur le diable sur le truck, y a-t-il une machine quelconque ou si c'est à bout de bras? R Nous sommes deux pour faire ça.

Q Vous avez l'aide d'un autre? R Oui.

Q Aviez-vous des outils pour prendre ça ce warp là, quelque chose? R Non.

Q C'est à la force du bras? R Oui.

Q On se met deux, on le lève, et on le fait tomber sur la boite? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Est-elle grande cette boite là? R Pas bien grande, deux pieds et demi de lèng par deux pieds et demi de large.

Q Il faut le mettre aplomb, par le milieu, pour

qu'il puisse voyager sans tomber? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et ça arrivait de 20 à 28 fois par jour ça?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Rendu à destination, qu'est-ce que vous en faisiez? R On le montant au bout de nos bras, pour le mettre sur les broches, pour donner la facilité aux lamiers de travailler, on se mettait quatre après le warp.

Q Vous le leviez à plusieurs au bout des bras?

R Oui.

Q Est-ce tous les warps devaient être elevés comme ça? R Pour ceux qui twistaient on le mettait sur les racks ceux là.

Q Ca dépendait du travail à faire? R Oui.

Q Dans certains cas il fallait élever le warp, et dans d'autres cas c'était moins haut? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et pour faire ce travail à vous aviez 11 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Et ça duré combien de temps ce travail là?

R Deux ans.

Q Après quoi vous avez fait quel travail? R J'ai fait le même ouvrage.

Q Vous avez continué au même ouvrage? R Oui.

Q C'est le salaire qui a été augmenté?

R Il y a eu une grève, et nous avons eu une augmentation, à 15 cts de l'heure.

Q Savez-vous en quelle année nous sommes rendus, l'année de la grève, est-ce en 1932, 1933?

R Je crois que c'est la dernière grève.

Q Et vous avez passé de 11 cts à 15 cts?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Etes-vous resté à 15 sous? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous avez pas bronché de là? R Non.

Q Et vous continuez à transporter les warps?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Et vous avez continué à retirer 15 cts de l'heure?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avez-vous actuellement plus d'ouvrage que vous aviez dans ce t mps là? R Non.

Q Etes-vous plus de monde pour faire cet ouvrage, ou si vous êtes le même nombre?

R Le même nombre.

Q Les conditions de travail sont les mêmes?

R Oui.

Q Quant à la quantité de warps à tran porter par jour? R C'est à peu près le même nombre par jour aussi.

Quant au nombre de personnes, c'est aussi à peu près la même chose? R Oui.

Q Le salaire lui est demeuré stable? R Oui, à 15 cts de l'heure.

Q Perdez-vous du temps dans la semaine?

R Non.

Vous travaillez la semaine pleine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Une semaine pleine pour vous va veut dire six jours par semaine? R Oui.

Q A $1.50 par jour? R Oui.

Q $9.00 par semaine? R Oui.

Q Pour toute la semaine? R Le samedi on ne travaille pas.

Q Vous travaillez cinq jours par semaine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Etes-vous prêts à ici ? R Oui, monsieur.

Vous avez une chambre ? R Non.

Et vous voulez commander à manger ?

R Oui, monsieur.

Et vous avez commencé à manger ? R Oui, monsieur.

Avez-vous satisfait la demande du v

Qui, monsieur.

Etes-vous plus de monde pour lui ?

Et si vous êtes le même monsieur ?

R Ce sont nombre.

Les conditions de travail sont les mêmes ?

R Oui.

Quant à la quantité de verre à vin que vous

Quoi ? R D'en à peu près le même no

pour jour alors.

Quand on monte ce commerce, c'est aussi à

peu près la même chose ? R Non.

La valeur lui est beaucoup plus

à la vie de l'heure.

Pouvez-vous en temps vous en

R Non.

Vous travaillez en semaine ? R Oui.

monsieur.

Des pourcentages plaisent pour vous ? Vous avez

six jours par semaine ? R Oui.

A 44.00 par jour ? R Oui.

40.00 par semaine ? R Oui.

Pour toute la semaine ? R Le samedi on ne

travaille pas.

Vous travaillez 6 jours par semaine ?

R Oui, monsieur, on ne travaille pas le samedi.

Q Vous ne travaillez pas le samedi? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous travaillez rien que cinq jours par semaine?

5 R Oui.

Q Et vous travaillez dix heures par jour?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cinquante-heures par semaine? R Oui, des fois on travaille le samedi jusqu'à midi.

Q Ca ferait cinq jours et demi par semaine?

10 R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ou cinquante-cinq heures d'ouvrage? R Oui.

Q Et des fois cinquante heures? R Oui.

Q Et des fois cinquante-cinq heures? R Oui, monsieur.

15 Q A dix heures par jour, ça fait $1.50 par jour à 15 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q $9.00 si vous travaillez le samedi? R Oui, monsieur.

Q $7.50 quand on fait rien que cinq jours?

20 R Oui, monsieur.

Q $15.00 par quinzaine? R Oui.

Par quinze jours? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes chez vos parents? R Oui, monsieur.

Payez-vous pension? R Non, monsieur.

25 Q Avez-vous travaillé déjà ailleurs que là?

R Non, monsieur.

Q JamaisR Non.

Q Nulle part ailleurs? R Non, monsieur.

Q Qui est votre contremaitre vous? R Léon Larose.

30 Q Est-ce un bon garçon ça? R Un assez bon

garçon.

Q C'est pas unmauvais gas? R Non,monsieur.

Q Il vous aide pas à transporter les warps de temps en temps? R Ca lui arrive.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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JOSEPH GELINAS.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Quel âge avez-vous Monsieur Gelinas?

R Trente ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R Je ne paye pas.

Q Vous ne payez pas de loyer? R Non, je suis chez nous.

Q Vous êtes propriétaire? R Oui.

Q Depuis combien de temps habitez-vous Louiseville? R Quatre ans.

Q D'où veniez-vous? R De St.Barnabé.

Q Vous étiez cultivateur avant? R J'étais chez mon père.

Q Qui était cultivateur? R Oui.

Q Quand vous êtes venu travailler à la filature ici, par quel travail avez-vous commencé?

R J'ai commencé par travailler au lavage.

Q Vous avez commencé par travailler au lavage de la soie? R Oui, de la soie et du

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

rayon.

Q Quelle partie de travail aviez-vous à faire dans le lavage? R Je brassais la soie.

Q C'est à dire que vous berciez la soie dans les bassins là? R Oui.

Q C'est dans des bassins remplis d'eau chaude? R Oui.

Q Avec quoi? R Remplis d'eau chaude avec du savon.

Q De l'eau bien chaude? R Oui.

Q C'est de l'eau qui fait de la vapeur? R Deux cent dix degrés de chaleur.

Q De l'eau à 210 degrés de chaleur? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et du savon abondamment? R Oui.

Q Et les écheveaux sont déposés dans des bassins? R Pas les écheveaux, des pièces de soie.

Q Un homme de chaque coté du bassin? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Tenant un btaon à chaque main? R Oui.

Q Et dans un mouvement rythmique vous brassez les bassins? R Oui.

Q La soie est-elle en écheveaux? R Non, en pièce, la soie qui est tissée sur les métiers en haut.

Q La soie est tissée en pièce en haut, vous est envoyée, et balancez-vous un grand nombre de pièces en même temps? R Oui, plusieurs pièces.

Q Combien de pièces? R Vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, c'est selon le nombre de pièces.

Q Le bassin est très grand? R Oui,monsieur.

Bryon.

Q. Quelle pression en tirant avions-vous à faire dans le Lavoyer? R. Je pressais la soie.

Q. N'est à dire que vous pesiez le 2.16 dans les bassins 1&2? R. Oui.

Q. C'est même des bassins remplis d'eau ordinaire?

R. Oui.

Q. Avez vous? R. Angelin d'eau ordinaire avec du savon.

Q. Ou l'eau bien ensuedy? R. Oui.

Q. N'est ce l'eau qui lave la soie vapeur? R. Non, c'est des degrés de chaleur.

Q. Ou l'eau à 210 degrés de chaleur? R. Oui, [illegible].

Q. Et du savon concentré? R. Oui.

Q. Et les ouvriers sont déposés dans des cuvettes?

R. Dans les cuvettes, dans n'importe de soie.

Q. Un homme de chaque côté du bassin? R. Oui, [illegible].

Q. Tombent en étoile à chaque main? R. Oui.

Q. Dans le mouvement [illegible] les cuvettes?

R. Oui.

Q. La soie est-elle en écheveau? R. Non, en [illegible], la soie qui est trempée dans les cuvettes en [illegible].

Q. La soie est tirée en dehors en haut, vous en [illegible], et brûlez-vous un petit morceau de [illegible] de soie tordu? R. Oui, plusieurs fois.

Q. Comment en tirez. R. Fuel-Gaz.

Q. Et-tout, vous-[illegible], c'est selon le [illegible] de [illegible].

Q. La bassin est très grand? R. Oui, [illegible].

Q Vous brassez toute la journée là? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous commencez à quelle heure ce travail là?

R On a pas d'heures nous autres.

Q Il y a une heure sur l'horloge? R Pour brasser ça?

Q Vous commencez à sept heures le matin? R Oui.

Q Et puis vous brassez? R On brasse ça une heure et trente, une heure et vingt, c'est selon comment c'est marqué sur les cartes.

Q L'ouvrage vous arrive et on vous dit, vous allez brasser ça pendant une heure et demi par exemple?

R Oui.

Q Et vous brassez pendant une heure et demie?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Et l'heure et demie fini, vous avez rien à faire?

R On en a d'autres de prêts.

Q Vous en avez d'autres bassins de prêts?

R Oui, de l'autre bord.

Q C'est un autre département ça? R Non, on a un autre bassin à coté.

Q Vous avez plusieurs bassins à alimenter?

R Sept.

Q Sept bassins? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes pas trop malchanceux, il y a de l'ouvrage qui vous attend dans les autres bassins?

R Oui.

Q C'est pas vous qui attendez après les bassins?

R Non, monsieur.

Q La journée commence à sept heures et finie à quelle heure? R On a pas d'heure pour commencer, une journée à sept heures, le lendemain

Q Vous prendrez toute la journée ? R Oui, [illegible].

Q Vous commencez à quelle heure ce travail ?

R Ce n'est d'heures [illegible].

Q Il y a une heure sur l'horloge? R Cent [illegible]

[illegible]

Q Vous commencez à quel heure cette[illegible] R [illegible]

Q Et puis vous travaillez? R Je pressé, je me [illegible] est tombé, une heure et vingt, c'est [illegible] c'est arrêté sur la cartes.

Q Pendant, e vous arrive et ce vous dit, vous [illegible]

R Oui.

Q Et vous dressez pendant une heure et demie?

R [illegible].

Q Et l'heure et demie fait, v ous avez rien à faire

R Ce n'est d'autres de pédale.

Q Vous en avez d'autres boutons de pédale.

R Oui,me l'autre bouton.

Q C'est un autre différemment, R Non, c'est [illegible] ce sont pressés à coté.

Q Vous avez également pédale à alumentary

R Sept.

[illegible]

Q Vous êtes pas très [illegible], il y a de l'[illegible] vingt cet vous attend dans les autres [illegible]?

R Oui.

Q C'est pas vous qui attendez mais l'[illegible]

R Non,[illegible].

Q La journée commence à quel heure et finie à quelle heure? R Ce n'est que [illegible] commencer, une je trée à sept heure-[illegible]

on commencera à cinq heures, six heures.

Q On vous le dit la veille, venez demain matin de bonne heure? R Oui.

Q Il faut être deux pour jouer ce jeu là?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous arrivez et vous commencez à l'heure qu'on vous dit? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Pas après sept heures ordinairement? R Des fois ça arrive.

Q Vous restez tant qu'il y a de l'ouvrage?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Connaissez-vous ça les journées de quinze heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q De seize heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De dix-sept heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De dix-huit heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q De dix-neuf heures? R Oui.

Q De vingt heures? R Non, je ne me suis pas rendu à vingt heures.

Q Vous avez pas dépassé le record établi par monsieur Pombert? R Non.

Q Vous connaissez des journées assez longues?

R Oui.

Q Vous vous ne connaissez pas des journées dépassant vingt heures? R Non, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous eu l'expérience que ces journées, ça se succédaient l'une et l'autre pendant une semaine de temps? R Oui, pendant une semaine de temps certain.

Q Vous avez déjà fait des grosses semaines?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Des journées de quinze à seize heures? R Oui,

monsieur.

Q Des semaines de cinq jours de suite? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Etes-vous à l'heure vous? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous faites encore ce travail là? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez pas changé de travail? R Non.

Q Combien aviez-vous de l'heure en entrant?

R Dix sept cents de l'heure.

Q Combien avez-vous été de temps à dix-sept cents de l'heure? R J'ai entré enjuillet, et dans l'automne, ils ont fait un strike, et on a eu 19 cts de l'heure.

Q On est en 1933 là? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes entré de bonne heure en 1933? R En juillet.

Q Quand a eu lieu la grève? R Dans l'automne de 1933.

Q Vous êtes entré à 17 cts? R Oui.

Q Il est arrivé une grève qui vous a rapporté quoi?

R Ca nous a rapporté qu'on a eu 19 cts de l'heure.

Q Au lieu de dix sept cents? R Oui.

Q Combien de temps êtes-vous resté à 19 cts de l'heure? R Jusqu'au printemps.

Q Au printemps de 1934? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Là qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R On a fait une grève, on trouvait qu'on avait pas assez cher, on a fait une grève et on a demandé 25 cts.

Q L'avez-vous eu? R Oui.

Q Au printemps de 1934? R Oui.

Q Après qu'est-ce qui est encore arrivé? R On a resté de même.

bonne de.

Une bonne de qu'on a de valet? R
m-ma-m-m.

Allez à l'heure? R Ja,ma-m-m
ment.

Vous faites encore de travail là? R Oui,
ment.

Vous avez pas manqué de travail? R Non.

Quelle prix-vous en l'heure en moyenne?

Six sous cents la l'heure.

Combien avez-vous été de temps à six-cent de
de l'heure? R J'ai entre soixante, et
l'heure, j'ai pas été au travail, et on a eu la
vis de l'heure.

On est en long là? R Oui,monsieur.

Vous étiez entre du temps depuis en 1932?
Oui.

Quand a eu lieu le grève? R Dans l'autom
de 1932.

Vous étiez entre à l'ouvrage? R Oui.

Il est arrivé une grève qui vous a retardé
de sous a rapporte qu'on a eu la vis de l'heure
en lieu de six-cent cents? R Oui.

Combien de temps étiez-vous rendu à la vis
de l'heure? R J'ai eu ...

Au printemps de 1932? R Oui,monsieur.

Où qu'est-ce qui est arrivé? R On a fait
une grève, on trouvait qu'on avait pas assez sous, on
a fait une grève et on a commencé à ...

L'avez-vous eu? R Oui.

Au commencement de 1932? R Oui.

Après qu'est-ce qui est encore arrivé à la
a reste de mois.

Q Vous avez pas bronché là? R Non.

Q Vous avez subi ni aucune diminution? R Non.

Q Ni aucune augmentation? R Non.

Q Comme travail est-ce qu'il y a eu du changement, avez-vous eu une augmentation de travail là?

R Non.

Q Travaillez-vous six jours par semaine? R Non.

Q Travaillez-vous cinq jours par semaine?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Travaillez-vous quatre jours par semaine?

R Des fois trois, des fois quatre, des fois deux jours par semaine.

Q Vous vous reposez des vieilles semaines que vous avez faites? R ....

Q Là vous ne travaillez pas fort? R Non.

Q Depuis combien de temps y a-t-il eu diminution de travail? R Ca quasiment toujours été de même depuis deux ans.

Q Depuis deux ans? R Oui, ça toujours été de même.

Q Diminution de travail depuis deux ans? R Oui.

Q Quand ce sont des semaines de deux jours, est-ce que ce sont deux grosses journées, ou deux petites journées? R Non, pas des grosses journées pantoute.

Q Ce sont des petites journées et des petites semaines? R Oui.

Q Votre 25 sous ne va pas loin? R Non, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites comme paye actuellement? R $17.00.

Q Par quinzaine? R Par quinze jours, oui.

Vous avez des brouillons ici? R. Non.

Vous avez eu un accident dans [illegible]? R. Non.

Et vos [illegible]? R. Non.

Avez-vous [illegible] y a eu un accident?

Avez-vous de une augmentation de travail ici?

R. Non.

Travaillez-vous six jours par semaine? R. Non.

Travaillez-vous plus d'un jour [illegible]?

R. Oui, souvent.

Travaillez-vous toutes les heures [illegible]?

Les deux fois. Les deux [illegible], vous [illegible] deux [illegible].

Avez vous remarqué des variations sensibles [illegible]

[illegible] R. Non.

Là vous de travailler des [illegible]? R. Non.

Depuis combien de temps y a-t-il eu [illegible]

[illegible] R. [illegible]

[illegible] deux ans.

Depuis deux ans? R. Oui, [illegible] ne [illegible].

Diminution de travail depuis deux ans? R. [illegible]

Quand on a mis les [illegible] de deux jours, [illegible] on a mis deux [illegible] deux [illegible] [illegible]? R. Non, pas du [illegible] [illegible].

Ce sont des [illegible] journées et ses [illegible] [illegible]? R. Oui.

Voilà 25 ans [illegible] va pas [illegible]? R. Non.

[illegible].

Qu'est-ce que vous [illegible] comme [illegible] [illegible]? R. [illegible].

Qui [illegible]? R. Par [illegible].

Q Quelle a été votre paye précédente, vous en rappelez-vous? R $ 22.00.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a longtemps que ça marche comme ça que vous retirez $17.00, $22.00, $15.00, $18.00?

R Oui.

Q Connaissez-vous les prix des pensions des jeunes gens en ville, dans la ville de Louiseville?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Y a-t-il longtemps que vous êtes marié? R Ma-tais marié quand je suis arrivé ici.

Q Vous ne savez pas le prix des pensions ici?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Du tout? R Non, monsieur.

Q Quel est votre contremaitre vous? R Monsieur Green.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Le grand nombre d'heures de travail que vous faisiez par jour, ça date d'il y a deux ans ça?

R Oui.

Q Depuis deux ans vous n'avez pas fait des grands nombres d'heures dans une journée, n'est-ce pas?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Maintenant, depuis....durant l'année 1936, vous avez fait des payes, par quinzaine de.... j'ai ici une paye du 22 mars pour quatre-vingt sept heures de $21.94? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez fait cette paye là? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, une autre cent une heures et demi?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le 5 avril? R Oui.

Q La quinzaine se terminant au 5 avril, vous avez retiré $25.38? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez fait ça? R Oui.

Q Maintenant au 19 avril, $26.38, pour cent cinq heures et demie? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Maintenant votre dernière paye, soixante-dix heures, $17.50? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Alors depuis l'année 1936, vous avez travaillé pas plein temps, mais vous avez travaillé assez régulièrement? R On travaille, mais on ne fait pas notre journée pleine non plus.

Q Vous travaillez tout le temps,mais vous ne faites pas vos journées pleines? R Non.

Q Seulement quand il y a de l'ouvrage vous êtes prêt à travailler? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Est-ce que votre ouvrage s'applique au rayon ou à la soie naturelle? R Aux deux, monsieur.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

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PAUL PERRAULT.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Quel est votre âge Monsieur Perrault?

R Vingt-deux ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Non.

Q Habitez-vous chez vos parents? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous toujours demeuré ici à Louiseville?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Connaissez-vous le prix des pensions à Louiseville? R J'ai des amis, ils payaient

$6.00 de pension par semaine.

Q Etaient-ce des jeunes garçons? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous si c'est pour plus d'une personne dans une chambre? R $6.00, non, c'est rien qu'un dans une chambre.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Quatre ans, à peu près.

Q Aviez-vous déjà travaillé dans une filature avant ça? R Non, jamais.

Q Aviez-vous déjà travaillé n'importe où?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Jamais non plus, nulle part? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vos parents étaient-ils de la campagne? R Non, monsieur, de la ville.

Q Monsieur Perrault, qu'est-ce que vous avez commencé à faire à ce temps là? R J'ai commencé à travailler sur la filling.

Q Vous avez commencé à travailler dans la filling?

R Oui.

Q Ca vous a pris combien de temps pour apprendre ça?

R Pas beaucoup de temps.

Q Combien de temps? R Deux ou trois jours.

Q Et puis vous gagniez combien? R Onze cents de l'heure.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été attaché à ce travail là? R Environ six mois.

Q Vous avez été six mois à 11 cts? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca pas changé ça? R Non.

Q Au bout de six mois qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R J'ai changé de département.

Q Vous dites que vous avez changé de département, qu'est-ce que vous avez fait? R J'ai checké la soie.

Q Vous avez checké la soie, à la peser? R Non, à la pièce, lespièces sortent de sur les métiers, on les chèquent, pour les rentrer dans le stock room.

Q Et puis combien de temps êtes-vous resté à ce travail là? R Quatre à cinq mois.

Q Ca vous a donné combien ça? R A peu près le même salaire.

Q A peu près le même salaire? R Oui.

Q Vous avez pas changé de salaire? R Non, monsieur.

Q Puis après avoir demeuré, après avoir fait le travail de checker la soie, qu'est-ce que vous avez fait? R J'ai été un ans sans ouvrage, après ça, j'ai rentré dans le engraving.

Q Vous avez pas eu d'ouvrage? R J'ai été malade un an.

Q Un an sans travail? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes tombé malad à force de checker la soie? R Non.

Q Vous avez été un an sans emploi par maladie? R Oui.

Q Ensuite vous êtes entré à la gravure? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait là? R J'ai passé à l'acide, je passais les rouleaux à l'acide.

Q Ce sont des gros rouleaux de cuivre ça? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous les passiez à l'acide? R L'acide brulait les gravures dessus.

Vous avez bien vu avec étonné ce qu'entendu,
qu'est-ce que vous avez fait? A. J'ai enlevé
la soie.

Vous avez cassé la vase, à la maison? R. Non,
à la vitrée, lorsqu'on vient de sur les [illegible].
ou les enfants, nous les rentrer dans le [illegible].

Et pour combien de temps [illegible] à
travail? R. Quatre à cinq mois.

Où vous a donné [illegible]? A. A pas vu la
[illegible] voisine.

A. Je vois la [illegible]? A. Oui.

Vous avez pu [illegible] de [illegible]? A. Non, [illegible]
Il a [illegible] avoir [illegible]. Après avoir fait le
travail le [illegible] le bois, qu'est-ce que vous avez
fait? R. J'ai été [illegible] [illegible], après
[illegible] [illegible] le [illegible].

Vous avez pas [illegible]? R. J'ai [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Où en [illegible]? R. [illegible].

Vous avez tous [illegible] à [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible].

Vous avez [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?
R. Oui.

Avez-vous [illegible] à la [illegible]? R. Oui,
[illegible].

Qu'est-ce que vous avez fait [illegible]? A. J'ai
passé à l'école. Je [illegible] les [illegible] à l'école.

Où sont des vous [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

R. Oui, [illegible].

Vous les passez à l'école? R. J'étais
en [illegible] les [illegible] [illegible].

Q C'est l'acide qui fait... qui imprime le dessin qui a été tracé au pinceau? R Au diamant.

Q Et vous passiez les rouleaux à l'acide?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ces rouleaux là sont pesants? R De Cent cinquante à deux livres.

Q Comment manipulez-vous ces rouleaux là?

R Avec un shaft dedans, et un homme à chaque bout.

Q Vous introduisez un baton de fer, et chacun prend son bout? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca pèse combien avez le baton dedans? R Le baton pèse quinze livres.

Q Ca fait environ deux cent quinze livres? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous, qu'est-ce que vous faites du rouleau?

R On le met sur des bassins avec de l'acide dedans, pour le faire tremper dans l'acide.

Q A quelle hauteur sont ces bassins là? R Deux pieds, deux pieds et demi de haut.

Q Vous levez le rouleau, et vous le disposez dans le bassin? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Retirez-vous le baton dedans? R On le laisse tremper, on laisse tremper le rouleau un demi pouce dans l'acide, pour qu'il soit creusé également.

Q Vous le baignez dans l'acide et vous ne retirez pas le bon? R Non.

Q Tout le temps, toute la journée? R On a vingt à vingt-deux rouleaux à passer comme ça par jour.

Q Ca prend combien de temps pour un rouleau, par rouleau? R On le passe deux fois.

Q Est-ce que ça prend l'avant midi? R Non,

Q. Est-il arrivé que quelqu'un se soit tué en essayant de monter ou descendre?

R. Oui, souvent.

Q. Vous ne laissez jamais personne monter à votre ascenseur?

R. Non.

Q. Comment manipulez-vous vos câbles lâches?

R. Avec un mètre cassé, et en tenant à chaque bout.

Q. Vous intercalez un morceau de fer, et chacun tend ensemble?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Ces câbles commencent avec le système double? R. Le même pour tous les câbles.

Q. Ils sont environ deux cent quinze livres? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous savez qu'est-ce vous mettre en danger?

R. Je le met sur deux barreaux avec de l'acier dessus, pour le [illegible] dans l'[illegible].

Q. A quelle hauteur vous ont ces barreaux là? R. Deux pieds, deux pieds et demi de haut.

Q. Vous levez le [illegible], et vous le clapotez sur la barre? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Mettez-vous le bateau dessus? R. Je le laisse [illegible], en laisse tomber le [illegible] en sorte [illegible] dans l'[illegible], mais je ne [illegible].

Q. Vous le balancez sous l'[illegible] et vous le mettez sur le bord? R. Non.

Q. Tout le temps, toute la journée? R. Je n'ai [illegible] à vingt-deux [illegible] à passer comme [illegible] [illegible].

Q. Ce fond combien de temps sur le [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]? R. Je le pense deux [illegible].

Q. Savez-vous le [illegible]? R. Non.

pour la journée on a vingt à vingt-deux rouleaux, et ça prend vingt minutes chaques.

Q Ca vous prend vingt minutes chaque rouleau?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q En somme votre journée passe à faire ça?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous faisiez ça avec un compagnon? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ca vous payait combien ça? R 16 cts de l'heure.

Q 16 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Quand vous êtes entré au département de la gravure? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous aviez eu une augmentation de 5 sous de l'heures, vous avez laissé le 11 cts de l'heures, et vous touchiez 16 cts de l'heure? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Est-ce qu'il est arrivé d'autres changements dans votre travail? R J'ai travaillé là tout l'hiver, et au printemps on a été slaqué, et à l'automne j'ai rentré pour monsieur O'Donnel.

Q C'est un travail d'hiver que vous faisiez là?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez chomé combien de temps là? R Quatre ou cinq mois.

Q Vous étiez pas malade cette fois là? R Non, monsieur.

Q Mais vous avez été quatre à cinq mois à chomer?

R Oui.

Q Mais vous êtes entré au département de Monsieur O'Donnel, ça veut dire quoi ça? R J'ai commencé à apprendre à rranger les machines, à huiler les machines.

Q C'est dans la mécanique ça? R Oui,monsieur.

pour la journée on a vingt à vingt-deux mille sacs, il
a quand vingt minutes chaque.

Q. Ça vous donne vingt minutes chaque fois, eh?

R. Oui, environ.

Q. Et vous journée passe à faire ça?

R. Oui, environ.

Q. Vous indique ça avec un compteur? R. Non, environ.

Q. Ça vous permet combien ça? R. Ça ça fait un [illegible]
[illegible] de l'heure.

Q. Quand vous étiez en dehors du travail de la [illegible]

R. Oui, environ.

Q. Vous avez un une augmentation de $ avec ce l'ac[illegible]
vous avez lucré le il est de l'heure, et vous travaillez
le cas de l'heure? R. Oui, environ.

Q. Est-ce qu'il est arrivé d'autres changements dans
votre travail? R. J'ai travaillé tout l'hiver,
et on plusieurs [illegible] chaque, et à l'[illegible]
j'ai [illegible] pour mon [illegible].

Q. C'est le travail d'hiver que vous [illegible] là?

R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez combien de temps là? R. [illegible]
un cinq mois.

Q. Vous avez pas eu [illegible] cette [illegible] là? R. Non,
[illegible].

Q. Mais vous avez été [illegible] à [illegible] à [illegible]?

R. Oui.

Q. Mais vous êtes [illegible] de Montréal
à Montréal, je veut dire [illegible]? R. J'ai commencé
à [illegible] à travailler les machines, à [illegible] les ma-
chines.

Q. C'est dans la [illegible]? R. Oui, environ.

Q Arrangeur? R Apprenti arrangeur.

Q C'est votre dernier métier ça? R Oui.

Q Vous y êtes là? R Oui.

Q Ca vous a donné combien ça? R 16 cts de l'heure.

Q Quand vous avez commencé? R Quand j'ai rentré j'avais 14 cts de l'heure, au bout d'un an j'ai eu 16 cts.

Q Comme apprenti mécanicien? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Ca peut vous prendre combien de temps pour apprendre ça? R Je travaille pas beaucoup là, parce qu'ons pas beaucoup d'ouvrage, je travaille trois ou quatre jours, c'est le huilage en partie.

Q Ca vous montre pas grand chose? R Pas de ce temps ci.

Q Et vous avez 16 cts de l'heure? R Oui.

Q Et vous travaillez trois jours par semaine?

R De ce temps ci, on travaille quatre à cinq jours par semaine.

Q Mais vous avez fait des semaines de deux ou trois jours? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Les semaines ne sont jamais pleines depuis quelque temps? R Non.

Q Depuis quand? R Depuis le 20 janvier.

Q Les semaines sont inégales, incomplètes?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Qu'avez-vous retiré comme dernière paye?

R $14.56 pour neuf jours, quatre-vingt onze heures et demie.

Q Quatre-vingt-onze heures et demie, $14.56?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Vous n'avez pas été autrement affecté par les

grèves ou par les diminutions, et vous nous avez raconté exactement toutes les variantes de votre salaire? R Oui.

Q Et votre salaire parait avoir varié avec votre travail, une fois, sans votre faute, et une fois par votre faute, une fois vous avez été mis au chomage, vous avez gagné 15 cts, à la gravure, et après ça au département mecanique vous êtes entré à 14 cts et vous êtes monté à 16 cts? R Oui, j'ai oublié de vous dire que j'ai travaillé aussi à la grande office, pendant un mois et demi de temps.

Q A quel salaire? R $10.00 par quinze jours.

Q Ce ne sont pas les gens de bureaux qui font le plus d'argent? R Non.

Q Vous faisiez quoi au bureau? R Je recevais les rapports de la soie, je faisais les malles, c'est moi qui feuilletais les lettres, et je m'occupais des commissions.

Q Vous aviez pas le salaire du gérant? R Non, monsieur.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous êtes apprenti en mécanique? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Nonobstant le fait que vous êtes apprenti, vous avez gagné $14.00 à $16.00? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes apprenti dans le moment? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous gagnez seize cents tout en étant apprenti? R Oui, monsieur.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o- -

[illegible] 24 [illegible] 1.

[illegible] 24 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: J'aimerais Monsieur Beauregard, que vous feriez donner des explications, quant à ce qui regarde la diminution de salaire, quant à ce qui regarde le salaire de Mademoiselle Gauthier et dans son département.

J.A.PINATEL. (Lequel témoin est réentendu)

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Monsieur Pinatel, sous le serment que vous avez prêté, vous étiez présent lorsque deux employées de la filature, dans le département de M. Romuald Villeneuve je crois, nous ont raconté que au commencement de l'anné 1936, il y a eu chez eux une baisse de 20%, à savoir que ces employés affectés au posage des brins, ont vu leurs salaires changer de 3 cts le 1000 brins à 2.4/10, soit une diminution de six dixièmes sur 30/100? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est exact? R C'est correct, oui.

Q Ca eu lieu au commencement de l'année 1936?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Est-ce que cette baisse de 20% des ouvriers, à la pièce a été générale ou limitée au département de Monsieur Villeneuve? R Elle a été limitée à ce département là et aussi au tissage, cette baisse. Ils travaillaient dix heures par jour, nous avions trois quarts avant 1936, qui travaillaient depuis six ans. En 1935 notre production étant trop grande, nous décidions de commencer à deux quarts, sur le tissage et le warping, sur le moulinage, les prix ont été baissés dans ce sens, que au lieu de

de faire huit heures de travail ils font dix heures et ils recoivent la même paye, qu'ils recevaient, ce qui fait une diminution de 20%.

Q Mais cependant l'ouvrier dans dix heures....

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est plus de travail pour le même taux.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q C'est le prix unitaire qui a été diminué?

R Non,...comme vous doutez, d'un coté ou de l'autre, en travaillant dix heures au lieu, en travaillant dix heures au lieu de huit, ce qui fait une difference quand même de 20%.

Q C'est à dire que comme vous venez de le dire, vous avez ajusté le taux de l'ouvrier à la pièce, de façonà ce qu'il gagne, toute chose égale, le même salaire, en travaillant dix heures, qu'il gagnait en travaillant huit heures? R Oui,monsieur.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Ca revient quand même à une diminution de 20%?

R Oui,monsieur.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Et cette réductiona affecté le moulinage et le tissage? R Le tissage et l'ourdissage,qui est le warper.

Q Ca veut dire combien d'employés, comme nombre de personnes. Vous avez deux équipes, combien avez-vous d'employé dans l'ourdissage et combien dans le tissage? R Je pourrais vous le dire en consultan les listes.

Q Voulez-vous regarder et nousdire ça, pour que cette réponse là soit enrégistrée? R Oui.

de faire mal. Mais on trouve à la vie les bras en
et ils recommencent le même geste, puis la recommence,
ce qui fait une marmotte de [illegible].

- Mais comment l'arrêter sans du poison....

- Par Bob [illegible] : c'est plus de trouver l [illegible]
le même mal.

Par [illegible] :

- C'est le plus ancienne qui a les dimanches?

- Non,...comme vous savez, c'est après de l'arrêter
en lui [illegible] de manger du lion, en [illegible] les
[illegible] du lion qu'on dit, ce qui fait que [illegible]
[illegible] du [illegible].

- C'est à une que comme vous savez de la [illegible],
vous avez [illegible] le lion de l'arrêter à la [illegible],
du [illegible] de qu'il [illegible]. Alors [illegible] [illegible],
[illegible], en [illegible] du [illegible], qu'il [illegible]
en [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] à [illegible].

Par [illegible] :

- Ce [illegible] [illegible] à une [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible].

Par [illegible] :

- Et [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible] et la
[illegible] : le [illegible] et l'[illegible],
[illegible] la [illegible].

- [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] à [illegible]
[illegible] : [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible] et
[illegible] [illegible].

- [illegible] et [illegible], [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Ca correspond aussi à une diminution de la production aussi.

LE TEMOIN: On peut trouver ça sur la liste de paye.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Cette diminution de salaire correspond bien aussi à la quantité de la production? R Nous faisons quatre heures de moins que dans ce temps là.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Au lieu de faire vingt-quatre heures vous travaillez que vingt heures? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Le moulin travaillant 24 heures? R Oui.

Q Il a été dédédédé de travailler que vingt heures?

R Oui.

Q Pour ce faire vous avez cassé une équipe de huit heures, et versé les vingt heures sur deux équipes?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez considéré que la production était moins payante de cette façon là, qu'avec le travail continue?

R Nous avons considéré que nous étions les seuls manufacturiers qui travaillaient huit heures, qui restaient dans la loi, c'était bien temps que nous nous réveillions et que nous fassions comme les autres.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Quand vous parlez de rester dans la loi?

LE TEMOIN: C 'est la loi fédérale de huit heures.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Cette loi est maintenant devant les tribunaux?

LE TMOIN: R Oui,monsieur.

Q PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Je veux bien prendre pour acquit, qu'un ouvrier qui travaille dix heures consécutifs, qui travaillent

deux heures de plus, cet ouvrier fait plus de travail dans dix heures que durant la journée de huit heures?
R La proportion entre vingt quatre heures et vingt heures n'est pas suffisante, à trois quarts nous avons la production des quatres heures supplementaires que nous faisions dans le temps, mais la production est plus grande à deux quarts qu'en trois quarts, en proproportion.
Q C'est à dire que la grande journée pour un homme, pour le même homme, est plus payante que la plus petite journée? R Oui,monsieur.
Q Je parle de l'employé? R Pour les deux.
Q Si l'ouvrier est à la pièce? R Il fait plus d'ouvrage.
Q C'est plus payant d'avoir un employé pendant vingt-quatre heures, à deux équipes qu'avec trois équipes de huit heures? R Ca nous coupe pas mal l'overhead, le cout de direction.
Q Ca coute plus cher de faire trois équipes que deux? R Oui.
Q Parce qu'il faut trois équipes de contremaitres?
R Oui,monsieur.
Q Et la tenue de livres? R Oui.
Q Maintenant,les ouvriers, dans leurs témoignages, nous donnent l'impression que depuis le jour de l'an par exemple, depuis le commencement de 1936, que leurs semaines de travail sont beaucoup moins complètes qu'auparavant? R Depuis le 1[illegible] de décembre 1936, ou le 1[illegible] décembre, nos commandes étaient moindre que les années précédentes, nous nous sommes trouvés avec une quantité de soie en mains, que nous ne pouvions pas écouler, nous avons encore à l'heure actuelle une

deux roues en plus, ont servir fait plus de trois
dans six heures que trent la journée ou il ont
à la proportion entre vingt quatre heures et vingt
heures n'est pas suffisante, à trois quarts nous avons
la ligne du tableau des courbes heures et indiquées que
nous travaillons dans le temps, mais la production est
plus grande à deux quarts qu'on trois quarts, on a
proportion.

. C'est à dire que la grande journée pour un homme
pour le même homme, est plus avantageuse que la journée
petite journée? R. Oui, nécessairement.

. De quelle se l'amplitude? R. pour les deux.

. Et l'ouvrier est à la pièce? R. Il fait plus
d'ouvrage.

. C'est plus permis d'avoir un employé permanent
tant-quatre heures, à deux équipes plutôt trois
équipes de huit heures? R. Ce nous coûte moins
cet l'ouvrage, le coût de production.

. Ce sorte plus cher de faire trois équipes que
deux? R. Oui.

. Parce qu'il faut trois équipes de surveillants?
R. Oui, nécessairement.

. Et le temps de livrer? R. Oui.

. Maintenant, les ouvriers, dans leurs témoignages,
nous donnent l'impression que depuis le jour de l'an
cet année, depuis le commencement de 1938, que
leurs heures de travail sont beaucoup moins occupées
qu'auparavant? R. Depuis le 1 de janvier dernier
le 1 décembre, nous commandes étaient moins de
les années précédentes, ce n'est comme trouvé pas
ce qu'on vendite ce sole au moins, que nous avions
plus, nous avons moins à livrer, nous avons moins

dizaine de milles pièces de soie tissées en avance, c'est à dire qu'il y a une production de six semaines de notre manufacture, notre écoulage de soie n'est pas aussi bon qu'il a été les années précédentes.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Est-ce que ça s'applique au rayon, ou aux deux soies? R Pour nous le rayon n'est pas une entrée, une quantité grande, c'est la soie naturelle que nous avons.

Q La demande de la soie naturelle est moins forte? R Oui, monsieur, notre production de rayon est à peu près de un tiers de notre production.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Pour revenir à cette question de diminution, est-ce que les ouvriers dans le tissage, et dans l'ourdissage, avait été soumis à la même réduction que les autres auparavant. J'ai compris qu'en janvier 1936, cette diminution de 20% avait affecté les ouvriers du tissage et de l'ourdissage? R Oui.

Q Est-ce à dire qu'ils avaient été oubliés dans les diminutions précédentes, ou dans la diminution précédente? R Non, ils ont pas été oublié, ils avaient eu leur réduction avant ça.

Q Ils ont pas été oublié avant ça? R Non, je ne pense pas.

Q Il y a eu une diminution de 12½%? R Oui, mais qui leur a été redonnée par la suite.

Q Il y a eu des grèves? R Oui, une diminution de 12½% qui n'a pas durée, et une augmentation de 20% après coup.

Q Peut on savoir si cette diminution que vous avez imposée à l'ourdissage et au tissage, ne s'est pas

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

pas trouvé à affecter les autres département?

R C'est notre prix coutant qui est trop cher, dans notre manufacture, dans le tissage et l'ourdissage, nous ne pouvons pas faire la compétion aux autres manufacturiers, qui font seulement le tissage et l'ourdissage. Nous pouvons acheter la marchandise à meilleur marché que de la fabriquer nous même, nous achetons des pièces tissées ailleurs meilleur marché que nous pouvions la faire nous même, c'est la raison pouqquoi si nous voulions travailler, il fallait faire une baisse, c'est que nous pouvions acheter en dehors, à meilleur marché que nous pouvions la faire.

Q Une autre seule question. Connaissez-vous l'existence de l'union ouvrière à Louiseville?

R Non.

Q Il n'existe aucune expèce d'union à votre connaissance? R Non, deux ou trois attentes ont été faites pour faire une union, mais ça ne s'est jamais matérialisé, de ma connaissance.

Q Maintenant, quel est le point de vue de la compagnie, au point de vue de la formation d'une union parmi les ouvriers? R Une union faite par les employés de la manufacture serait aussi bien reçue que n'importe quelle autre, mais les unions qui viennent des Etats Unis, ou en dehors, qui sont des "trouble-makers"...

Q Vous êtes adverse à ça? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes adverse à l'union dont la direction est étrangère au pays? R Oui.

Q Quant à l'union, soit locale, dans Louiseville

pas tenu à présent les mains de ses gardes.

X. — Vous avez vu, c'est du sur-mesure, fabriqué exprès, dans le tissus de l'uniforme nous ne savons pas ?— ou la dénonciation des autres manifestants. Par tout ce temps le tissus et l'uniforme, nous pouvons simplement le vérifier à nouveau. Mais nous avons bien s'assurer que ce n'est pas vous qui avez volé l'uniforme. Il faudrait avoir un alibi, c'est que nous avons vu "Jacques", à moins que nous ne vous ayons la main.

Pourquoi demandiez-vous à votre femme de l'uniforme de l'homme mortellement à votre vitrine ?

R. — Non.

Il n'existe aucun moyen d'obtenir des [illegible] ? R. — Non, mais on trouve et nous [illegible] que fait une [illegible], mais on a [illegible] ne de connaissance.

Bien, quel est le point de vue de la connaissance, au point de vue de la [illegible] d'un [illegible] ? R. — [illegible] par les analyses de la [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible]", mais les [illegible] vraiment une [illegible], ou au [illegible], les [illegible] "[illegible]".

Vous êtes revenu à [illegible] ?

R. — [illegible]

[illegible]

soit je pourrais dire provinciale, quel est le point de vue de la direction chez vous à cet égard?

R Je pense qu'on serait adverse, si elle était provinciale, si vous parlez d'une union, elle devrait être pour le Canada, pour donner une chance aux manufacturiers comme aux ouvriers.

Q Vous ne seriez pas adverse à une union qui couvrirait tout le pays, ou yn système fédéral, de façon à ce que tous les usiniers du Canada se trouveraient dans une situtation égale? R Ce serait une bonne chose.

Q Voulez-vous dire, ou vous voulez dire que les usines auraient les mêmes droits et les mêmes exigences, que les unions auraient les mêmes droits et les mêmes exigences de tous les usines de la soie?

R Oui, et les ouvriers aussi.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Ce constituerait une uniformité? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Ce qui existe actuellement c'est qu'il n'y a pas d'uniformité, tant pour l'ouvrier que pour l'employeur? R Oui, je montrais que nous pouvons acheter des soies en dehors, meilleur marché que nous pouvons le faire ici.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Au Canada? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Vous considérez que les conditions de la fabrication ne sont pas les mêmes partout? R Oui, c'est pour ça que nous pouvons acheter ailleurs à meilleur marché.

Q Connaissez-vous edes conditions de fabrications plus favorables qu'à Louiseville?

R Oui.

Q A quel point de vue? R A quel point de vue. Prenez le point de vue de la Commission du salaire...

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Du salaire Minimum des femmes?

LE TEMOIN: Oui, si vous la prenez, prenez le manufacturier qui fait seulement le tissage ou l'ourdissage, on leur donne la permission d'avoir 10% en dessous du salaire minimum.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Pas en dessous, vous voulez dire, de la catégorie? R Oui, ils font seulement le tissage et l'ourdissage, prenons ceux qui font la teinture seulement, ils sont exempts la même chose, ceux qui font le gravage des rouleaux, la même chose, ceux qui font les produits chimiques sont exempts la même chose, nous nous comprenons tout ça, nous sommes exempt pour 10% quand même.

Q C'est à dire que la loi provinciale affecte tout le monde, dans une proportion de 10%, 25% et 65%? R Oui, nous sommes obligés, manufacturant tout, de nous conformer au 10%, au lieu que si c'est fait par cinq indivuellement, ça fait 50% qui donne 40% de différence entre nous, à leur faveur.

Q Etes-vous en train de dire que cette loi vous est défavorable dans la proportion, dans quelle proportion? R 40% à peuprès.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Quelle est cette loi là.

MTRE BEAUREGARD: La loi du salaire minimum des femmes.

Q La loi telle qu'elle était auparavant vous était plus favorable dans ce sens là, auparavant il y avait une sorte de gradin que l'ouvrier était appelé à monter avec son expérience? R Pour nous autres, oui.

Q A ce point de vue que vous avez à votre usine, d'après vous, vous vous occupez de toutes sortes d'ouvrage, vous employez toutes sortes de main d'oeuvres, dans vos travaux moindres jusqu'au travaux les plus important, vous pouviez plus facilement arriver avec la loi précédente, qui suivait l'ouvrier dans ou suivant son expérience? R Oui.

Q Que vous pouvez vous accomoder de la loi actuelle où l'ouvrier, n'entre que comme partie composante d'un pordentage, et n'est pas considéré comme individuellement? R Oui.

Q Alors pour revenir à la question d'unions, vous êtes adverse à une union....

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Il apparaitrait que cette ordonnance, sur le salaire minimum favorise plutot les manufacturiers qui ne font que certaines opérations?

LE TEMOIN: R Oui.

Q M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Qui limitent leurs opérations? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Parce que ces opérations sont celles qui sont payées le plus cher ordinairement? R Oui.

Q Ils ont le droit d'employer des personnes suivant le taux moindre du salaire minimum? R C'est ça, Oui.

Q Quant aux unions, vous êtes adverse à une union dontla tête serait à l'étranger? R Oui.

— Je crois bien qu'elle étant maintenant vous chez [illegible] comme ce sera le, maintenant il y [illegible] à monter avec ses expériences? R. Oui mais [illegible] ment.

— Il se peut ce vous que vous avez à votre [illegible] d'après vous. Vous avez commencé de [illegible] d'après, vous employez toutes sortes de [illegible] vous. Dans vos travaux montrez jusqu'à travers les plus lumineux, vous serez plus facilement arrivé avec les [illegible]. Ou [illegible] ou [illegible] ment ses expériences? R. Oui.

— Les vous voyez vous [illegible] de la [illegible] à l'avenir, n'entre ces [illegible] d'un [illegible], et n'est pas [illegible] comme [illegible] ? R. Oui.

— Alors pour revenir à la question [illegible], vous êtes arrivé à [illegible]....

— Oui [illegible]: il [illegible] [illegible], sur un [illegible] [illegible] les manufactures qui ne sont [illegible] [illegible] ?

— [illegible]

— [illegible]

— [illegible]

— [illegible] pour le [illegible] ? R. Oui.

— Il est le [illegible] d'employer des [illegible] [illegible] les tuyaux [illegible] ? R. [illegible] Oui.

— Quant aux [illegible], vous [illegible] à une [illegible] [illegible] à [illegible] ? R. Oui.

Q Même provinciale? R Oui.

Q Parce qu'elle n'établirait pas l'uniformité des salaires? R Oui.

Q Vous seriez favorable à une union fédérale, parce qu'elle aurait vraisemblablement pour effet d'établir l'égalité chez l'ouvrier et l'usinier? R Oui, monsieur.

Q En somme c'est l'égalité que vous cherchez? R Oui.

Q L'étalité de traitement? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Votre moulin ici combine ensemble les opérations de trois moulins à peu près, n'est-ce pas? R Oui.

Q C'est à dire que vous avez l'ourdissage, le tissage, qui est une unité? R Oui.

Q Maintenant, vous avez l'imprimerie et la teinture qui forment une autre unité? R Oui.

Q Quelle est l'autre?

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Voulez-vous répéter s'il vous plait.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Dites donc à la Cour combien votre compagnie ici combine d'opérations faites par des moulins différents? R Il ~~nix~~ y a des moulins au Canada qui ne font que le tissage.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Dans la Province de Québec? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Ensuite? R Des moulins dans la province de Québec qui ne font que le moulinage et le tissage de la soie.

Q Ca fait deux catégories ça? R Oui, il y

- Mais pourquoi? A Ida.

- Parce qu'elle n'éprouvait pas l'enthousiasme
des malades? A Ida.

- Vous pouvez invoquer à ses mains Fréchette,
Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Jean Richepin, Alphonse Daudet,
pour l'égalité chez l'avare et l'usurier. A
Monsieur.

- Un homme c'est l'égalité que vous cherchez?
A Ida.

- L'égalité en tout? A Ida.

- Les biens matériels.

- Vous montre-t-on aussi les commandements
de Dieu gravés à ses pieds, n'est-ce pas? A Ida.

- C'est à dire que vous avez l'intérêt, le lie
avec, qu'est-ce donc? A Ida.

- Malheureux, vous avez l'impudicité et le tou...
qu'importe que c'est vrai? A Ida.

- Quelle est l'heure?

Ma montre marque: Qu'en-vous répéter
s'il vous plaît.

Ma mère répète.

- Mais vous à le mode ancien votre commerce
les combines d'opérations intérêts sur des moins; lit-
ment? A Il m'y a ses moines en Grecs
qui ne vont pas la Jésus.

Ma mère répète.

- Pour la fraîcheur de Jésus? A Ida.

Ma mère répète.

- Bravo! A Une moitié sans la pression
de Jésus qui ne fait pas le mouvement et la trouve
du le sens.

- Ou fait-on entendre ça? A Ida. Il y

des moulins qui ne font que la teinture et l'imprimerie.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Vous parlez du Canada, c'est en dehors de Québec?

R Non, à Québec, il y en a qui font de la teinture et l'imprimerie de la soie, c'est à dire qu'il y a des moulins qui ne sont que la teinture.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Ca fait quatre catégories.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Pourriez-vous m'etablir une liste de ces manufactures, celles qui rentrent dans chaque catégorie, ça serait utile à avoir? R Oui, nous vous la donnerons.

MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Votre plainte, c'est que l'exemption existe quatre fois pour ceux qui n'opèrent pas ensemble les quatre moulins, ils ont droit à 40% de main-d'oeuvres, contre vous autres 10% R Oui.

Q Tandis que vous autres vous en bénificiez que une fois? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Parce que c'est une seule usine combinée? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Vous avez 10% à 12½ cts de l'heure, 25% 17 cts et plus et 65% 21 cts et plus de l'heure?

R Oui.

Q Vous avez une concurrence qui est l'effet de la loi? R Oui.

Q Une concurrence légale contre vous autres?

R Oui, qui se fait sentir bien plus depuis deux ans.

que nous pu de tout cas la nature de l'incr.

LE M. CHAMPLAIN:

Pour quelles raisons, c'est en raison de l'

M. Non, à ~~quoi~~. Il y a eu tout de la vanil

et l'importance de la zone, c'est à dire s'il y a

des collines qui ne sont pas la tentes.

LE M. LAMOUR:

Q. Le mot ~~vanille~~ ?

R. Oui.

Q. Pourriez-vous m'indiquer une liste de ces ma.

tions, qu'on ~~vous~~ ~~ensuite~~ ~~deux~~ ~~cause~~ ~~actuelle~~.

R. Le M. ~~[illegible]~~ ... Oui, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

LE M. ~~[illegible]~~:

Q. Pour ~~quelles~~, c'est que l'exploitation soit

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~qui~~ n'~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~.

Q. Pourquoi ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

une ~~[illegible]~~? R. Oui.

LE M. ~~[illegible]~~: Pour ~~[illegible]~~ c'est ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ R. Oui.

LE M. ~~[illegible]~~:

Q. Vous avez 100 à 140 ~~[illegible]~~, ~~[illegible]~~ 17 ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez une ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ qui est ~~[illegible]~~ de la

~~[illegible]~~? R. Oui.

Q. ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~?

R. Oui, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Voudrez-vous pendant le petit congé, que la Cour va nous accorder, nous faire la liste des maisons, des usines, que vous aviez dans l'esprit en rendant votre témoignage, et où les opérations sont limitées?

R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q Qui rentrent dans chaque catégorie? R Oui, monsieur.

ADVENANT 11.30 la Cour s'ajourne.

ADVENANT 11.45 l'Enquête se continue.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Je constate Monsieur Pinatel que j'avais omis de vous demander, si vous l'avez, de produire un blanc de la police d'assurance que les employés souscrivent? R Oui.

Q Vous avez en mains actuellement cet échantillon? R Oui, c'est la mienne.

Q C'est votre assurance à vous? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANGTOT.

Q C'est la même pour tout le monde, n'est-ce pas? R Oui.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Vous avez besoin de votre police? R Oui, mais je vais en faire venir une cette après midi.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Je comprends que vous exhibez Monsieur Pinatel, la police, votre police d'assurance émise par la compagnie Metropolitan Life Insurance à Jean A. Pinatel, un employé de Associated Textile of Canada Limited? R Oui, monsieur.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q C'est la Metropolitan de New York? R Oui, monsieur.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Ils ont une maison en Canada? R Oui,monsieur, à Ottawa.

Q Je vois en lisant dessus, que c'est la Metropolitan Life of New York? R Oui,monsieur.

Q Parce qu'il est dit à l'intérieur, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, incorporated by the State of New York, Insurance policy No.67500G, J. A.Pinatel, employé, pour un montant de $10.000.00? R Oui.

PAR MT LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est bien la compagnie Américaine? R Oui.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Je constate que la compagnie Metropolitan a un bureau chef à Ottawa, mais qu'ici il n'y a pas aucune mention de faite de cette succursale canacienne, et que l'assureur est bien la compagnie américaine? R Je ne peux pas vous dire.

Q Voulez-vous nous laisser pour un moment cette police là? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous nous laisser pour quelques minutes ce certificat afin que nous puissions en produire une copie? R J'aurai une copie cette après midi.

Q Voudrez-vous la produire comme pièce No.239?

R oui,monsieur.

EXHIBIT 239. Blanc de police groupe des employés de Associated Textile, No.67500G.

Q Maintenant Monsieur Pinatel, je crois que vous m'aviez promis l'histoire de Monsieur Pombett, le

PAR M. LES SOUSSIGNÉS:

1. C'est la Metropolitan de New York R. oui.

M. MACLEAN.

PAR L'HON. M. MACDONALD:

2. Ils ont une maison en construction à Ottawa. R. oui, aussitôt

3. Je vous en lirai d'autre, car c'est la Metropolitan Life of New York? R. oui, assurance.

4. Après qu'il a été à l'université, Metropolitan Life assurance company, 1 Madison avenue, New York, incorporated by the state of New York, insurance policy No. 07213, 3, à-compte, employé, pour un montant de $10,000.00? R. oui.

PAR M. L. COUSINEAU:

5. C'est bien la compagnie américaine? R. oui.

PAR M. MACLEAN:

6. Je comprends que la compagnie Metropolitan a un bureau chez à Ottawa, mais qu'est-ce il n'y a pas aucune mention de liste de cette compagnie canadienne, et que l'assureur est bien la compagnie américaine? R. Je ne peux pas vous dire.

7. Voulez-vous nous laisser pour le moment cette police M? R. Oui.

8. Voulez-vous nous laisser pour quelques minutes ce certificat selon une loi canadienne et générale une copie? R. J'aurai une copie cette après-midi.

9. Pouvez-vous la produire comme pièce No.? R. oui, aussitôt.

PAR M. L. COUSINEAU:

10. Quand vous avez commencé à faire vos affaires à Ottawa, vous avez trouvé l'histoire de Bombay comment, le

graphique teneur des heures de travail et de salaires, voulez-vous la produire comme échantillon?

R Oui, cette après midi, vous savez c'est une affaire de cinq ans.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Pendant que nous en sommes de la police d'assurance, pourriez-vous dire à la Cour de quelle façon d'abord les employés sont assuré, pour quel montant sont-ils assurés sur leur vie, pour leshommes?

R $1.000.00 avec une prime de 68 cts, et la compagnie 87 cts pour $1.000.00.

Q L'employé paye 68 cts? R Oui.

Q Et la compagnie paye pour l'employé? R 87 cts.

Q Qui choisi son bénificiaire? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q C'est le même taux pour tout le monde? R Oui.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Maintenant les employés comme les filles ou femme sont assurées pour? R $500.00 sur leur vie. Elles payent 34 sous par mois.

Q Avec le choix de leur bénificiaire? R Oui.

Q Elles payent combien par mois? R 34 sous.

Q Et combien la compagnie payé-t-elle? R La compagnie paye à peu près 44 cts.

Q Et l'employée paye 34 cts? R Oui.

Q Par mois? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Si l'employé quitte l'emploi est-ce qu'il peut conserver son assurance, en payant le tout?

R Non, je suis dans la même position que les autres moi.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

[illegible] vous ne faites ce travail et le ne
voulez-vous le [illegible] comme [illegible]?

R Oui, cette [illegible] ainsi, vous savez c'est [illegible]
[illegible] du [illegible].

[illegible] LAMBERT.

Q Quelqu'un [illegible] en somme de la police [illegible]
[illegible], [illegible] à la [illegible] de [illegible]
d'autre [illegible] [illegible], pour [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

R $1,000.00 [illegible] [illegible] de 38 [illegible], et [illegible]
[illegible] 27 [illegible] pour $1,000.00.

Q [illegible] 38 [illegible] R [illegible].

Q Et le [illegible] pour l'employé? R 27 [illegible].

Q Les [illegible] [illegible]? R [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible].

Q Qu'est-ce [illegible] pour [illegible] le [illegible]? R [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Q Maintenant les employés comme les [illegible] et
[illegible] sont [illegible] pour? R [illegible] $1,000.00 par [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] 24 [illegible] par mois.

Q Avec le choix de leur bénéficiaire? R [illegible].

Q Mille [illegible] [illegible] par mois? R [illegible] [illegible].

Q Et [illegible] le [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] R [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] à peu près 44 [illegible].

Q Et l'employé [illegible] 24 [illegible]? R [illegible].

Q [illegible]? R [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible].

Q Si l'employé quitte l'emploi [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

R Non, je [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible].

Q [illegible].

Q La police prévoit que l'employé a trente un jour, pendant lesquels il est assuré lorsqu'il laisse l'emploi, et pendant lequel temps il peut continuer la police pour lui même, à son profit? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Au même tarif? R Avec arrangement avec la compagnie, ça peut servir.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Ce que vous m'avez indiqué c'est en cas de mortalité. La question que je vous pose est quand l'ouvrier quitte l'usine, n'est-ce pas, est-ce qu'il conserve ses droits? Si l'ouvrier vient à mourir, après les trente jours, je comprends qu'il arrive certaine chose, mais est-ce qu'il peut continuer à rester assuré, si il quitte l'emploi, ou est-ce que les employés sont assurés simplement pendant le temps qu'ils travaillent?

LE TEMOIN:

R Après qu'ils quittent l'emploi, mais à différents taux.

Q Il faut qu'ils payent un taux plus élevé?

R Oui, parce que nous avons des ouvriers de 65 ans, 70 ans, qui payent le même prix que les autres, c'est prévu dans la police.

PAR MTRE LANGTOT.

Q Pendant que nous en sommes à l'ordonnance No.5,

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q A propos des salaires?

PAR MTRE LANGTOT. Oui.

Q De la loi couvrant les salaires minimum aux jeunes filles ou femmes, sous cette loi, vous avez produit une pièce No.227, comme exhibit No.227. Il s'agissait sur cette pièce du travail des femmes jeunes filles R

R En total, oui.

La police prévoit que l'employé a trente jo
[illegible] lorsque-ils il est assuré lorsqu'il laisse
l'emploi, et [illegible] lorsque il peut commencer
[illegible]

Par M.le Président. Au même tarif M avec
arrangement avec la compagnie, ça peut servir.

Par M.le Président. Ce que vous m'avez indiq
c'est en cas de mortalité. La question que je vous
pose est quand l'employé quitte l'usine, n'est-ce pas
[illegible]-ce qu'il conserve ses droits? Si l'ouvrier vient
à mourir, après la trente jours, je comprends qu'il
arrive certains cas, mais est-ce qu'il peut continu
à rester assuré, si il quitte l'emploi, ou est-ce
les employés sont assurés simplement pendant la [illegible]
qu'ils travaillent?

Le Témoin:

[illegible]

Il faut qu'ils payent la taxe plus élevée

Mr.Pouce que nous avons des ouvriers de 21 ans,
[illegible] les [illegible]
n'est prévu dans la police.

PAR MONS.LAFLEUR.

Lorsque que nous en comme à l'endommage de.
PAR M.LE SOUS-MINISTRE:

A propos des salaires?

PAR MONS.LAFLEUR. Oui.

Je le lui convient les salaires minimum sur
[illegible] de [illegible], sous cette loi, [illegible]
[illegible] Mr.?, comme exemplé Mr.?. Il s'agissait
[illegible]
[illegible]

Q Avez-vous une liste pour nous faire connaitre le nombre de femmes sur la classe A, dans 227 vous avez 17 employés, retirant un salaire de moins de 12½ cts, parmi ces employés est-ce qu'il y a des femmes ou filles? R Non.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Ca serait contre la loi.

Q PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Aux termes du salaires minimum des femmes, vous avez aucune femme ou filles qui sont payées moins que 42½ cts? R Non.

Q Avez-vous fait une liste que nous pourrions produire comme 227A, pour annexer à 227, faisant connaitre le nombre de femmes employées dont la somme apparaissait sur l'exhibit 227, et comprenait les hommes et les femmes, avec les salaires payés? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Il n'est pas fait de distinction entre les hommes et les femmes sur cette livres, il faudrait éclaircir ça.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Je produirai peut être cette pièce-ci ou la corriger.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Voulez-vous me la laisser voir.- Vous n'avez qu'à l'ajouter.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q L'autre liste est produite comme 227.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE: Cette liste ne réfère qu'aux femmes?

PAR MTRE LANCTOT. R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. Alors attachez là à l'exhibit 227? R Oui, monsieur.

[illegible]

[illegible] Avez-vous une liste pour nous faire connaître le nombre de licences sur la carte 6, dans laquelle avez 17 employés, relativement au salaire de moins [illegible] cela, quand des employés sont-ce qu'il y a [illegible] ou [illegible]?

[illegible] R. Non.

[illegible] Le Président : Ce serait [illegible] la [illegible]

[illegible] Avez-vous [illegible] les licences, avez-vous fait [illegible] ou [illegible] ?

R. Non.

[illegible] Avez-vous fait une liste pour [illegible] [illegible] 1974, [illegible] 1 [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible] de licences employés dans la [illegible] [illegible] l'[illegible] ?, et [illegible] les licences et les licences, avez-vous [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Le Président : Il n'est pas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] les licences et les licences par [illegible] [illegible], il [illegible] [illegible] ?

[illegible]

[illegible] Le président peut [illegible] [illegible] ou la [illegible]

[illegible] Le Président : Vous [illegible] [illegible] la [illegible] [illegible] ?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Le Président : [illegible] [illegible] ?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Le Président : [illegible] [illegible] ?

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 1974 ?

[illegible] R. [illegible]

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Q Voulez-vous ajouter à la pièce 227 une liste qui fait voir le nombre de femmes, qui étaient compris dans les employés de l'exhibit 227 originairement produit, et on constate A- que moins de 12½ cts vous avez aucune femme ou fille d'employée, dans B, audessus de 12½ cts à 17½ vous avez 63 femmes, employées, soit 19.9%, et C. audessus de 17 cts, entre 17 cts et 21 cts, 11 femmes, soit un percentage de 3.4%, et dans la classe D, audessus de 21 cts, vous avez 242 employés femmes, formant un percentage d'audelà de 21 cts de 76.5%? R Oui.

Q Vous avez aucune femme qui reçoive moins que 12½ cts? R Non.

Q Vous avez 63 femmes qui reçoivent jusqu'à 17½ cts? R Oui.

Q C'est pris sur la liste à une époque donnée? R Oui.

Q Et vous êtes bien positif qu'il s'agit du nombre de personnes, et non pas du percentage? R Non, le nombre de personnes.

Q Ces 17 employés que vous aviez sur l'exhibit 227, ce sont des boys, des jeunes gens, des apprentis? R Oui, monsieur.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

MAX MTL. INDUST.

Q. Voulez-vous ajouter à Indice 247 une liste qui fait voir le nombre de femmes, qui étaient employées dans les emplois de l'exhibit 247 originalement produit, et en consulte -- que moins de 18½ ans vous avez encore femme ou fille d'employée, dans B, addresse de 18½ ans à 17½ vous avez six femmes employées, soit 19.9%, et C, addresses de 17 ans, entre 17 ans et 11 ans, il femmes, soit un pourcentage de 5.4%, et dans la classe D, addresses de 11 ans, vous avez six employées femmes, lorsque on parle d'addresses de 11 ans ou 70.4%? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez encore femme par rapport moins que 18½ ans? R. Non.

Q. Vous avez 61 femmes qui travaient jusqu'à 17½ R. Oui.

Q. C'est pris sur la liste à une époque comme? R. Oui.

Et vous êt à bien publier qu'il s'agit du nombre d'employées, et non pas du pourcentage? R. Non, le nombre de personnes.

Q. Des 17 employées que vous avez sur l'exhibit 247, ce sont des boys, des jeunes gens, des apprentis? R. Oui, certainement.

MADEMOISELLE MARIE BOUCHARD est assermentée.

INTERROGEE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Mademoiselle, quel est votre âge?

R Vingt ans.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Quatre ans.

Q Aviez-vous déjà travaillé n'importe où avant de travailler là? R Non, monsieur.

Q Habitiez-vous Louiseville? R Non, monsieur.

Q Où demeuriez-vous? R A Trois-Rivières.

Q Vous aviez travaillé nulle part avant de travailler à la filature? R Non, monsieur.

Q Quel travail avez-vous fait en entrant, mademoiselle? R J'ai appris le tissage.

Q Vous avez travaillé tout de suite comme apprentis?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avec quel contremaître? R M. Perrins.

Q Il y a quatre ans de cela? R Oui.

Q Q quel salaire avez-vous commencé?

R Je me souviens pas au juste.

Q Combien gagniez-vous comme salaire, comme paye, qu'est-ce que vous retiriez pas quinzaine?

R $12.02, je pense.

Q $12. ou environ par quinzaine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Plein temps? ça? R Dans ce temps-là, je travaillais seulement huit heures.

Q Vous travailliez huit heures? R J'étais apprentis dans ce temps-là.

Q C'était huit heures par jour? R Oui.

Q Etes-vous sûr de cela, qu'en 1932, c'était huit heures? R Je m'en rappelle pas au juste.

Q Alors, vous faisiez $12. par quinzaine, à peu près? R A l'apprentissage.

Q Combien de temps avez-vous été apprentis, comme cela? R Deux semaines, trois semaines.

Q Puis, au bout de ce temps-là qu'est-ce qui est arrivé, on vous a donné un moulin?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Rien qu'un? R Pour commencer.

Q Un seul métier? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez eu cela, combien de temps, un métier?

R A peu près quinze jours.

Q Après quoi on vous a donné deux métiers?

R Deux métiers.

Q Aviez-vous plus cher quand vous conduisiez un métier que quand vous étiez apprentis?

R Oui, monsieur, il me semble que oui.

Q Je vous le demande, c'est vous qui le savez. Avez-vous retiré plus d'argent quand vous travailliez avec un métier que quand vous étiez simplement simple apprentis? R Oui, monsieur, j'ai retiré $14., des fois plus.

Q $14., des fois plus par quinzaine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quand vous avez eu deux métiers, c'était-il encore augmenté? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous été longtemps avec deux métiers?

R Deux mois, je pense.

Q Vous avez été deux mois à deux métiers?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Après quoi qu'est-ce qu'il vous est arrivé, est-

ce qu'on vous a ajouté d'autres métiers?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Le salaire a-t-il suivi? R Pareil.

Q Il augmentait suivant les métiers. Alors, vous aviez $14, c'était-il encore $14.?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q $16.? R Oui, monsieur, plus on en faisait, plus on en avait.

Q Jusqu'à combien de métiers avez-vous augmenté comme cela? R J'en ai eu quatre, six; là, ensuite, j'en ai au 12.

Q Vous en avez eu douze, ce sont des automatiques?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez douze métiers automatiques, maintenant?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous avez gagné dans votre dernière paye? R $35.14

Q Votre dernière paye, c'est $35.14?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Pour quinze jours?

LE TEMOIN: Oui, monsieur.

PAR.ME BEAUREGARD:

Q C'est pour quinze jours? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Plein temps ou pas plein temps?

R Jamais une demie-journée loafé?

Q Travaillez-vous dans la soie naturelle ou dans la soie rayon? R Soie rayon.

Q Avez-vous déjà gagné plus que cela, $35.?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez gagné combien, déjà?

R $38.

Q Avez-vous déjà gagné $40. par quinzaine?

R $39.

Q Vous avez déjà fait cela, $38., $39.?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous eu une diminution de salaire en janvier, 1936? R Je m'en suis par aperçue, toujours.

Q Faites-vous des semaines complètes?

R Je n'arrête pas.

Q Vous n'arrêtes pas du tout? R Non.

Q Vous n'avez pas constaté une diminution dans votre salaire depuis le mois de janvier dernier?

R (pas de réponse)

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Elle travaille dix heures au lieu de huit heures?

ME LANCTOT: Elle est payée six jours pleins.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous avez le même salaire, mais vous travaillez plus longtemps? R Oui.

Q C'est cela qui est arrivé? R Oui.

Q Trouvez-vous pas que c'est une diminution, travailler dix heures au lieu de huit heures pour le même prix? R C'est toujours une diminution.

Q C'est une diminution de 20%? R Oui.

Q Alors, vous passez à travers cela, sans trop souffrier parce que cela ne vous fatigue par de travailler lo heures? R Pas du tout.

Q Après avoir eu deux métiers, vous vous êtes rendue à trois, quatre métiers, et puis vous avez monté à 12 métiers? R J'ai été longtemps avec quatre, on faisait des bons salaires.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous voulez dire par un bon salaire

- Avez-vous déjà mangé qch. qui grouille?
- Non.
- Vous avez déjà fait ch., non, qn.?
- Oui, souvent.
- Avez-vous un mal d'estomac ou de mauvaise digestion, ou
vier, ...? R Je n'en suis pas sûr, ...
boulons.
- Buvez-vous des boissons ...?
- Je n'aime ...
- Vous n'avez pas la tête R Non.
- Vous n'avez pas commencé une alimentation dans vo
saison depuis le mois de janvier ...?
R (pas de réponse)
- Je ...: Elle travaille dix heures ou l.o
de fait beaucoup:
Le ...: Elle est pipée ...
...:
- Que pense le ...? Vous travaillez
plus longtemps? R Oui.
- Avez-vous ...? R Non.
- Insistez-vous ... que c'est une ...
vailler dix heures ou ...
prix? R C'est ...
- C'est ...? R Oui.
- Alors, vous passez à travers ...
...
vailler ...? R Non ...
- Après avoir ...
... à ...
à ...? R ...
...
- Qu'avez-vous ...

à quatre métiers? R Dans ce temps-là, on travaillait, ça payait.

Q Vous retiriez combien? R Je retirais $35.

Q Avec beaucoup moins de métiers, vous aviez moins de métiers qu'aujourd'hui? R Oui.

Q Vous faisiez autant d'argent? R Oui.

Q Ensuite, vous avez eu un double métier?

R Six, après.

Q Six, après? R Oui.

Q Puis, votre salaire à commencé à augmenter?

R Un petit peu, pas beaucou.

Q Ensuite, vous êtes passée à huit?

R A douze.

Q A douze, aviez-vous plus qu'à six?

R La même chose, à peu près.

Q A peu près le même salaire? R Oui.

Q A peu près le meme salaire pour douze métiers que pour six métiers? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est plus facile de mener douze métiers que six? R Une fois habituée, ça run.

Q- Cela run? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Cela occupe? R Ca dépend de l'ouvrage.

Q L'ouvrage n'est pas toujours la même?

R Des fois, ils changent....

Q Est-ce qu'il y a de la soie plus facile l'une que l'autre? R Ah! oui.

Q Est-ce que le prix varie quand vous changez de modèle, d'ouvrage? R Non, monsieur.

Q Quand vous changez de modèle, le tarif ne varie pas? R Varie pas.

Q Quand vous faites du broad cloth, ou un ouvrage

compliqué, un ouvrage de fantaisie, le tarif ne varie pas? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes aux picks? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes aux 100,000 picks? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que c'est plus d'ouvrage de tisser un tissu compluqué que quand il est simple?

R C'est un petit peu plus difficile.

Q C'est un peu plus difficile? R Oui.

Q Quand vous avez une grande variante de couleurs, de vil sur le patron, est-ce plus difficile que quand c'est du broad cloth? R Oui.

Q Moi, je le sais pas, vous le savez?

M. PINATEL: La jeune fille en a jamais.

M. LECIOT: Elles font toujours le même genre d'ouvrage.

M. PINATEL; Elle a jamais fait de fantaisie.

M. BEAUREGARD: Ce n'est pas une fille de fantaisie.

M. PINATEL Pas ici.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Combien gagne-t-elle, actuellement?

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Vous dites que votre dernière paye montait à $35.14? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Il vous manquait quelques heures dans votre quinzaine? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez déjà fait $38., $39, dans les journées de huit heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Aujourd'hui, pour faire $35., c'est une journée de dix heures? R On fait $38, aussi.

Q Plein temps? R Oui.

Q Dix heures contre huit? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous déjà eu une diminution de salaire avant

compliqué, un ouvrage de fantaisie, le bonit ne va
pas mal.

Q. Vous faites pas grand-chose. R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous êtes sur 100,000 piastres. R. Oui.

Q. Croit-on que c'est plus d'ouvrage de tisser un
ou compliqué que quand il est simple?

R. C'est un petit peu plus difficile.

Q. C'est un peu plus difficile? R. Oui.

Q. Quand vous avez une grande variété de couleurs
ne vit sur le métier, est-ce plus difficile que quand
n'est qu'un simple simple? R. Oui.

Q. Mais, je le mais peu, vous le savez?

M. DUMOUTIER: La jeune fille en a lassée.

M. DUMOUTIER: Elles font toujours le même genre d'ouvrage.

M. [illegible]: Elle a jamais fait le fantaisie.

M. [illegible]: Ce n'est pas une fille de fantaisie.

M. [illegible] ras lui.

M. [illegible] Quelle question-t-il?, [illegible]

LE M. MAUDRANG:

Q. Vous dites que votre commère page montait à
[illegible]? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Il vous arrivait quelquefois laisser dans votre
quinzaine? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Vous avez déjà fait [illegible], que, dans les jour-
nées de huit heures? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Depuis d'hui, sous Kline [illegible], n'est-ce pas journée
de dix heures? R. Quelque [illegible], oui.

Q. Pendant longtemps? R. Oui.

Q. Six heures contre huit? R. Oui.

Q. Avez-vous déjà eu une diminution de salaire avec

cela, 12½%; avez-vous connaissance s'il y a eu un jour où il y a eu une grève? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez de la grève vous aussi?

R Il le fallait bien.

Q Alors, vous avez su pourquoi il y a eu une grève?

R J'ai pas demandé, non plus.

Q Vous ne l'avez pas su? R Non.

Q Vous n'étiez pas dangereuse, vous étiez en grève et vous ne saviez pas pourquoi?

R Je suivais les autres.

Q Vous ne saviez pas pourquoi les autres étaient en grève? R Non.

Q Vous ne l'avez jamais su? R Des fois c'était pour une augmentation de salaire qu'ils disaient.

Q Vous avez eu connaissance qu'ils disaient cela que c'était pour une augmentation de salaire. Etiez-vous en faveur de cela, une augmentation de salaire?

R Quand on est obligé de travailler, on ne regarde pas.

Q On prend ce qu'on peut? R Oui.

CYRILLE LAMIRANDE est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q M. Lamirande, quel âge avez-vous?

R Trente-trois ans.

Q Etes-vous marié? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous des enfants? R Cinq.

Q Combien payez-vous de loyer? R J'en paye pas, je suis propriétaire.

Q Vous habitez Louiseville depuis combien de temps? R Toute ma vie.

Q Qu'est-ce que vousfaisiez avant d'entrer à la filature? R Ja travaillais comme journalier.

Q Depuis combien de temps travaillez-vous à la filature? R Trois ans.

Q 1933, quand vous êtes entré là, quel a été votre travail? R Le premier travail, j'ai travaillé pour M. Saint-Arnaud, dans la cour.

Q Pour faire quoi, le ménage, le nettoyage?

R Le nettoyage de toutes sortes de choses.

Q Vous étiez grand, gros, bon homme? R Assez.

Q Combien reveviez-vous de salaire à ce travail-là? R 17 sous de l'heure.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps à travailler dans la cour, comme cela? R Pendant six mois.

Q Toujours au meme salaire? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ce n'est pas long à apprendre ce métier-là?

R Je le savais depuis l'âge de naissance, depuis longtemps.

Q Alors, vous aviez 17 sous de l'heure à ce travail-là, combien d'heures par jour?

R Dix heures par jour.

Q Ca duré six mois cela? R Six mois.

Q Après, qu'est-ce qui est arrivé?

R Après six mois, je suis entré au département de la finition, chez M. Lancy.

Q C'est l'embalage? R Où on finit la soie.

Q Quelle est l'opération qui constitue la finition?

R Pour étirer la soie sur le rouleau et la finir.

Q Vous travaillez sur des structures, des frames

dont nous avons déjà parlé ici? R Oui.

Q Vous êtes sur des frames? R Oui.

Q De très, très longues machines?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Votre ouvrage constitue à tenir la soie de largeur égale? R Oui.

Q Est-ce que la vapeur vous chauffr la figure?

R Non, la vapeur est un peu plus loin.

Q Qu'est-ce que vous faites, vous regardez passer la soie? R Ce que je fais, je prends le rouleau sur la largeur, je l'envoie sur une autre machine.

Q Alors, vous prenez la soie, un rouleau de soie?

R Un rouleau de soie.

Q C'est pesant ou pas pesant?

R Cent à cent cinquante livres.

Q Apreès, qu'est-ce que vous faites?

R Je le mets sur la machine pour le passerdand le frame.

Q C'est un rouleau, vous le mettez sur un essieu sur le bout? R Sur un truck.

Q- C'est-à-dire que je prends le bout du fil qui passe dans le rouleau qui porte la soie, et un autre à l'autre bout .....

Q Au centre du rouleau? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous mettez le rouleau sur la machine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qu'est-ce qu'il vous reste à faire?

R Il reste à faire, à poser le coton dans la machine qui s'en va à l'autre bout.

Q Et la machine emportant la soie s'en va?

R La soie s'en va.

Q Le rouleau se dévide et est reçu par un autre homme à l'autre bout? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Qui finit par en poser un autre? R Oui.

Q C'est cela votre travail? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est après six mois que vous avez commencé à faire cela? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quel salaire ça vous a donne ce travail-là?

R 17 sous de l'heure.

Q Combien de temps 17 sous de l'heure?

R Jusqu'en 1934, à l'automne, au moment de la grève.

Q A l'automne de 1934, au moment de la grève, vous avez eu combien, là? R 20 sous de l'heure.

ME. LE COMMISSAIRE: Après la grève?

LE TEMOIN: Après la grève.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Puis, faites-vous toujours le même travail?

R Non, monsieur, j'ai changé de travail, j'ai été constable dans la manufacture.

Q Vous avez été combien de temps après la grève à 20 sous au même travail? R Un an.

Q Cela nous mène jusqu'en 1935? R Oui.

Q En 1935, vous avez complètement changé de travail? R C'est-à-dire que j'ai été un an comme constable dans la manufacture. Au bout d'un an, j'ai entré dans le même département que je travaille actuellement.

Q Constable, ça vous a donné combien?

R 23 cents de l'heure.

Q Devons-nous comprendre que le constable ne fait rien que regarder les autres, regarder s'ils travaillent ou s'occupe des mauvais cas?

Q. Le travail en dehors et en rapport avec un autre
R. Une à l'autre heure?

Q. Qui fait partie en jouer un autre? R. Oui.

Q. C'est cela votre travail? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. C'est après six mois que vous avez commencé
à faire cela? R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Quel salaire on vous a donné en travail-là?

R. 17 sous de l'heure.

Q. Combien de temps 17 sous de l'heure?

R. Depuis'en 1924, à l'automne, au moment de la
grève.

Q. A l'automne de 1924, au moment de la grève, vous
avez eu combien, 18? R. 20 sous de l'heure.

MR. LE COMMISSAIRE: Après la grève.

LA TÉMOIN: Après la grève.

MR. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Q. Mais, voulez-vous toujours le même travail?

R. Non, monsieur, j'ai changé de travail, j'ai
été pousser le dans la manufacture.

Q. Vous avez été combien de temps après la grève
à 20 sous en même travail? R. Un an.

Q. Cela nous mène jusqu'en 1926? R. Oui.

Q. En 1926, vous avez complètement changé de tra-
vail? R. C'est-à-dire que j'ai été en
en comme convoyeur dans la manufacture. Au bout
d'un an, j'ai monté dans le même département, de
je travaille actuellement.

Q. Maintenant, ça vous a donné combien.

R. 18 sous de l'heure.

Q. Maintenant supposons que le contrat, en faisant
vial les [illegible] nos amis, trouvaient e'ils trop
lent et l'époque des [illegible] ont

R On s'occupe des mauvais cas.

Q Vous surveillez partout? R On surveille partout.

Q Contre le vol, peut-être? R Oui, un peu toutes sortes de choses.

Q Vous êtes là pour maintenir de l'ordre?

R Pour maintenir de l'ordre.

Q Faisiez-vous d'autre travail que ce travail-là, c'est-à-dire de constable? R Non, monsieur.

Q Est-ce que vous portiez l'uniforme?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Un constable habillé en civil?

R O,,i, monsieur.

Q Vous ne travailliez pas à faire de la soie, ni à la poser, ni d'aider, rien? R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous avez cessé d'être constable pour faire le travail que vous faites maintenant?

R Oui, monsieur, je suis entré dans le même département, celui de M. Lancy où j'étais auparavant.

Q Vous êtes retourné avec M. Lancy au passage de la soie? R Je fais plus le même ouvrage, je travaille sur les séchoirs, les dryers.

Q Vous travaillez dans ce meme département-là sur les séchoirs? R Oui, monsieur.

Q C'est un ouvrage sensiblement comme l'autre. Quelle différence y a-t-il avec l'autre?

R Un peu de différence, je suis dans un bout pour recevoir la soie, la checker en différentes qualités, en suivant les différents ordres.

Q Dites-vous que c'est à cet endroit qu'on vérifie la qualité de la soie? R Non, monsieur, ça se check par chiffres, des chiffres qu'il y a sur

les pièces. Chaque pièce a son numéro pour différencer les ordres et les qualités de soie.

Q La soie de départage, vous départagez la soie suivant les numéros apparaissant sur les pièces; après, qu'est-ce que vous faites?

R Toujours la même chose.

Q Vous assortissez les qualités de soie?

R Les pièces sortent du dryer, on roule la soie dans un rouleau. On prend le numéro sur la pièce, on la check sur nos tickets, on la met dans un...

Q La soie subit-elle d'autres opérations; quand vous l'avez placée là, elle n'est pas prête pour être emballée? R Elle est pas prête, il faut qu'elle passe sur les frames?

Q L'opération que vous faites aujourd'hui est l'opération qui se fait avant celle que vous faisiez autrefois? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Une opération préliminaire? R Oui.

Q Cela vous donne combien ce que vous faites actuellement? R 25 sous de l'heure.

Q Depuis combien de temps faites-vous cela?

R Depuis un an.

Q Maintenant, combien avez-vous retiré pour votre dernière paye? R La dernière paye, j'ai retiré $33.22

Q $33.22? R Oui, monsieur.

Q La pey précédente, savez-vous?

R Autour de $29. et quelque chose.

Q Avez-vous fait des grosses journées?

R Passablement.

Q Une? R Des journées de 13 heures, 14 heures, 15 heurs.

les pigeons. Comme vous a-t-on appelé pour diri-
mener les enfants et les quelques de suite.

La vie de bigoudins, ses expériences le cas
subient les conditions spécialement par ailleurs,
après, qu'est-ce que vous laissez

Longueur la même chose.

Vous ressentiez les conditions de ce ?

Les pigeons sortant du cryer, on rouls la pure
sans un rouleau. Il prend le ruban sur la pigeon,
on le cloque sur nos blocks, on le met sous un...

La vole sabib-elle d'autres opérations; quand
vous l'avez placée là, elle n'est pas prête pour ex-
emplifier? R Elle est pas prête. Il faut
qu'elle passe sur les tissus?

R L'opération que vous faites maintenant est
[illegible] sur un [illegible] sur une table ...
[illegible]?

Une opération [illegible] R Oui.

Q Quels vous donne condition ce que vous faites
[illegible]?

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q [illegible]?

[illegible]

Autour de [illegible] et [illegible] grosse.

Avez-vous fait des grosses [illegible]?

R [illegible].

Q Sans R [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: A l'heure actuelle?

LE TEMOIN: Oui, monsieur.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Avez-vous fait des semaines complètes?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Vous faites des semaines de combien de jours?

R Des semaines de cinq jours, ça dépend de l'ouvrage qu'il y a.

Q Vous faites des grosses journées?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q 13 heures, 14 heures, 15 heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous déjà fait 16 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous déjà fait 17 heures? R Oui, monsieur

Q 18 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q 19 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q 20 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q 21 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q 22 heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous avez déjà fait 22 heures par jour?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Sur 24 heures? R Une fois, une journée de 22 heures.

Q J'admets que c'est le pick, ça ne s'est pas répété ces 22 heures-là? R Non.

Q Avez-vous fait des 21 heures souvent?

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quand?

LE TEMOIN: La paye précédente, dans le mois d'avril.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Au mois d'avril de cette année?

LE TEMOIN: Oui, monsieur.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Avril, 1936? R Oui.

Q Vous vallez deux équipes, presque trois?

R Oui.

Q Alors, 21 heures, est-ce que c'est arrivé souvent? R Non.

Q 20 heures? R Non.

Q Trois fois, quatre fois vous avez fait de bonnes grosses journées, 13, 14, 15 heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Les autres, ce sont des exceptions?

R La moyenne de la journée, c'est 11 heures par jour.

Q Dans les journées extraordinaires, combien de bonus vous a-t-on donné pour cela?

R 25 sous de l'heure, le meme salaire.

Q Toutes les heures, la vingt-deuxième comme la première? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, vous avez arrêté quand vous avez vu qu'il n'y avait pas de bonus à la 22e. heure, vous avez refusé de travailler plus?

R J'ai pas refusé de travailler quand ils m'ont demandé.

Q Quand ils vous ont demandé de faire l'ouvrage?

R Je suis retourné.

Q Vous êtes revenu quand? R Le lundi matin.

Q Vous finissiez le samedi? R Je finissais le vendredi matin. Je suis entré le jeudi matin à sept heures et je suis sorte le mendredi matin à cinq heures.

Q Vous êtes entré le jeudi matin à sept heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes sorti le vendredi matin .....

R A cinq heures.

Q Vous étiez sous serment, monsieur Lamirande, oui.

Alors, 21 heures, est-ce que c'est arrivé souvent?

R Non.

Q 20 heures? R Non.

Q Trois fois, quand vous vous êtes fait de bonnes grosses journées, 18, 14, 16 heures?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Les autres, ce sont des exceptions?

R La moyenne de la journée, c'est 11 heures par jour.

Q Dans les journées extraordinaires, combien de temps vous a-t-on donné pour dîner?

R 30 mins de l'heure, la même salaire.

Q Toutes les heures, la vingt-huitième comme la troisième?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Alors, vous avez arrêté quand vous avez vu qu'il n'y avait pas de bonus à la fin. Depuis, vous avez refusé de travailler plus.

R C'est pas refusé de travailler quand ils m'ont demandé.

Q Quand ils vous ont demandé de faire l'ouvrage, je suis retourné.

Q Vous êtes revenu quand? R Je suis monté.

Q Vous finissez le samedi? R Je finissais le vendredi matin. Je suis entré le lendi matin à sept heures et je suis sorte le mercredi matin à onze heures.

Q Vous êtes entré le lendi matin à sept heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Vous êtes sorti le mercredi matin ....

R Onze heures.

Q A cinq heures? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Dans le mois d'avril, 1936?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Depuis cette semaine-là.... cette semaine-là aviez-vous fait d'autres grosses journées dna la même semaine? R Oui, des bonnes journées le 17 heures, 16 heures, 15 heures.

Q Ca été très complet? R Oui.

Q Vous avez dû faire une paye formidable?

R Passablement, une quarantaine de piastres.

Q xune quarantaine de piastres dans cette semaine-là, dans cette quinzaine-là? R Oui.

CONTRE-INTERROGE PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Il devait y avoir une commande qui était préssée quand vous avez fait de travail-là?

R Naturellement.

Q C'est dans un cas bien spécial?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ce n'est pas l'habitude? R Non, c'est pas l'habitude, quand on fait des grandes journées, c'est parce que ça presse, il faut que ça soit fait pour que ça soit livré tel jour.

Q Avez-vous été obligé de faire ce travail-là, est-ce que vous avez été forcé?

R Non, ils nous forcent pas, ils nous demandent si on veut donner une journée, on dit: oui.

Q Vous avez offert vos services librement?

R C'est pas moi qui a offert, c'est lesforemen qui vont demander de continuer la journée. Ils disent: "Il y a encore tant de pièces à sortir, supposées finir à telle heure."

Q. Et vous travaillez ... [illegible]

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Depuis quand travaillez-vous [illegible]

avez-vous fait d'autres grosses journées dans la ré-
me semaine? R. Oui, des longues jour-
nées le 17 mars, 16 heures, 18 heures.

Q. On était très occupés? R. Oui.

Q. Vous avez dû faire une [illegible]
R. Régulièrement, une quarantaine de pianistes.

Q. Mais quelques-uns de pianistes dans cette spécialité-là, [illegible] R. Oui.

Q. Il devait y avoir une somme qui était présen-
ment vous avez fait du travail-là?

R. Naturellement.

Q. C'est dans un cas bien spécial?

R. Oui, monsieur.

Q. Ce n'est pas l'habitude? R. Non, c'est pas l'habitude, quand on fait des grandes journées, c'est parce que ça presse. Il faut que ça soit fait pour que ça soit livré tel jour.

Q. Avez-vous été obligé de faire ce travail-là, est-ce que vous avez été forcé.

R. Non, ils nous forcent pas, ils nous disent seulement si on veut garder une journée, on dit: oui.

Q. Vous avez offert vos services librement?

R. C'est pas moi qui s'offre, c'est les patrons qui vont demander de continuer le journée. Ils disent: "Il y a encore tout de pressé à sortir, suppose finir à telle heure."

Q Ils vous tenaient au courant qu'ils devaient sortir les pièces. Vous aviez la liberté de faire le travail ou bien d'être remplacé par un autre?

R C'est-à-dire oui, on est pas toujours libre, parce que les autres veulent pas toujours remplacer.

Q Est-ce qu'il y a d'autres employés qui font le même travail que vous? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ces autres employés-là auraient pu faire le travail à votre place?

R Ils auraient pu le faire s'ils avaient voulu. J'aurais peut-être été mieux d'être remplacé.

Q C'est arrivé une fois seulement, 22 heures?

R Une fois.

Q Vous l'avez fait bien volontairement?

R Oui, monsieur.

ME BEAUREGARD: Vous avez enlevé le record à M. Pombert.

(4335 follows)

THE COMMISSIONER: What about you, Mr. McRuer? Mr. Beauregard is through.

MR. McRUER: I will proceed with Mr. Lauer, Mr. Marx will be here at 2 o'clock. It probably might be more convenient to wait until then and go on with Mr. Marx, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, we will adjourn now until 2 o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 12.30 P.M. to resume at 2 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

-- The Commission resumed at 2 P.M.

JACKSON H. MARX,

EXAMINATION BY MR. McRUER (RESUMED):

Q. Mr. Marx, we were just looking at Exhibit 235 last night when the Commission adjourned. The net profit for the year 1934 appears to have been $275,286 on gross sales of $2,375,000. That is, of course, before depreciation, in discharges, and government taxes? A. Correct.

Q. And have you the statement brought down to date, that shows the wages paid for that year; that long statement that was going to be put in? A. Yes.

Q. Now, according to the statement you produce, apparently the total wages were $425,706 for that year? A. No, sir, not correct, - wages at the mill were $425,706.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you made the division, Mr. McRuer, between management and labour?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now that you are using those figures, have you done that? A. I can give you the result of it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Does this show the labour rates ? A. Labour separately, and then administration and superintendence of mill; that is takeh out, as requested yesterday.

EVIDENCE TAKEN

-- The Commission resumed at 2 p.m.

Lemuel Lyle,

Examination by Mr. Smith (Rossland):

Q. Mr. Lyle, we were just looking at Exhibit 24 last night from the Consolidated Company. You say partly for the year 1906 ending on May 31st, on gross sales of $2,000,000. That is, of course, before depreciation, in discussing, and government royalty? A. Do not.

Q. And have you the statement showing some to which above the years paid for that year: the 1 long statement that was going to be put in? A. Yes.

Q. Now, according to the statement you produce, approximately one half wages from 2000, for the year 1907?

A. No, sir, not so much, - wages at the mill were $242,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you made the division, Mr. Rayner, between management and labourer?

BY MR. MACLEAN: Q. Now that you are going those figures, have you done that? A. I can give you the result of it.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Does this show the labour bill? A. Labour exclusively, and also management and superintendence of mill; that is taken out, as mentioned previously.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now then, what is the new figure; you just read it?

MR. McRUER: For 1934, the figure that is shown in this column "Total wages" is $425,706.69.

Q. That is right, is it not? A. For mill wages; that is only the mill.

Q. Well, what other wages are there besides the mill wages? A. Well, there is superintendence, the mill office, --

Q. That is not wages, those are salaries. Don't let us confuse these things, Mr. Marx, if we can avoid it. A. I was trying to get the total pay roll.

Q. I am not talking about the total pay roll. Just pay attention to what I am talking about, please, and we will get along much better. Now, this statement that has been prepared here is prepared under certain sub-headings, and by years? A. Correct.

Q. There is weaving production, yardage; that is the first column. That shows the total production for that year, does it? A. Correct.

Q. Yes. Then we have total labour. What does that show? A. That is dollars and cents of total labour paid for weaving.

Q. Dollars and cents of total labour paid for weaving? A. Correct.

Q. Then finishing production, in yards? A. Right.

Q. And total labour? A. Correct.

Q. That is the dollars and cents for finishing?

THE COURT REPORTER: Now then, what is the new figure; you just read it?

Mr. [illegible]: For 1934, the figure that is shown in this column "Total wages" is $400,706.65.

Q. That is right, is it not? A. For mill wages that is only the mill.

Q. Well, what other wages are there besides the mill wages? A. Well, there is superintendence, the mill office, --

Q. That is not wages, these are salaries. Don't let us confuse these things, Mr. Hurx. If we can avoid it. A. I was trying to get the total pay roll.

Q. I am not talking about the total pay roll. Just pay attention to what I am talking about. Please, can we will get along much better. Now, this statement has been prepared here in response to order certain sub-questions, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. There is nothing proportion, produces; that is the first column. That shows the total [illegible] for that year, does it? A. Correct.

Q. Yes. Then we have total labour. What does that mean? A. That is salaries and wages of total labour paid for servicing.

Q. Salaries and wages of total labour paid for servicing? A. Correct.

Q. Then finishing production, is proper? A. Right.

Q. And total labour? A. Correct.

Q. What is the salaries and wages for this thing?

A. Yes, correct.

Q. Then maintenance, wages? A. Right.

Q. And then we have the Engraving Department?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. And then we have total wages? A. Correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just a minute, please. Will you tell me what maintenance comprises? What does that mean; you said "Maintenance," did you not?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Maintenance wages, what does that comprise? A. Well, plant, looking after plant and repairing of the machinery, etc.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the amount of it, by the way?

MR. McRUER: $28,387, for 1934.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, thanks.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The Engraving Department includes what? A. That includes the actual work of engraving, which is done on copper rollers.

Q. And the total wages are, $425,706? A. Correct.

Q. Then mill office, $10,000? A. Correct.

Q. And then we have mill superintendence. What does the mill office include? A. Boys in the office that work on stock cards, stock records, stenographers, telephone switchboard.

Q. Yes. Well, there is nothing in that that could be taken as productive labour at all? A. Just the question of the boys that make out the warper cards and weaving cards for the records, for weaving and warping.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Then maintenance, wages? A. Right.

Q. And then we have the Supervising Department?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. And then we have total wages? A. Correct.

MR. MACDONALD: A. Just a minute, please.

Will you tell me what maintenance comprises?

What does that mean; you said "maintenance," did you mean

[illegible] A. Maintenance [illegible]

that comprises? A. Well, plant, tools & other plant

and repairing of the machinery, etc.

MR. O'MEARA: Q. How is the amount of it, by

the way?

A. [illegible] Not, sir, for [illegible].

MR. MACDONALD: Q. [illegible]

MR. O'MEARA: Q. Do Supervising Maintenance includes

wages? A. That includes the actual work of

supervising, which is done on copper wall-rod.

Q. And the total wages are, $[illegible]? A. Do [illegible]

Q. Then will office, $10,000? A. Correct.

Q. And then we have will expenditures. What

does the will office include? A. Says in my office

that work of [illegible] [illegible]

telephone switchboard.

Q. Yes. Well, there is nothing in that that could

be taken as productive labour on site? A. Just the

[illegible]tion of the boys that walk out the water pipes and

[illegible] cards for the reserve, for receiving and [illegible].

Q. Well, they are making out cards, not producing?
A. It is the result that is necessary in order to get the correct pay for people working in the mill.

Q. All right, we understand what it is. And the superintendence, that is what, Mr. Pinatel?
A. Yes, Mr. Pinatel.

Q. Is he the only one that comes under superintendence? A. Just in the year 1934. 1935 he has an assistant, which is also taken out.

Q. Would that be true in 1932 and 1933 too, that Mr. Pinatel was the only one who came under superintendence? A. Right. He had no assistant at that time.

Q. He is the only one that appears in that column?
A. Correct.

Q. All right. Then the grand total of wages for that year is $446,898? A. Yes.

Q. That is all wages paid at the mill? A. At the mill, yes, sir.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Including what would be called salaries? A. Correct, at the mill.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is the whole pay roll at Louiseville? A. Correct, sir.

Q. So that on a pay roll of $446,898 there is a gross profit for that year of $414,835.24? A. Correct.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. And from that is deducted "Selling and Administration"expenses of $153,309, showing an

A. Well, they are making out orders, not producing.

Q. It is the result that is necessary in order to get the correct pay for people working in the mill.

A. All right, we understand what it is. And we supertendence, that is what, Mr. Linstel?

A. Yes, Mr. Linstel.

Q. Is he the only one that occupies under supertendence? A. Just in the year 1936. 1935 he was an employee, which is also taken out.

Q. Would that be true in 1935 and 1934 too, that Mr. Linstel was the only one was came under supertendence? A. Right. He had no assistant at that time.

Q. He is the only one that appears in that column?

A. Correct.

Q. All right. Then the grand total of wages for that year is $460,8087 A. Yes.

Q. That is all wages paid at the mill? A. In the mill, yes, sir.

BY THE COURT: Q. Including what it would be called salaries? A. Correct, at the mill.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Now is [illegible] your mill at Longvalley? A. Correct, sir.

Q. So that on a pay roll of $460,087 there is a gross profit for that year of $414,857.47? A. Correct.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. And from such a tremendous selling and administration expense of $100,000, showing an

operat ng profit of $261,525. And then to that is added some items of other income, bringing it up to $290,679. And then they deduct Participation and President's extra commission, and bad debts, of $15,000, making a net profit of $275,000? A. Correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Where is the material accounted for, your raw material? A. The working sheets --

Q. I say, where is it?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Is there a manufacturing account in this statement?

MR. LAUER: Yes, it is schedule A.

MR. McRUER: Yes, Schedule A, my lord.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. On Schedule A to the statement we have Materials used $1,137,417. Of course, that is not broken down in any way in this statement to show how that is made up. What materials do you purchase for use in your business? A. In the year 1934 the bulk of it was raw silk. We imported some direct from Japan but the bulk of it was from the United States.

Q. From whom did you buy your raw silk in the United States? A. Mitsui & Company, mostly.

Q. Did the Associated Textiles Company buy directly from Mitsui & Company? A. I think so.

Q. Well, you would know that, surely? A. Well, we did buy quite a bit through Cohn, Hall & Marx Company too.

Q. That is just what I was coming at. How much

operating profit of $801,825. and then to that is added some items of other income, bringing it up to $810,679. And then they deduct Participation and President's extra commission, and bad debts, of $15,[illegible], leaving a net profit of $[illegible], over.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. There is no material account for, your raw material? A. The working sheets --

Q. I say, where is it?

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Is there a manufacturing account in this statement?

MR. LAMONT: Yes, it is schedule A.

THE WITNESS: Yes, schedule A, on page [illegible].

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. In Schedule A to the statement is cost Materials used $1,187,441. Of course, that is not broken down in any way in this statement to show how that is made up. What material is in your warehouse for use in your business? A. In the year 1934 the bulk of it was raw silk. We imported some direct from Japan but the bulk of it was from the United States.

Q. Then the [illegible] is the United States? A. Without a company, mostly.

Q. Did the Associated Textiles Company buy material from Alexander? A. I think so.

Q. Well, you do not know [illegible], really? A. Well, we did buy quite a lot because then, that is here, Company [illegible].

Q. That is just what I was asking you. The same

did you buy from Mitsui & Company directly? A. It would only be a guess.

Q. It would only be a guess? A. Yes. I could get the figures exactly for you.

Q. Why did you buy from Cohn, Hall & Marx and not buy from Mitsui directly? A. Cohn, Hall & Marx Company had some very good sized contracts which they bought from Mitsui & Company in bulk, naturally being able to buy at a price. At that time, Cohn, Hall & Marx had a credit, a full month's letter of credit, being able to buy silk from Mitsui and Company. We at that time had not a credit line with them because we did not issue any statement to the public, and, for that reason, we bought a great deal of our silk, - I cannot tell you the exact amount but I can get the information for you, - direct from Cohn, Hall & Marx Company.

Q. Do you buy directly from Mitsui & Company now? A. Yes, and we also buy from Cohn, Hall & Marx Company to-day.

Q. Well, divide it if it is more advantageous to buy through Cohn, Hall & Marx; why not buy it all from Cohn, Hall & Marx? A. Well, in buying in bulk, they may have a contract for the next six months--

Q. Well, to make it short, Mr. Marx, do Cohn, Hall & Marx make a profit on the turn-over between what they buy the silk for and what they sell it to the Associated Textiles for? A. No, sir.

did you buy from Mitual & Company directly? ... It would only be a guess.

Q. It would only be a guess? A. Yes. I could get the figures exactly for you.

Q. Why did you buy from Cohen, Hall & Marx and not buy from Mitual directly? A. Cohen, Hall & Marx Company had some very good sized estimates which they found from Mitual & Company to be unnecessarily being able to buy it a price. At that time, Cohen, Hall & Marx had a credit, a full month's longer of credit, being able to buy milk from Mitual and Company. We at that time had not a credit line with them because we did not issue any auctioneer to the public, and, for that reason, we bought a great deal of our milk. - I cannot tell you the exact amount but I can get the information for you. - dairies from Cohen, Hall & Marx Company.

Q. Do you buy directly from Mitual & Company now? A. Yes, and we also buy from Cohen, Hall & Marx Company to-day.

Q. Well, divide it if it is more advantageous to buy through Cohen, Hall & Marx; why not buy it from Cohen, Hall & Marx? A. Well, in buying in milk, they may have a contract for the next six months--

- Well, it must be really to your advantage.

Q. Well, it must be really to your advantage to buy from them or you would not do it, wouldn't you? A. Yes, sir.

We can say that the only charge that Cohn, Hall & Marx make to us is for the Letter of Credit.

Q. The only charge they make to you is for the Letter of Credit? A. Correct, sir.

Q. Well, is that a substantial charge ? A. That is a substantial charge, in view of the fact that Cohn, Hall & Marx is satisfied to work on that basis.

Q. How much do you pay a year for the Letter of Credit? A. It is a very small item, a small item, practically negligent.

Q. Well, it amounts to how much, a couple of hundred dollars? A. Let us say a few thousand dollars to be safe.

Q. A few thousand dollars? A. Over a period of a year.

Q. How many thousand dollars? A. Oh, two thousand dollars.

Q. Then your chemicals, of course, you buy from your own chemical company? A. If we can.

Q. Yes? A. That is a very small percentage, of course.

Q. And what chemicals do you deal in except those that are bought from your own chemical company?

A. Well, under thatitem there would be dyeing stuffs of various descriptions, used for printing and for dyeing. There would be oils which we could not make, and various sorts of patented finishings which we

We can say that the only change that Cohn, Hall & Marx make to us is for the letter of credit.

Q. The only charge they make to you is for the letter of credit? A. Certainly, sir.

Q. Well, is that a substantial charge? A. That is a substantial charge, in view of the fact that Cohn, Hall & Marx is satisfied to work on that basis.

Q. How much do you pay a year for the letter of credit? A. It is a very small item, a small item, practically negligent.

Q. Well, it amounts to how much, a couple of hundred dollars? A. Let us say a few thousand dollars to be safe.

Q. A few thousand dollars? A. Over a period of a year.

Q. How many thousand dollars? A. Oh, two thousand dollars.

Q. Then your chemicals, of course, you buy from your own chemical company? A. If we can.

Q. Yes? A. That is a very small percentage, of course.

Q. And that chemicals do you deal in enough that are bought from your own chemical company?

A. Well, under that item there would be dyeing stuffs of various descriptions, used for printing and for dyeing. There would be oils which we could not make, and various sorts of physical finishings which we

Have to buy from other makers.

Q. Where do you get your dye stuffs? A. In Canada.

Q. All bought in Canada? A. Yes, all of it.

Q. From what source? A. Dye stuffs have changed quite a bit. In the earlier years we had to buy quite a bit from the States, and foreign countries. The bulk of it to-day, I would say 99 per cent., is got from dye stuffs patented in Canada, such as from Canadians Industries Limited, Sandog & Company, Ciba & Company, and Consolidated Dye Stuffs. There is one other chemical of large importance there which runs into quite a figure which we buy from England, that is, Titra-chloride of tin, used in the weighting of silks.

Q. Do you pay duty on that? A. I don't think so, I don't think it is dutiable, - I think it is free of duty. We buy that landed at our plant; we don't buy that direct. We buy that from Canadian Industries, but it comes from England.

Q. I see. Now, in this statement, 1934, there was no dividend declared - A. There has never been any dividends paid.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are talking now of ordinary stock?

MR. McRUER: No dividends on either the common or the preferred, my lord.

THE WITNESS: No dividends have ever been paid

have to buy from other agents.

Q. Where do you get your dyes [illegible] A. In [illegible].

Q. Is [illegible] in demand? A. Yes, all of it.

Q. From what source? A. Dye stuffs have changed quite a bit. In the earlier years we had to buy quite a bit from the [illegible], and from [illegible] the bulk of it to-day, I would say 95 per cent. We get from dye stuffs produced in Germany, such as [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] Ciba & Company, and Consolidated Dye Stuffs. There is one other material of large turnover where we have quite a figure which is not from Germany, that is, vitro-colorlike or tin, used in the weighting of silk.

Q. Do you see any on [illegible]? A. I don't think so, I don't think it is [illegible]. - I think it is free of duty. We buy [illegible] of our plant; we don't buy [illegible] abroad. We our [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] from England.

Q. I see. [illegible], in this [illegible], [illegible], there was no dyehouse [illegible] - A. There was never [illegible].

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]?

A. [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible].

Q. [illegible] no [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible]

on the preferred or common stocks of the Company.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Your surplus account at the end of 1934 stood at $474,939? A. Correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, is there any reason given why no preferred dividends have been paid?

THE WITNESS: We don't pay any dividends on either the preferred or the common stock. All the moneys that we had made, after we paid the income tax on the profits that were made, we built additional plant and spent the balance for machinery to increase our production and our business.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where is yourbanking done? A. The banking is done at the present time in New York City.

Q. Well, it has been, has it not, since the incorporation of the Company? A. No, sir, we use to bank with the Bank of Montreal.

Q. When did you start tobank in New York? A. I would say about four years ago.

Q. Now, when you purchased your machinery where did you get it? A. We bought the bulk of it in the United States.

Q. How much of it did you buy in the United States? A. 99 per cent.

Q. 99 per cent.? A. Yes.

Q. Was it new machinery? A. At the beginning, yes; but later on we bought a lot of second-hand

on the preferred or common stocks of the Company.

MR. MACKENZIE: Q. Your surplus account at year end of 1944 was $4,724,000? A. Correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. Mackenzie, is there any reason given why no preferred dividends have been paid?

THE WITNESS: We don't pay any dividends on either the preferred or the common stock. All the money that we had made, after we paid the income tax on the profits that were made, we built additional plant and spent the money for machinery to increase our production and our business.

MR. MACKENZIE: Q. There is outstanding bonds? A. The bonding is done at the present time in New York city.

Q. Well, it has been, was it not, since the incorporation of the Company? A. No, sir, we use to bond with the Bank of Montreal.

Q. When did you start bonding in New York? A. I would say about four years ago.

Q. Now, when you purchased your machinery where did you get it? A. We bought the bulk of it in the United States.

Q. How much of it did you buy in the United States? A. We got most.

Q. Do you know? A. Yes.

Q. And it was exchange? A. If you buy machinery

machinery.

Q. Where did you buy that? A. In New Jersey.

Q. From whom? A. I don't remember the names.

MR. PINATEL: The Paterson Silk Machinery Exchange.

THE WITNESS: Yes, the Paterson Silk Machinery Exchange is No. 1, and Silk Exchange is No. 2. We bought a lot of our new machinery at that time, which also came in as additions, from the Van Valandren Company, and the Jones Throwing Company. All the machinery from the Jones Company and Van Valandren was brand new machinery; the other was second-hand machinery, such as looms only.

Q. How much duty did you pay on the machinery that was brought in? A. Approximately 20 per cent.

Q. Amounting in all to how much? A. In dollars and cents?

Q. Yes? A. It is very hard to answer that. Right through the whole plant?

Q. Yes? A. I would say a few hundred thousand dollars at least.

Q. A few hundred ? A. Yes, two hundred.

Q. Dollars and cents, you say $200,000? A. $200,000, or more.

Q. How much has been expended for machinery altogether in the plant? A. Altogether, $1,300,000 odd.

Q. Is that machinery and building? A. That is machinery and building.

machinery.

Q. Where did you buy them? A. In New Jersey.

Q. From whom? A. I don't remember the name.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Universal Silk Machinery Company?

THE WITNESS: Yes, the Universal Silk Machinery Company is its. I, and Silk Exchange is its. Q.

We bought a lot of our new machinery at that time, which also came in as additions, from the Van Vlandren Company, and the Jones Throwing Company. All the machinery from the Jones Company and Van Vlandren was brand new machinery; the other was second-hand machinery, such as looms only.

Q. How much did you pay on the machinery that had been in? A. I probably do not know.

Q. Something in all to two hundred? A. In million and counting?

Q. Yes? A. It is very hard to answer that.

Right through the whole plant?

Q. Yes? A. I would say a few hundred thousand dollars in total.

A. A few hundred? A. Yes, two hundred.

Q. Dollars and cents, you say 200,000?

A. 200,000, or more.

Q. How much has been expended for new heavy machinery in the plant? A. Hundreds, thousands, and, and.

Q. If that machinery had belonged to Bonnet and Schlicht?

Q. Machinery and building? A. Correct.

Q. How much expended on the building? A. About $350,000. I would say a million dollars for machinery.

Q. A million dollars for machinery? and 99 per cent. of it bought in the United States? A. Correct, sir.

Q. And was that machinery that was not produced in Canada? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is paid for by subscribers for stock in the United States? A. It was paid for by Associated Textiles of Canada.

Q. Yes. How was the money used that was subscribed for shares? A. Part of it was used for that.

Q. Well, the amount that appears to have been subscribed for stock was $726,000? A. Correct, sir.

½BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are talking of the common stock, are you? A. Correct, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That makes $726,000 with the preferred? A. Correct.

Q. And in the statement of 1934 the fixed assets, before depreciation, are entered as $1,180,848? A. Since then, of course, there has been another addition, in the following year. The statement of 1935 will show that.

Q. I see. We might as well have this revised statement filed now, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to substitute that?

MR. McRUER: The other one was not put in, or was it marked.

Q. Machinery and building? A. Correct.

Q. The total expenditure on the railway? A. Approximately, say, I would say a million dollars for machinery, a million dollars for machinery and 49 per cent of it bought in the United States? A. Approximately, sir.

Q. And was that machinery that was not produced in Canada? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it is paid for by subscribers for stock in the United States? A. It was paid for by associated Canadian of Canada.

Q. Yes. How was the money used that was subscribed for stock? A. Most of it was used for that.

Q. Well, the record does appears to have been [illegible] A. Correct.

Mr. H. E. Crerar, K.C.: Q. You are thinking of the Canadian stock, are you? A. No more, sir.

Mr. Ladner: Q. Just [illegible] with the [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. And in the statement of land the figures were [illegible] before their eyes, are entered as [illegible] A. Those been, of course, those has been another addition, in the following year. The statement of land will show that.

Q. I see. As right as well have this marked statement filed now, my Lord.

The Court: Do you want to substitute that?

Mr. Ladner: The other one was not put in, or was it marked.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit238 was mill wages. We had better substitute this for it.

MR. McRUER: Very well, my lord. I will put in new sheets and destroy the old ones.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. Has this Company furnished you yet with its cost figures, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord. I am coming to that. I have a table though that will be informative on it, which is being typed at the present time. Mr. Whiteley and I took it off this morning.

Now, in looking at the statement of 1935, Exhibit 236, I see the gross profit for that year was $363,379, and your gross sales amounted to $2,274,000. The gross sales for 1934 were $2,375,000. They are apparently down a little bit in 1935? A. Correct.

Q. The operating profit was $197,231, and the net profit, before depreciation, was $126,000. Your total mill wages $480,860; your grand total for that year was $506,875. That is correct, is it?
A. That is correct.

Q. Now, the surplus account at the end of July 31st, 1935, was $573,249 after deducting a management fee for the American Company of $35,000? A. Correct.

Q. You intimated to me, that that management fee was something set up to cover the building here at the time, supervision then, but we have it reappearing in the statement as of the 31st July, 1935?
A. Correct, sir.

MR COURT: Lordship's now will resume.

He had better substitute this for it.

MR. [illegible]: I will just in new answer and destroy the old one.

MR. [illegible]: Now this [illegible] mentioned you met with its cost figures, Mr. [illegible]

MR. [illegible]: No, my lord. I am coming to that. I have a table showing that will be informative on it, which is being typed at the present time. Mr. [illegible] and I have it out this morning.

Now, in looking at the statement of 1946, Exhibit 2445, I see the gross profit for that year was $[illegible], and your gross sales amounted to $[illegible].

The gross sales for 1944 were $[illegible]. They are [illegible] down a little bit in 1945? A. [illegible].

The operating profit was $[illegible], and the net profit, before [illegible], was $[illegible]. Your total mill venue $[illegible]; your gross total for that year was $[illegible]. That is correct, is it? A. That is correct.

Now, the authorized capital at the end of [illegible] 1945, was $[illegible] after deducting a [illegible] for the [illegible] Company of $[illegible].

[illegible] indicated to me, [illegible]

Q. Why does it reappear in there? A. We had put in additionalplant in the year 1935, and set in 126 additional looms and new equipment, such as automatic warpers and winders.

Q. Yes? A. And twisters.

Q. Then that would be a capital expense, would it not, in setting up new plant? A. We don't consider it that way.

Q. Well, if it is a fee for the supervision of the erection of a new building it would be in the nature of a capital expenditure such as an architect's fee, or engineer's fee, or something of that sort; that is the service they were giving you? A. What would we do with it other than set it up as a fixed asset; I don't know what you are driving at.

Q. Well, I just want to find out what it was. Was it for the supervision of the erection of new plant? A. Yes, I would say so .

Q. Yes. Then I was just suggesting to you that it was in the nature of a capital expense, the same as any other expense in connection with the erection of new plant? A. Yes.

Q. Then it would not be deductable from your current year's profits? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know? A. I would rather see the Income Tax Department on that.

Q. No doubt the Income Tax Department will see you. A. Well, they have seen us about it.

Q. Why does it represent in stress? A. It has put in additional labor and material in the first instance, and so in the additional loans and new equipment, such as automobile vehicles and trucks.

Q. Very . and balance.

Q. Then that would be a capital expense, would it not, in erecting up new plant? A. We don't consider it that way.

Q. Well, if it is a fact that the expenditure of the erection of a new building is built in the nature of a capital expenditure such as an architect's fee, or engineer's fee, or something of that sort; that is the service they were of using that? A. That would be an item at other than not is up as a fixed asset; a new's house that you are erecting.

Q. Well, I just want to find out what it was. Was it for the expenditure of the erection of new plant? A. Yes, I could say so.

Q. Then I was just speaking to you that it was in the nature of a capital expense, the same as any other expense in connection with the erection of new plant? A. Yes.

Q. Then it would not be deductible from your earned income? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know? A. I would rather see the income tax department on that.

Q. We thank the learned [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: You had it up with them?

A. Oh yes, we had it up with them. We have discussed this thing back and forth, and we gave them the same answers to the question as we gave you yesterday.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the amount of the fee?

MR. McRUER: $35,000, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And what is the amount of the capital investment? You read it out.

THE WITNESS: $1,400,000.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That was the $35,000 paid for. You said you extended your plant? A. That is right.

Q. To what extent? A. In dollars and cents?

Q. Yes? A. About $250,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: It seems to me there is quite a disproportion there between an expenditure of $250,000 and paying someone $35,000 to look after the installation and erection.

Q. Does it not seem large to you? A. Well, a lot of the supervision that we get during the year, that does come in under that heading, and I think it is very low for the amount of effort that they put in to the management, of the supervision that they do during the period of the year.

Q. This goes on every year, then? A. I mean, if you want to look at it that way. They make the charge on that basis which I don't think is too high. I don't think it is too high.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, for that matter, you can

9

MR. GAVIN continued: You had it up with theory
. In you, we had it up with them. We have discussed
this thing back and forth, and we have given the same
answers to the question so we do not need to.

THE COURT: What is the amount of the fee
MR. GAVIN: $25,000, my lord.

THE COURT CONTINUED: And what is the amount of the
capital investment? You read it out.

MR. GAVIN: $1,400,000.

BY MR. GAVIN: . What was the $25,000 you paid for,
you said you expanded your plant? . That is ri
. To what extent? . In dollars and cents
. Yes? . About $300,000.

THE COURT CONTINUED: It seems to me there is quite
a disproportion there between an expenditure of $25,
and paying someone $25,000 to look after the investi-
gation and creation.

. Does it not seem large to you? . Well,
lot of the expenditure that we did during the year,
were done in order and therefore, and I think it
a very low for the amount of effort that went in
to the development, of the supervision that I did
during the period of the year.

. This goes on every year, there? . I mean,
if you want to look at it that way. They were the
same as last years which I don't think is too high.

look at it any way you like. We want to know what the fact is. Yesterday you told us it was a fee for supervising the building of a plant. Just how many men came here to supervise the building of the plant, and how long were they engaged? That is in addition to the men that the Associated Textiles paid under contract? A. I don't think that is the exact way to look at it. I don't think I would like to answer the question, it isn't put correctly.. I would like to answer the question and make it more thorough.

Q. Well, we will make it more thorough. In the first place, the Associated Textiles of Canada had a contract with some Company, I take it, for the erection of the building here? . Correct.

Q. And there was an engineer engaged by the name of Main, Inc.? A. Charles E. Main.

Q. Charles E. Main, Inc.? A. Yes.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. And the Engineer was paid by the Associated Textiles of Canada? A. Correct.

Q. And, in addition to that, there was an engineer engaged from Canada? A. Correct.

Q. Extra? A. Co rect.

Q. And he was paid by Associated Textiles of Canada? A. Correct.

Q. Main Inc. was a specialist, I suppose, on building textile plants? A. Correct.

look on it any way you like. ... Want to know what
the fact is. Yesterday you told us it was a fee
for supervising the building of a plant. Does any
party ever come here to supply so the building of the
plant, and how long were they engaged? They is in
and also to the men that the incorporated municipal
under consideration? .. I don't think that is the
exact way to look at it. I don't think I would like
to answer the question, it isn't put correctly.
I would like to answer the question and make it more
correct.

.. Well, we will make it more correct. In the
first place, the Associated Textiles of Canada had
a contract with some Company, I take it, for the
erection of the building here? . Correct.

.. and there was an engineer employed by the same
Company, Mr. ? .. Charles E. Moore.

. Charles E. Moore, Inc.? .. Yes.

.. That is correct? .. Yes.

.. and the engineer was paid by the [illegible]

.. Yes.

.. Yes. In addition to that, there was an
[illegible]

.. Entirely? A. To a [illegible].

. and he was paid by associated textiles or
[illegible]? .. Correct.

.. Main Inc. was a specialist, I suppose, on
building textile [illegible]

Q. And the plant was built under his direction? A. Correct.

Q. Now, I want to know what the United Merchants Company in the United States did to earn $70,000? A. They did not receive a penny, after what you have just said. At that time they received nothing. Charles T. Main, and the Canadian Engineers, were employed by the Associated Textiles, and the United Merchants received no moneys whatsoever. It was only afterwards when we did not have Charles T. Main, and we did not have the Canadian Engineers, and we had to have the new plant at Louisville, and that $35,000 was in connection with the drawing of plans, the laying out of machinery, purchasing machinery, etc.

Q. When was that? When was this service given by the United Merchants? A. Over the period of the last four years.

Q. What building?

THE COMMISSIONER: I understood the witness to say that that was for supervision during a four-year period.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. For which they got $70,000? A. The whole amount, covering the last four years. May I just explain---

Q. Just a moment, don't be impatient? A. I am not impatient.

Q. Well, there was $70,000. The first charge was in 1932? A. Yes.

... so the plant was built under his direction.

... Now, I want to know that the United Aircraft Company in the United States did to your $75,000? ... They did not receive a penny, that just you have just said. At that time they [illegible] nothing. Charles I. Hall, who the Canadian [illegible] was employed by the Associated Portland, was the [illegible] received no money whatever.

[illegible] said, "[illegible] Hall, yet he did see the [illegible]" said to me to have the new plant at Longueuil, and that $75,000 was in connection with the drawing of plans. The laying out of machinery, purchasing [illegible], etc.

... Then the [illegible] by the United Aeronautic ... over the period of the last four years.

... Not quite.

... I understand from witnesses to [illegible] that that was for engineering during a four-year period.

Mr. [illegible]: ... For which they got $75,000?

... That [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible].

... But I [illegible]—

... Just a moment, don't be [illegible]. I am not impatient.

... Well, there was $75,000. The first course was in [illegible] ... 1[illegible].

Q. And the second one in 1934? A. Right.

Q. That is correct? A. Correct.

Q. Now, your building was completed and you were doing business in 1931? A. Right.

Q. 1930, as a matter of fact? A. Correct.

Q. I just want to see what your machinery and plant increase, say between 1931 and 1935. In the statement that is contained in Exhibit 232-A, the buildingis in this statement at $224,470, and the equipment is in at $403,335? A. Right.

Q. Making a total of $627,000. And then we have furniture and fixtures $10,000, making a total of $637,000? A. Without depreciation.

Q. Without depreciation, yes, $637,000. In the statement on the 31st of July, 1932, the fixed assets are shown at $991,000? A. Right.

Q. Did you build any building in that year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You built a building that year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did the building of that? A. Charles Deakin.

Q. Where did he come from? A. Montreal.

Q. When did United Merchants do their supervising? that year? A. That is one of the years, yes.

Q. Well, there was an allowance made to them of $40,600 that year? A. That was $35,000 in American money.

Q. Well, it is $40,600 in the balance sheet anyway.

Q. And the second one in 1924? A. Right.

Q. Well, in actual Cost?

Q. Now, your building was completed and you on July 1 business in 1927? A. Right.

Q. 1930, as a matter of fact? A. No sir.

Q. I just want to see what your accounting and plant interest, say between 1921 and 1928. In the statement that is contained in exhibit 4020-A, the building in this statement at $44,470, and the equipment is in at $4,3087 A. Right.

Q. Making a total of $47,000. And then we have furniture and fixtures $10,000, making a total of $57,000? A. Without depreciation.

Q. Without depreciation, yes, $57,000. In the statement on the 31st of July, 1928, the fixed assets are shown at $201,000? A. Right.

Q. Did you build any building in that year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You built a building last year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who did the building of that? A. Contractor.

Q. Where did he come from? A. Montreal.

Q. Then did United Aircraft do their engineering that year? A. That is one of the years, yes.

Q. Well, there was an allowance made to them of $40,000 that year? A. There was $40,000 in engineering.

Q. Well, it's $40,000 for engineering that year

A. Correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What year was that? A. 1932.

Q. Do you pay them so much every year? A. No, only for each addition.

MR. McRUER: Mr. Lauer tells me that there is an adjustment entered there, that brings that back to $35,000.

Q. Well, there is $35,000 at any rate charged against that year. Now, in the Financial Statement of the 31st of July, 1931, Exhibit 232-A, the buildings are shown at $224,470. In the Financial Statement of 1932, the buildings are shown at $317,200. You see that? A. Correct, sir.

Q. So that the increase in the value of the buildings appears to be about $113,000, and this firm is paid $35,000 for supervising the increase? A. That is not correct.

Q. Well, what is wrong with that deduction? A. You have forgotten the equipment, which is of a great deal more importance than the building itself.

Q. What, buying machinery to put in there? A. Absolutely.

Q. Well, you had a factory running? A. It means nothing. It means new equipment of new types, very important to buy the right kind of machinery. I will give you a good example, if you like.

Q. Now, just a moment, now. Here is a company

A. Yes, sir.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What year was that?

A. 1920.

Q. Do you see them so much every year? A. No, only for such a condition.

MR. [illegible]: Q. Just half an hour ago in an investment entered there, that brings that book to $70,000.

A. Well, there is $40,000 at any rate charged against that year. Now, in the financial statement of the 31st of July, 1921, Exhibit 22-A, the buildings are shown at $44,470. In the financial statement of 1922, the buildings are shown at $317,400. You see that?

A. Correct, sir.

Q. So that the increase in the value of the buildings appears to be about $113,000, and this firm is paid $40,000 for supervising the erection?

A. That is not correct.

Q. Well, what is wrong with the conclusion? You have forgotten the commerce, which is of a great deal more importance than the building [illegible]

A. [illegible] trying [illegible] to put in theory [illegible] substantially.

Q. Well, you had a factory transfer? A. It means nothing. It means new equipment of new types, very important to buy the right kind of machinery. I will give you a good example, if you like.

Q. Just a moment, now. There is a company

that owns all the stock of this company here, and you are now accounting for the excellent service they give in buying machinery for the company they own? A. Correct, sir, for which they received no dividends of any kind. We were paid for actual services rendered only.

Q. Well now, who was it that rendered this service? A. Our entire engineering force, our executives in New York.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When you say "Our" you are talking of United Merchants? A. United Merchants, yes, sir. The United Merchants Executive Force, the heads of the Company, and our entire purchasing department in the State of New York, which is very costly to maintain, in view of the fact that they keep in constant touch with machinery appliances throughout the entire country.

Q. Well, it did not occur to you to pay a Textile engineer a modest fee to advise you on that subject matter? A. Yes, it has occurred to us, and we found out in previous years where we did that that it cost ~~of~~ us a lot of additional money, and the reason for having our own force is that we have quite a few mills throughout the world at the present time and we can maintain them rather cheaply.

Q. Yes.. Well then, in 1934, as well as in 1933 you make the charge again? A.Correct, sir.

Q. Well, what was done between 1933 and 1934?

that seems all to be stock of this company here, and I do not see anything for the excellent service the give in buying machinery for the company but carry.

A. Correct, sir, for which they received no dividend of any kind. We are still the same devoted

ranchers only.

Well now, who was it that managed this servic

A. Our entire engineering force, our executives in New York.

MR. [illegible]: Then you say "our" you

are talking of United Securities? A. United Corporation, Yes, sir. The United Corporation exactly

force, the needs of the company, and our entire

purchasing department in the state of New York,

which is very costly to maintain, in view of the fact

that they keep in constant touch with machinery

[illegible] in [illegible].

Well, it did not occur to you to pay a reasonable

compensation a reasonable fee to novice you on that subject

matter? A. Yes, it has occurred to us, and

we found out in previous years there we did that

and it cost us a lot of additional money, and the

reason for having our own force is that we have quite

a few miles throughout the world at the present time

that we can maintain them cheaply.

Yes. Well then, in 1929, we will go in 1930

[illegible]

Q. Well, they are more cheaper 1928 and 1929?

A. We changed over a good part of our plant under their supervision from the old-fashioned type of looms to the automatic types. We threw out a great deal of warpers and, on their advice, brought in expert speed warpers as well as new winding equipment and throwing machinery of newer types.

Q. Now, have you told us all that this Company did to earn that sum of money? A. I believe so, yes.

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A. We changed over a good part of our plant under my supervision from the old-fashioned type of locomotive to the automatic type. We threw out a great deal of carpets and, on their advice, brought in expert speed warpers as well as new winding equipment and throwing machinery of newer types.

Q. Now, have you told us all that this Company did to earn that sum of money? A. I believe so, yes.

Q. Now, have you told us all that this company did to earn that sum of money? A. I believe so, yes.

BY MR. LANCTOT: Q. Are you not asking to give more explanation in answer to the question of the consolidation of the two amounts of $35,000 as to additional work? A. No, I think that is sufficient.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now then, would you be good enough to tell me what changes there have been in your wage rates during the period that this company has been doing business? A. I don't understand the question exactly. Do you mean the actual piece work rate or the ultimate wage of an employee?

Q. Well, we will deal with the first first. First I want any lowering or raising of the wages including time and piece work. Deal with your time workers first. A. Right.

Q. What changes have been made in the time workers rates of pay? A. I don't actually know.

Q. Well, I don't want the details. I will get those from Mr. Lauer but I want the times at which the changes took place? A. I think that from the period that we started up until the present time our wages have increased substantially.

Q. That is not what I am asking you; I am asking you about the changes that were made. We will deal with the increases? A. I don't know what you mean by changes.

Q. You don't know what a change in the rate of wage is? I suggest to you if a man is getting 20 cents an hour and he gets 21 cents that there is a change in

Q. Now, have you told us all that this company did to earn that sum of money? A. I believe so.

BY MR. MARTIN: Q. Are you not going to give me an explanation in answer to the question of the computation of the two amounts of $45,000 as to additional work? A. No, I think that is sufficient.

BY MR. MARTIN: Q. Now then, would you be good to tell me what changes there have been in your rates during the period that this company has been doing business? A. I don't understand the question exactly. Do you mean the actual piece work rate or the ultimate wage of an employee?

Q. Well, we will deal with the first time. First I want any lowering or raising of the wages including time and piece work. Deal with your time values first. A. None.

Q. What changes have been made in the time rate of pay? A. I don't actually know.

Q. Well, I don't want the details. I will get those from Mr. Maher but I want the time at which the changes took place. A. I think that in the period that we started up until the present time our wages have increased substantially.

Q. That is not what I am asking you: I am asking you about the changes that were made. We will deal with the increases. A. I don't know what were by changes.

Q. You don't know what a change in the rate of pay is? I suggest to you it is a man is getting so much an hour and he gets it again that there is a change

the rate? A. Right.

Q. You understand that, do you? A. Right.

Q. What changes in the rate of wages have taken place during that period? A. Right from the beginning?

Q. Yes. A. There have been several changes upward and several downward.

Q. How many revisions of the wage rate? A. I don't know.

Q. Well, there was a strike in 1932, was there not? A. Correct, sir.

Q. The strike followed a downward revision of the wage rates? A. Correct, sir.

Q. What time of the year 1932 did the strike take place? A. March, I believe.

Q. March, 1932? A. Right.

Q. Why had there been a downward revision of the wage rates in March, 1932? A. I think we lowered the wage rates not in March but during the month of February and the reason we did that is that we found ourselves out of competition on the type of fabrics that we were making. In order to keep running -- which was, of course, the height of the season -- we thought we would lower the wages and keep going.

Q. Well, let us look at your balance sheet for 1932? A. Right.

Q. Exhibit 233? A. Right.

Q. For the year ending July 31, 1932 there appears to have been a net profit before depreciation of $305,369.50; you see that, you agree with that?

A. I agree with that, right.

Q. And according to this statement, exhibit 238, the total wages amounted to $316,135, and if we add to that the mill office, that is salaries and everything, and superintendence, the grand total is $331,260, but your net profit is $305,000, and that net profit is arrived at after taking into consideration management salary of $15,000 and a payment to yourself of $10,000, if my recollection is correct, so that we have a net profit amounting to almost the total pay roll here and yet you reduced the wages during such a period? A. That is not correct.

Q. What is incorrect about that statement? A. In that $305,000 profit there was $54,000 lost on exchange which you ignored and there is a bad debt item of $35,000 which you ignored, and I have not seen the rest of the statement.

Q. No, I am not ignoring the bad debt item at all. The bad debt item is taken out before the $305,000 is arrived at? A. Correct, but you ignored the exchange item.

Q. Where is your exchange item? A. Right there.

Q. Interest and exchange? A. That is $54,000.

Q. But the exchange is for what? A. Is for actual loss on monies that we had to pay for what we owed.

Q. Why take it out of the employees? A. Where are we going to take it from?

Q. I suggest from this $305,000 net profit.

Q. I guess you know, right.

Q. And according to this statement, exhibit 288, the total wages amounted to 2[illegible],[illegible], and it's sad to that the mill office, that is salaries and overtime and superintendence, the grand total is [illegible],500, but your net profit is $[illegible],000, and your net profit is arrived at after taking into consideration management salary of $15,000 and a payment to yourself of $10,000. If my recollection is correct, so that we have a net profit according to almost the total pay roll here and yet you received the wages during such a period? A. That is not correct.

Q. Which is incorrect about that statement?

A. In that $[illegible],000 profit there was $94,000 in exchange which you ignored and there is a bad debt item of $[illegible],000 which you ignored, and I have not seen the rest of the statement.

Q. No, I am not ignoring the bad debt item as [illegible] The use of that item is taken out before the $[illegible],000 is arrived at? A. Correct, but you ignored the exchange item.

Q. There is your exchange item? A. [illegible]

Q. Interest and exchange? A. That is $94,0[illegible]

Q. But the exchange is for what? A. In for [illegible] losses and besides that we had to pay for what we [illegible]

Q. Did that get in the statement? A. [illegible] and we added it to this it item?

Q. I mean that that [illegible] are [illegible]

A. What about the depreciation on the plant? Did you take that into consideration?

Q. Yes. A. You didn't.

Q. That leaves you with a complete net profit carried into the surplus account of $170,000?

A. Correct.

Q. On a pay roll of slightly over $300,000?

A. With six months to go, March, April, May, June and July.

Q. I am talking about a completed year.

A. I had no thought at the time of March how I was going to end the year in July, 1932.

Q. Well, you had ended the year in July, 1931, in a pretty healthy state for a new industry?

A. Yes.

Q. What you did in February, 1932, was to visit on the employees a cut of 12½% because of the adverse exchange between here and the United States; that is correct, isn't it? A. Correct, that is one item.

Q. That is the reason you did it because of the adverse rate of exchange; that is the reason you reduced the employees' wages? A. Not the entire reason, of course not.

Q. May we have the pay roll of February, 1932, and let us see what the standard of the wages was that you were reducing. It is the pay roll I want. February, 1932, doesn't seem to be in this lot. Give me January, 1932, then, that will do me just as well.

Q. What about the depreciation on the plant? Did you take that into consideration?

Q. Yes. A. You didn't.

Q. What losses you said a complete net profit carried into the similar account of $14,000?

A. [illegible]

Q. On a pay roll of nightly over $800,000?

A. With six months to go, March, April, May, June and July.

Q. I am talking about a completed year.

A. I had no thought at the time of March how I was to end the year in July, 1928.

Q. Well, you did end the year in July, 1911, a pretty healthy rate for a new industry?

A. Yes.

Q. What you did in February, 1911, was to trim on the employees a cut of 15% because of the natural exigencies between here and the United States; that is correct, isn't it? A. Correct, that is one item.

Q. What is the reason you did it because of the natural rule of economics; that is the reason you reduced the employees' wages? A. Not the only reason.

Q. You go back the pay roll of February, 1912, and let us see that the reduced wages was that you were receiving. It is the pay roll I want. February, 1912, doesn't seem to be in this lot. On January, 1912, then, we will go as far as we

Well, give me December, 1931, then. Have you got the analysis of the pay roll there for February? When did this strike occurs, in March, was it?

A. When did it occur, in March, was it?

Q. It was in March, was it? So that February, 1932, would be before the strike, would it?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. I want to make sure of that? A. Right.

Q. Is this the complete pay roll? A. Yes, we have all the departments there.

Q. Are the rate workers here as well as the piece workers? A. Under wages most likely, downstairs in these departments, in the finishing department and trimming.

Q. Then, we will just take a look over this pay roll as it existed at that time. First we have the throwing department and I see the first name on it is 128½ hours, $34.70; is that man an overseer, do you know? A. I think he is.

Q. That is 27 cents an hour, that is the rate there? A. Correct.

Q. The next one is -- we don't need to read the names in -- 16½ cents an hour? A. Yes.

Q. The next one is down, piece work, $15.64, but the number of hours is not in, or does that mean 116 hours? A. I imagine it is the same.

Q. It will be 116 hours, probably. 116 hours and she gets $15.68 for the fortnight. The next one is 116 hours and she gets $16.24 for the fortnight and for 116 hours they run down, $14.35, $16.00,

Well, give me December, 1921, then. Have you any the employees of the pay roll there for December?

Q. When did this strike occur, in March, was it?

A. When did it occur, in April, was it?

Q. It was in March, was it? So that December, then, would be before the strike, would it?

A. Yes, I believe so.

Q. I want to make sure of that? A. Right.

Q. Is this the complete pay roll? A. Yes, we have all the employees there.

Q. Are the men working here as well as the piece-workers? A. There were most likely, operating in those departments, in the finishing department and trimming.

Q. Then, we will just take a look over this pay roll as it existed at that time. First we have the finishing department and I see the first name on it is Joey Joure, $24.70; is that one an overseer, do you know? A. I think he is.

Q. Next in my order as hour, that is the note-[illegible]? A. Correct.

Q. Who next one is -- we don't need to read the names in -- Joey Joure an hour? A. Yes.

Q. The next one is down, please read, $15.84, but the number of hours is not in, or was that week 116 hours? A. I imagine it is the same.

Q. It will be 116 hours, probably. 116 hours and gets $15.84 for the period. The next one is 116 hours and gets $14.44 for the period and for 116 hours they get $24.50, $16.40.

$21.80, $16,82, $14.17, $14.00, $16.40 and the next one is 141 hours and it is $19.04, 141 hours $16.54, $14.22, 111 hours $10.55, 9½ cents an hour, that is a rate worker apparently? A. Those are all rate workers, are they not?

Q. No, they are not, P.W. is piece work. 111 hours, $13.10, $14.44, $14.13, 110 hours $13.75 and so on down the list. That is in the throwing department. They seem to be running along thirteen and fourteen cents an hour there. We come over to another page of the throwing department, 117½ hours, that seems to be carried out as 117, $12.60, $11.37, $11.80, $12.07, $12.19, $11.33, $11.80, $11.80, $10.39, $12.21, $11.65, $12.69, $7.13. Those are pays for a fortnight for 117 hours work. They apparently all run less than 10 cents an hour by a good bit? A. That is not correct.

Q. No, not all less than 10 cents an hour, but many of them less than 10 cents an hour. A. Very few of them.

Q. Well, very very close to it, oh yes, $11.80 is a few cents more.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: There are no women among them, are there? A. Yes, those are all women. I can answer that question for that department.

MR. LANGTOT: That is before the law.

THE WITNESS: That is before any change; there was no change in this department whatsoever in wages at the time.

BY MR. MCKUER: Q. Whether there was a change or

$41.50, $16.25, $14.17, $14.00, $10.10 and the next one is 1:11 hours and it is $19.04. 1:11 hours $16.24, $16.25. 1:11 hours $10.55. If seats an hour, that is a 75 cents respectively.

A. Yes, they are all more than one hour.

Q. So, they are not, I.C. in place work.

1:11 hours, $12.10, $24.64, $14.12, 1:10 hours $12.75 and so on down the list. That is in the trucking department. They seem to be running along thirteen and fourteen cents an hour there. We come over to another page of the trucking department, 1:13 hours that seems to be carried out as 1:17, $12.00, $11.97, $11.47, $9.97, $8.15, $8.15, $7.00, $7.12. There are seven to a contract, $1.65 for 1:17 hours work. Very apparently all run less than 10 cents an hour be a good kit?

A. That is not correct.

Q. No, not all less than 10 cents an hour. But many of them less than 10 cents an hour.

A. Very few of them.

Q. Well, very close to it, at least, $11.40 is a few cents more.

MR. CONNELLY: There are no more questions.

I don't remember that question from the Commission.

M. LAMBERT: That is before the Commission.

MR. CONNELLY: I'm sorry for the Commission.

MR. LAMBERT: Whatever is wrong is this time.

MR. CONNELLY: I'm sorry for a change of

not we will just deal with the wages and get a cross-section of them if we can, when the change took place. You say there was no reduction in the rates at this time? A. No, sir.

Q. I want to be furnished with the rates that were paid at different periods since the incorporation of this company. I got a statement the other day from Mr. Pinetel that gave me the rates in some departments and then in another department it said from 1936 but did not give us the previous rates, weaving and so on. Then, we go into the weaving --

MR. LANCTOT: You are reading 1932 all the time?

MR. McRUER: Yes, we are still in 1932.

THE WITNESS: 1932 this is.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, looking at the weaving commencing at this number, 481, for the purpose of identification here, the hour rates shown on the list here are 11, 9½, 9½, 9½, and the next one is paid by the week, and then the next one is piece rate. Then, 9½, 11, 11, 11, 9½, 11, 11, piece work, 9½, 9½, piece work, then, piece work again, 9½; so there is a long list of them there that are under ten cents. Are these men or girls? A. Can I explain that?

Q. I am just asking one question at a time; are they men or girls? A. They are both.

Q. Both? A. Right.

Q. Yes, now, you want to explain something? A. I think I should.

Q. Yes, I think you should , too. A. They are apprentices.

and we will just deal with the vague and get a cross section of them if we can, when the charge took place you say, there was no relation in the rates at this time?

A. No, sir.

Q. I want to be furnished with the rates that were paid at different periods since the incorporation of this company. Just a chronological [illegible] for me. Itemized that gives me the rates in some department and then in another department it said from 1888 but did not give us the previous rates, reaching and so on. Then, we go into the reading --

MR. [illegible]: You are reading 1888 all the time?

MR. MORRIS: Yes, we are well in 1888.

THE WITNESS: 1888 this is.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Now, looking at the reading commencing at this number, 681, in the matter of identification here, the last rates shown on the list here are 12, 9s, 8d, 8s, and the next one is made the week, and then the last are 1s pence rate.

Then, 4p, 1s, 1d, 6s 4d, 1d, 2s, Alice Park, Q. [illegible] Alice Park, [illegible] Q. [illegible] long list of them there that are under ten cents. Are there any of either? A. Can I explain that?

Q. I am just reading the question of a class; with they are or either? A. They are both.

Q. Both? A. Right.

Q. Then, you have no [illegible]

A. I think I should.

Q. Yes, I think you should. Too.

A. They are sometimes.

Q. They are apprentices? A. Yes.

Q. How long had they been working there? A. I don't know. I would like to make another correction there. Those are not weavers.

Q. They are in the weaving department? A. But they are not weavers.

Q. Are they battery hands? A. No.

MR. PINATEL: No.

MR. McRUER: What are they?

MR. PINATEL: Helpers.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Did you take 12½% off them? A. No, sir.

Q. You did not take that off? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, some of these people on piece work, take this one, Annette Lemire, is it, is that 116 hours or $11.48? A. I would like to get the card out on that. I don't think that is correct. I don't think that dash means the same hours.

Q. The hours must be down on the pay roll? A. Correct.

Q. Why are they not shown on that then? A. Can you explain that, does that dash mean the same number of hours? I am not sure. I don't know anything about the pay roll.

MR. LAUER: I don't think that means hours.

THE WITNESS: Cannot we get the card on that and find out what that person does. You should find out what the person does, that is very important.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I would like to know as a fact whether that dash that appears opposite piece workers

Q. They are apprentices? A. Yes.

Q. How long had they been working there?

A. I don't know. I would like to make another correction there. They are not reverse.

Q. They are in the weaving department? A. They are not weavers.

Q. Are they battery hands? A. No.

Mr. Tarnow: Mr.

Mr. Robson: What are they?

Mr. Wright: Maintenance.

BY Mr. Tarnow: Q. Did you take logs out there?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not take logs out?? A. No, sir.

Q. Now, some of these people on piece work, take this one, Annette Demiro, is it, is that 110 hours or 311.40? A. I would like to get the cards out on that. I don't think that is correct. I don't think that death means the same hours.

Q. The hours must be down on the pay roll?

A. Correct.

Q. Why are they not shown on that sheet?

A. Can you explain that, does that death mean the number of hours? I am not sure. I don't know anything about the pay roll.

Mr. Laflamm: I don't think that means hours.

The Witness: Cannot we get the card on that and find out what that person does. You should find out what the person does, that is very important.

By Mr. Brock: Q. I would like to know as a matter that death that appears opposite these workers

refers to the number of hours just above or whether you left out on the pay roll the number of hours that the piece workers had worked? Then we go back to these other piece workers, I go back here to 337 and there is a whole row of them here, 116 hours, and unless you have left out the number of hours that they are supposed to have worked, they run $14.18, $11.02, $16.36, $16.21, $13.28 and so on. Would these people be reduced? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, who was reduced? A. The weavers, and I think downstairs the converting departments and the warping departments. It depended on the amount of money being earned by the individual at the time that the cut was made.

Q. How was it worked out? A. It was worked out according to the various departments and the classes and kinds of goods they were working on at the time.

Q. Was there no definite scheme laid down? Wouldn't there be some correspondence, you were to cut them so and so? A. No, there is no correspondence. We sat down and worked this thing out to the best of our ability. We thought we could probably get an increase in production to make up.

Q. By cutting the wages? A. Yes, correct, and that the individual would probably earn as much money as they did before that. Now, where the wages were very low, under -- I don't remember the exact amount -- we did not touch those wages in the least, and we can prove that by our records. Of course, that is 5 years ago.

refers to the number of hours just above or whatever
you left out on the pay roll the number of hours the
the piece workers had worked? When we go look to
these other piece workers, I go back here to 327
and there is a whole row of them here, 116 hours,
and unless you have left out the number of hours th
they are supposed to have worked, they run $16.16,
$11.08, $10.26, $10.21, $13.84 and so on. Would
people be tradesmen? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, you was reduced? A. The
weavers, and I think downstairs the converting dep
and the varning departments. It depended on the n
of moves being earned by the individual at the time
the out was made.

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in production to make up.

Q. By cutting the wages? A. Yes, correct,
that the individual would probably earn as much money
as they did before that. Now, where the wages were
very low, under -- I don't remember the exact amount
to all the [illegible] in the [illegible], you [illegible]
prove that by our records. Of course, that is a year
ago.

Q. Yes -- it is not five? A. 4 years ago.

Q. But, can you tell me what the cut was, can you file with this Commission something that will tell us exactly what the cut was? A. I think that cut -- that actually was ended up with an actual increase of 20%.

Q. Now, we don't want any more statements about that. I am asking you about the cut that took place before the strike. A. I don't know, the cut was approximately 12½%, I think you got that answer from me.

THE COMMISSIONER: We were told yesterday by some of the witnesses, working people, that it was 12½%.

MR. McRUER: 12½% over every one.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is on those who were giving evidence.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It was over certain ones? A. Over certain ones.

Q. How were they selected, those who were to get the 12½% cut? A. Where we thought the cut could be stood, where we thought probably they could make it up by additional rates, like in the weaving departments especially.

Q. That is, they would work harder and earn as much money as they had been earning before? A. Correct, sir.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That meant an increase in the hours of work? A. Not necessarily the hours of work, the efficiency at the machine.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. So this is the way you looked

Q. Yes -- it is not fixed? A. A years ago.

Q. But, can you tell us what the out was, can you tell us with this Commission something that will be exactly what the out was? A. I think that out -- that actually was added up with an actual [illegible] of [illegible].

Q. Now, we don't want any more statements about that. I am asking you about the out that took place [illegible] the strike. A. [illegible], we are approximately 1,000. I think you put that amount [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: We were told yesterday by some of the witnesses, working people, that it was 1,000.

MR. MORGAN: 1,000 over every one.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is on those who were giving evidence.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. It was over certain ones?

A. Over certain ones.

Q. How were they selected, those who were to get the 1,000 out? A. Those we thought the out would be stood, where we thought probably they could make it up by additional rates, like in the working [illegible].

Q. But is, that [illegible] money as they had been earning before?

A. [illegible], sir.

Q. [illegible] hours of work? A. Not necessarily the [illegible] of [illegible].

MR. MORGAN: Q. Do this is the way you looked

at it, that if you cut these people they have got to have so much to live on, anyway, and they will work so much harder to make up enough to live on, and therefore we will get some more production?

A. Partly so, yes.

Q. Then, I have got another little table that I got made out.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will ask the question now, about that other cut, before you do that. I want to ask that question.

MR. LANCTOT: It was not put in force.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That cut never was put into force? A. That cut was never put in force.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The employees went on strike? A. Yes, and the strike lasted exactly six hours or four hours and they went back to work with an increase of 20%.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understood Mr. Lanctot to say in one place it did go into effect.

THE WITNESS: An increase was given. When I say an increase, that the increase was 20%, it was in the period of the next three months as we went along.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understood Mr. Lanctot to say that the cut went into effect in one case; is that right or did I misunderstand?

MR. LANCTOT: No, I meant only one pay.

THE COMMISSIONER: One pay.

BY MR. LANCTOT: Q. It was effective only for one pay? A. I don't think that is correct, is that right?

MR. PINATEL: I think so.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Can we have it accurately? A. Yes, I would like to give it to you accurately. I don't think it was even one pay. I think we had to pay that in addition. I am sure of it because I remember. I would like to get the information for you.

Q. Now, I want you to give your attention for a moment to a statement that I have had taken off the analysis of the pay roll. This has been checked by Mr. Lauer and Mr. Whiteley. Now, to deal with the year 1932 first. The analysis of the pay roll appears to be prepared in such a way that you work out the unit cost from the pay roll of each process. Let me have the analysis please, Mr. Lauer. Apparently your company makes an analysis that shows the unit cost of production under each process with overseers separate from labourers, and for the purpose of this comparison we have included the overseers. We have taken the total unit cost in each case. Now, in the winding department, in 1932 the unit cost there was .05621.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, what is the unit?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That would be per pound, or one hundred pounds? A. Per pound in the winding department.

Q. Or one hundred pounds, which? A. Per pound.

Q. The production is shown in the next column on my statement. Now then, in 1933 the unit cost there was .04324. That had come down by about one-fifth, about 20%, in the unit cost there, had it not?

Mr. FIELDING: I think so.

BY Mr. MORRISON: Q. Can we have it accurately?

A. Yes, I would like to give it to you accurately. I don't think it was even one pay. I think we had to pay that in addition. I am sure of it because I remember. I would like to get the information for you.

Q. Now, I want you to give your attention for a moment to a statement that I have had taken off the analysis of the pay roll. This has been compiled by Mr. [illegible]. Now, to deal with the year 1932 first. The analysis of the pay roll appears to be prepared in such a way that you work out the unit cost from the pay roll of each process. I'd rather have the analysis please, Mr. Lamar. [illegible] cost of production under each process at an overhead separate from laboratory, and for the purpose of this computation we have included the overhead. We have taken the total unit cost in each case. Now, in the winding department, in 1932 the unit cost there was [illegible].

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morrison, what is this unit?

BY Mr. MORRISON: Q. What would be the cost, or one hundred pounds? A. Per ton in the [illegible].

Q. Or one hundred pounds, which? A. For [illegible].

Q. The [illegible] is given in the [illegible]. Now then, in 1932 the unit cost [illegible]. That had come down by almost [illegible]. Now it [illegible]

That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. Speak out? A. Correct.

Q. Then, we come to 1934 and the unit cost there had increased about one-tenth of a cent; it is .04324 in 1933 and --

THE COMMISSIONER: Onexone-hundredth of a cent.

MR. McRUER: One one-hundredth of a cent, yes. It is .04430. Then we come down to 1935 and it was .04946, and then we get to 1936 --

THE COMMISSIONER: 1933 -- oh, 1936, pardon me.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In 1936 it is .03666 so that in February of this year you were at an all time low on unit cost of production in the winding department? A. Correct.

Q. Now, we come to throwing. The unit cost in 1932 was .17184, in 1933 .18690, in 1934 .13476, in 1935 .17033 and in 1936 .11189 so in 1936 you were again at an all time low on unit cost of production in the throwing department; that is correct, isn't it? A. Correct.

Q. Now, warping, 1932 it was .07006 --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me a second; you say you were at an all time low in the throwing department now?

MR. McRUER: In 1936, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, that is right.

MR. McRUER: In the warping department the unit cost in 1932 was .07006, in 1933 .05920, in 1934 .05985, in 1935 .07286 and in 1936 .03665? A. Correct.

Q. Is correct? A. Yes.

Q. Here's why? A. Because.

Q. Well, the case is that you do not know how many cents about one-half of a cent; it is .0000; is it not?

A. Yes.

THE CONSTABLE: Three-hundredth of a cent.

MR. LEWIS: One one-hundredth of a cent, yes. It is .0033. Now we come down to 1956 and it was .0025, and then we get to 1960 --

THE CLERK OF COURT: 1958 -- ok, 1958, pardon me.

MR. LEWIS: Q. In 1958 it is .00055 so that in February of this year you were at an all time low on unit cost of production in the smelting department - correct?

A. Now, we come to training. The unit cost in 1958 was .00104, in 1959 .00080, in 1960 .00076, in 1961 .00050 and in 1962 .00040 so in 1962 you were again at or all time low or unit cost of production in the training department; that is correct, isn't it?

A. Correct.

Q. Now, moving, 1962 it was .00005 --

THE CONSTABLE: Pardon me a second; you was you were at an all time low in the training department?

MR. LEWIS: In 1962, my Lord.

THE CONSTABLE: Yes, that is right.

Q. LEWIS: In the reading department the unit was in 1958 was .00006, in 1959 .00007, in 1960 .00004, in 1962 .00005 and in 1963 .00007

A. Correct.

Q. You are at an all time low again in the unit cost; that is right? A. Correct.

Q. Now, quilling, I am not going through year by year. Now, you started out in 1932 with .07006 and in 1936 it is .05660 which is again an all time low, is it not? A. Correct.

Q. In entering and twisting, 1932 .00220, and the same result. Now, we come to the weaving. I think we will take the weaving by years. The weaving is .04817 in 1932, in 1933 .04103, in 1934 .04399, in 1935 .04037, in 1936 .03062. Now, come back --

THE COMMISSIONER: That again is --

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is again an all time low? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: By the way, how far does the year 1936 go?

MR. McRUER: This statement, my lord, is from the analysis of pay roll from the last fortnight of February of each of these years.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see, yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In 1932 there was a unit cost in the weaving that was higher than the unit cost in 1933 by a considerable amount when we consider the fact that the unit cost there is in yards; if you made a 20% increase how was it that the unit cost of weaving decreased? A. Efficiency, in automatic looms.

Q. Well, the cost to your company of the production per yard came down? A. Correct, and so did the selling price considerably.

Q. You are at an all time low again in the unit cost; that is right? A. Correct.

Q. Now, quickly, I am not going through year by year. Now, you started out in 1942 with .07066 and in 1945 it is .06660 which is again an all time low, is it not? A. Correct.

Q. In entering and leaving, 1952 .00840, and the same result. Now, we come to the weaving. I think we will take the weaving by years. The weaving is .06817 in 1952, in 1953 .06106, in 1954 .06488, in 1955 .06267, in 1956 .07062. Now, come back --

THE CHAIRMAN: That again is --

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. That is again an all time low?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, in the weaving, for the year 1956 you have the analysis of pay roll from the last Tuesday in February of each of these years.

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes. I see. Yes.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. In 1956 there was a unit cost in the weaving that was higher than the unit cost in 1955 by a [illegible] the fact that the unit cost there is in yards; if you make a .02¢ increase how was it that the unit cost of weaving decreased? A. [illegible] in unit-units [illegible].

Q. Well, the cost to your company of the weaving per year came down? A. Correct, and so did the selling price considerably.

Q. I am not concerned with the selling price at the time; we will come back and deal with profits again in a little while, probably. A. Alright, that was the year we put in automatic looms.

Q. You put in automatic looms that year; did you equip entirely with automatic looms?

A. No.

Q. How many automatic looms did you put in?

A. I don't know, about 124, around 124.

Q. How many automatic looms have you got now altogether?

A. 124.

Q. How many looms have you got? A. 380.

Q. Well, your whole unit cost has come down in a very marked way in the year 1936? A. Later on in the various departments we can show you why that is if you want me to answer it.

Q. I think it is safe to say that the year 1936 shows a low unit cost all through? A. Right.

Q. Why? A. In the past year we have changed practically all our departments. We have put in speed warpers which have brought our warping cost down as noted to less than 50% of the year before. In the throwing department we had additional new equipment such as bobbins and spindles which increased our efficiency and brought the cost down. The same applied to the winding department. In the weaving department that depends upon the change from six looms -- from four looms to six looms to a weaver which helped bring down our cost, also the efficiency

Q. I am not concerned with the ceiling prices at the time; we will come back and deal with profits a[illegible] in a little while, probably. A. Alright, the [illegible] was the last to get in automatic looms.

Q. You put in automatic looms that year; did you equip entirely with automatic looms?

A. No.

Q. How many automatic looms did you put in?

A. I don't know, about 150, around 150.

Q. How many automatic looms have you got now altogether?

A. 180.

Q. How many looms have you got? A. 880.

Q. Well, your whole unit cost has come down in a very marked way in the year 1920? A. Later on in the various departments we can show you why that is if you want me to answer it.

Q. I think it is safe to say that the year 1920 shows a low unit cost all through? A. Right.

Q. Why? A. In the past year we have changed practically all our departments. We have put in speed frames which have brought our working cost down as noted to less than 50% of the year before. In the spinning department we had additional new equipment such as bobbins and spindles which increased our efficiency and brought the cost down. The same applies to the winding department. In the weaving department that consists mainly of changing from six looms -- from four looms to six looms to a more efficient system bringing down our cost, also the efficiency

of the actual work being done at the present time in running out the type of goods which gives us a lower cost in running less qualities than we had in previous years.

Q. Then, I want to invite your comments on another -- oh, that statement will be filed, my lord, as an exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER: 240.

EXHIBIT NO. 240: Statement of cost of production for last fortnight in February of each year, 1932 to 1936.

THE WITNESS: May I finish?

MR. McRUER: Just a moment.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a second.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Before we get too far away from -- A. I would like to finish, I was in the middle of what I was saying.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a moment, what is this statement, a statement of cost of production? Alright, go on. A. I would like to point out that these costs in the upstairs departments, which we call the winding, throwing, warping and weaving departments, naturally came down because of the automatic equipment we had, but that in the other departments, such as the tin weighting, dyeing and printing, the cost had slightly increased due to higher wages being paid. I would like to point that out, and where we don't have the advantage of equipment to offset the owned unit cost. Regardless of these costs the depreciation of the entire selling price of

of the entry but being done at the moment this is turning out the type of goods which gives us a lower cost in running less gasoline than we had in previous years.

Q. Then, I want to invite your comments on another -- or, that statement will be filed, my learned as an exhibit.

THE COMMISSIONER: Also.

(EXHIBIT No. 4170) Statement of Bay of Quinte Transportation Ltd. Truck-miles to February of each year, 1960 to 1966.

THE WITNESS: May I finish?

Q. Please, for a minute.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a second.

BY MR. DOUGLAS: Q. Before we get too far away from -- A. I would like to finish. I was in the middle of what I was saying.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just a moment, what is this statement, a statement of cost of production alright, go on. A. I would like to point out that these costs in the operating departments, we call the vicinity, throwing, warping and coating departments, naturally come down because of the automatic equipment we have, but that in the other departments, such as the tin workshop, dyeing and also in the cost had slightly increased due to higher wages being paid. I would like to point that out, and where we had kept the increase of between 2 or next the round unit cost. Depreciation of these costs the depreciation of the various selling price o

goods has appreciated a great deal more than the actual cost to us in the year 1936.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I am just dealing with one element just now, and that is how the wage earners have fared. A. Correct.

Q. And Mr. Lauer has checked the analyses of pay roll that I produced the first day here to Mr. Pinatel and I would like to file these now, my lord, so that I might ask the witness --

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting them in together or separately?

MR. McRUER: Yes, together, this is the Census of Industry supplementary schedule for 1934 and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: 241.

MR. McRUER: This will be attached to it, my lord, it is an analysis of these two statements.

EXHIBIT NO. 241: Census of Industry supplementary schedules for 1934 and 1935 with analysis attached.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. These statements show that in the year 1934 you had 498 male employees and 282 female employees; that is correct? A. Correct.

Q. Or a total of 780, and in 1935 you had a total of 536 male employees and 311 female employees? A. Right.

Q. Now, these statements show this result when analyzed that in 1934 there has been 32 male employees and 40 female employees getting under $7.00 --

THE COMMISSIONER: That means a week, does it?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: The sheet does not show what it

a-dn has approximated a great deal more than the actual cost to us in the year 1970.

BY MR. MORSE: Q. I am just dealing with one element just now, and that is how the very estimate have turned. A. Correct.

Q. And Sir, Leader has checked the employees of pay roll that I produced the first day here in Ottawa, and I would like to file these now, my Lord, so that I might ask the witness --

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you putting that in Exhibit or separately?

MR. MORSE: Yes, together, this is the Census [illegible] maintenance schedule for 1969 and 1970.

THE COMMISSIONER: 241.

MR. MORSE: This will be attached to it, my Lord, it is an analysis of these two statements.

EXHIBIT NO. 241: Census of Industry maintenance schedules for 1969 and 1970.

BY MR. MORSE: Q. These statements show that in the year 1969 you had 6[illegible] male employees and 9[illegible] female employees; that is correct? A. Correct.

Q. Or a total of 7[illegible], and in 1970 you had a total of 9[illegible] male employees and 2[illegible] female employees? A. Right.

Q. Now, these statements show that the results when analyzed that in 1969 there were 5[illegible] male employees and 4[illegible] female employees [illegible] --

MR. COMMISSIONER: [illegible] Leader [illegible]

MR. MORSE: [illegible]

MR. COMMISSIONER: [illegible]

means, just under $7.00.

MR. McRUER: This is made up for the week.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not for the fortnight?

MR. McRUER: Not for the fortnight. It is classified weekly wage payments.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright then, as long as we are sure about that.

MR. McRUER: Yes, it is a week. There are or there were a total of 72 getting under $7.00. In 1935 there were 52 male and 45 female, or a total of 97 getting under $7.00.

MR. LANCTOT: This is taken from the Census?

MR. McRUER: From this statement. In 1934 there were 117 male and 172 female or 293 getting under $10.00.

THE COMMISSIONER: 176 female.

MR. McRUER: Yes, 176 female, I beg your pardon. In 1935 there were 138 male and 199 female or a total of 337.

MR. LANCOT: Possibly we could check with the Census at the recess in a few minutes and agree on what it is.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes. Just as soon as I have finished I want to ask a question on it.

MR. LANCTOT: If it was not accurate --

MR. McRUER: I can assure you it is perfectly accurate.

MR. LANCTOT: You are putting it into the depositions so if we are given a chance to check it it will be much better.

THE COMMISSIONER: When Mr. McRuer gets through with this then I will allow you time to see whether or not it is not accurate. Go ahead.

MR. McRUER: In 1934 there were 327 male and 233 female, or a total of 560 getting under $15.00, and in 1935 there were 360 male and 251 female or a total of 611 getting under $15.00. In 1934 there were 447 male and 281 female, or a total of 728 getting under $20.00. In 1935 there were 501 male and 309 female, or a total of 810 getting under $20.00. In 1934 there were 457 male and 282 female or a total of 739 getting under $25.00. In 1935 there were 519 male and 311 female, or a total of 830 getting under $25.00. In 1934 there were 41 all males getting over $25.00 and in 1935 there were 17 getting over $25.00. So that --

A. The number of hours, may I ask?

Q. I am not concerned with the number of hours at all. I am concerned with the weekly pay envelope at the moment, and I just ask you in the first place why it is that the lower bracket of wages -- the numbers in the lower bracket seem to have increased between 1934 and 1935, the percentage getting lower wages? A. You are asking me that question now?

Q. Yes. A. I cannot answer that because I don't know what the figures are made up on, on what basis.

Q. Can you answer this question, it might be more obvious; in 1934 there were 41 out of 780 that got over $25.00 and in 1935 there were only 17 out of

Mr. Chairman: Yes, Mr. Mulvey gets the floor with this then I will allow you time to see whether or not it is not necessary. So about.

Mr. MULVEY: In 1954 there were 947 male and 483 female, or a total of 1430 getting under $1,000, and in 1955 there were 860 male and 421 female or a total of 1311 getting under $1,000. In 1956 there were 447 male and 221 female, or a total of 668 getting under $500.00. In 1954 there were 501 male and 309 female, or a total of 810 getting under $500.00. In 1955 there were 407 male and 229 female or a total of 736 getting under $500.00. In 1956 there were 210 male and 211 female, or a total of 421 getting under $500.00. In 1954 there were 11 all males getting over $1,000.00 and in 1955 there were 17 getting over $1,000.00. So that --

A. The number of hours, may I ask?

Q. I am not concerned with the number of hours at all. I am concerned with the overall pay at the moment, and I just ask you in the first place why it is that the lower bracket of wages -- the increase in the lower amount seems to have increased between 1954 and 1956, the corresponding getting lower wages? A. You are asking me that question.

Q. Yes. A. I cannot answer that because I don't know what the figures are made up on what basis.

Q. Can you answer this question, if right in my opinion; in 1954 there were 41 out of 1760 that got over $1,000.00 and in 1955 there were only 17 out

847 -- A. I don't know.

Q. Well then, if we might have a recess --

MR. LANCTOT: I understand this is what has been actually paid to these employees, because they were not working all the time.

MR. McRUER: You evidently know more about it than the witness.

MR. LANCTOT: How could I know what it is? I don't know what you take it from. What do you take it from? It does not indicate anything there.

MR. McRUER: Well, don't make a speech.

THE COMMISSIONER: If I give you ten minutes you can get together.

THE WITNESS: Might I ask a question on it?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I would like to know just on what basis, how this was drawn up so that we can tell.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will give you ten minutes to get together.

-- The Commission adjourned for a ten minute recess.

(page 4380 follows)

Q. I don't know.

Q. Well then, if we might have a reason --

MR. LAMONT: I understand this is what has been actually said to these employees, because they were not working all the time.

MR. [illegible]: You evidently know more about it than the witness.

MR. LAMONT: How could I know what it is? I don't know what you take it from. What do you take it from? It does not indicate anything there.

MR. [illegible]: That's [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: If I give you ten minutes you can get together.

THE WITNESS: Might I ask a question on it?

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes.

THE WITNESS: I would like to know just on what basis, how this was drawn up so that we can tell.

THE COMMISSIONER: I will give you ten minutes to get together.

-- The Commission adjourned for a ten minute recess.

(page 4960 follows)

-- On resuming,

MR. McRUER: Mr. Marx?

JACKSON H. MARX,

EXAMINATION OF MR. McRUER, (RESUMED):

Q. Now, Mr. Marx, have you any further explanation to make in respect to this matter we have just been discussing? A. I notice on this report an analysis of the pay roll as drawn up by you, that in 1935 we have an increase of 67 employees than over 1934.

Q. Yes? A. That means that there must be an increase in various brackets, in 1935, as outlined in Mr. McRuer's list.

Q. Yes? A. It had increased under the $6 to $6.99, which you call under $7.00.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Under what? A. Under $7.00. This due to the fact that we put in additional equipment in Throwing Departments during the past year.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes? A. Now, this report, taken from the Census of Industry and not from your analysis, shows that the large increases are in the $17 group where we increased from 39 employees to 54 employees, that is male employees, and from 19 to 25.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Female? A. Correct, sir. And under the $18.00 group from 27 male employees to 35 employees; and from 9 female employees we went down to 6 female employees. And under the $20 group we went from 16 male employees to 27 male employees,

— 24 —

MR. MORTON: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Morton.

MR. MORTON, (Toronto):

Q. Now, Mr. Mark, have you any further explanation to make in respect to this matter we have just been discussing? A. I notice on this report an analysis of the pay roll as drawn up by you, that in 1935 we have an increase of 67 employees than over 1934.

Q. Yes? A. That means that there was to an increase in various brackets, in 1935, as outlined in Mr. Kinnear's list.

Q. Yes? A. It has increased under the $5 to $6.99, which you call under $7.00.

BY MR. COHEN, K.C.: Q. Under what? A. Under $7.00. This due to the fact that we put in additional employees at lower pay during the peak year.

BY MR. MORTON: Q. Yes? A. Now, this report, taken from the Bureau of Industry and not from your analysis, shows that the large increases are in the $17 group where we increased from 39 employees to 54 employees, that is male employees, and from 19 to 25 employees; and from 9 female employees we went down to 6 female employees. And under the $20 group we went from 14 male employees to 17 male employees.

and from 6 female employees to 11 female employees. Under the $21 group we went from 3 to 8.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. All men? A. No, there were six men and two females. Now, I don't know exactly how your report works out in percentages, but if I could, I think that the figures I have called out show that there has been a greater increase in the higher brackets than in the lower brackets.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, just let us do it. I think we could do this very shortly? A. With the one explanation I made about the Throwing Department. I would like to throw that in to finish my sentence.

Q. You can throw anything into the Throwing Department you want, but the increase in employees between 1934 and 1935 was 67, was it not? A. Correct.

Q. The increase in employees under $7.00 was 25? A. Correct.

Q. These figures on this sheet are cumulative, so that we do not want to put you in a wrong light there. Under $10 the increase in number of employees was 44. So that out of the 67 new employees that you took on -- A. That is not correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just wait until Mr. McRuer finishes.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry. I thought he was through.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Out of the 67 new employees that you took on,- rather, I put it this way: With an increase in your pay roll of 67, the number of employees

and from 8 female employees to 11 female employees. Under the 1st group we went from 2 to 8.

BY THE COURT:Q. All men? A. No, there were six men and two females. Now, I don't know exactly how your report works out in percentages, but if I could, I think that the figures I have called out show that there has been a greater increase in the higher brackets than in the lower brackets.

BY MR. MACKAY:Q. Well, just let us do it. I think we could do this very shortly? A. With the one explanation I made about the Throwing Department. I would like to throw that in to finish my answers.

Q. You can throw anything into the Throwing Department you want, but the increase in employees between 1974 and 1975 was 67, was it not? A. Correct.

Q. The increase in employees under 17.50 was 88? A. Correct.

Q. These figures on this sheet are cumulative, so that we do not want to put you in a wrong light there. Under 17.50 the increase in number of employees was 44. So that out of the 67 new employees that you took on -- A. That is not correct.

THE CO-ORDINATOR: Let us wait until Mr. Mackay finishes.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry. I thought he was asking me.

MR. MACKAY:Q. Out of the 67 new employees that you took on, I put it to you that the increase in your pay roll of 67, the number of employees

under $10 increased 44? A. Correct.

Q. That is correct? A. Yes.

Q. So that of the increase, the remaining 23 were distributed in the other brackets? A. That is not correct.

Q. Why isn't it?

THE COMMISSIONER: Some of these who went into the lower bracket may have been formerly in a higher bracket.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, they may have come down.

THE COMMISSIONER: You take them all out of the 65 or 67?

MR. McRUER: That is quite true, my lord.

Q. Well, have you an explanation to make now as to why with an increased number of employees, those over $25.00 a week dropped from 41 to 33? A. I think the explanation is because the hours are different. As I said before, the number of hours per week may vary, which would put them in different brackets, of what they actually earned for that week.

Q. Well, it dropped anyway? A. Well yes, but I think that the number of dollars made by each employee in the higher groups went up in 1935 over 1934.

Q. Well, you are not making that as a statement? A. I said I think.

Q. Well, you may think? A. I would like to prove it. I can prove it by taking my figure.

Q. We are having your pay rolls filed and we will

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]

Q. What is correct? A. Yes.

Q. So what of the increase, are remaining 20 were distributed in the other circumstances? A. That is not correct.

Q. Why isn't it?

THE COMMISSIONER: Some of these who went into the lower brackets may have been formerly in a higher bracket.

Q. Mr. [illegible] Yes, they may [illegible].

THE COMMISSIONER: You take them all out of the 50 or 60?

A. Yes, that is quite true, my lord.

Q. Well, have you an explanation to make why as to why with an increased number of employees, there over 200,000 a week dropped from 41 to 28? A. I think the explanation is because the hours are different. As I said before, the number of hours per week may vary, which would put them in different brackets, or what they actually earned for that week.

Q. [illegible] Well [illegible], but I think that the number of dollars been by what employees in the higher groups went up in 1945 over 1944.

Q. Well, you are not making that as a statement? A. [illegible].

Q. Well, you may think? A. I would like to [illegible] it. I can [illegible] as [illegible].

Q. [illegible]

have them analysed and then we will know whether they would or not? A. If you would rather, I can change that to say that in the three brackets which I read out before, the number of employees had increased.

Q. In the three that you read out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The number increased? A. Yes.

Q. If we take, for instance, the bracket under $14.00 we get an increase from 89 males to 101 males; they dropped there? A. Correct.

Q. That is backwards? A. Yes.

Q. To a hundred and one. And the one you are referring to -- A. The 54, 35, and 27, including male and female.

Q. There is a big drop in the $18 to $19? A. Yes.

Q. A drop of three? A. Oh, yes.

Q. We will have the pay rolls analysed anyway. Now, in your pay roll, as made up in recent years, or rather in your analysis of pay roll you have a column that is headed "Budget" and then "Budget Excess" and "Comparative saving," or something of that sort; this is a payroll from which an analysis, Exhibit 240, was prepared. Now, I am looking at February 25th, 1934. Take the budget figure there for the winding department, for instance; it shows a saving of 1.5595. That means that you were able to keep your production at that much less per unit, is it, or is it the total

have been analyzed and then we will know whether they would or not? Q. If you could rather, I can change that to say that in the three dressmaks which I read out before, the number of employees had increased.

Q. In the three that you read out? A. Yes, sir.

Q. The number increased? A. Yes.

Q. If we take, for instance, the present manufacturing, do we get an increase from an average so that average was increased? A. Yes.

Q. That is substantial? A. Yes.

Q. In a thousand and one. And the one you are referring to -- A. The 44, 35, and 47, including male and female.

Q. There is a big drop in the 41s to 51?

A. Yes.

Q. A drop of seven? A. Oh, yes.

Q. We will have the pay rolls analyzed anyway. Now, in your pay roll, as made up in recent years, or rather in your analysis of pay roll you have a column that is headed "Budget" and then "Budget Increase and Comparative November," or something of that order. This is a report from which an analysis was prepared. Now, I am looking at February 5, 1954. Take the budget figure there for this month, November, 1953. It shows a saving of 1,000 dollars. Do you remember that you were able to keep your production at that month less, or not, in 53, or is it the total

or do you know this yourself? A. No, I don't know it myself.

Q. Well, there is no use examining you on it if you are not familiar on it. Now, you can give me the changes in your wage rate, the actual rates that prevailed at different periods? A. I cannot give it to you.

Q. I mean, you can have that prepared? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Because we want that.

MR. McRUER: Was there something else, your Lordship, that you wanted me to ask Mr. Marx in reference to this statement. You asked if I had finished with it. I had questioned the witness in respect to the decrease in the cost per unit for each year, and I had referred, I think, to the strike, and asked for an explanation on that.

THE COMMISSIONER: No. There may have been something that I had in my mind awhile ago but it has gone out again. Are you through with Mr. Marx?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord. Mr. Marx was to produce for me the annual statement of Rayons (Canada) Limited, the Chemical Company, and the Associated Textiles of London, Limited.

THE WITNESS: Which one do you want first?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Rayons Limited? A. All right.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is there just the one statement, Mr. McRuer, or a series of them?

MR. McRUER: There is a series of them, my lord, from 1933.

THE COMMISSIONER: Do you want to put them all in at once?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: As one exhibit?

MR. McRUER: I think we will have to number them separately, that is, each company separately.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right. The first will be Exhibit 242. What year is it?

MR. McRUER: 1933, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: A financial statement?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that the current year, or fiscal year?

MR. McRUER: 31st July, 1933, my lord, the fiscal year.

THE COMMISSIONER: And it goes on down to --

MR. McRUER: 1934 and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just the three of them?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: These will be numbered then, 242, 243, and 244.

EXHIBIT 242: Annual reports of Rayons (Canada) Limited, year ending 31st July, 1933.

EXHIBIT 243: Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Limited, year ending 31st July, 1934.

EXHIBIT 244: Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Limited, year ending 31st July, 1935.

MR. [illegible]: There is a series of them, my Lord, from 1903.

THE COURT [illegible]: To you mean to put them all in at once?

MR. [illegible]: Yes, my Lord.

THE COURT [illegible]: No one objects?

MR. [illegible]: I think we will have to number them [illegible], that is [illegible] [illegible].

THE [illegible]: All right. The first will be [illegible] [illegible]. That year is 1?

MR. [illegible]: Yes, my Lord.

THE [illegible]: A financial [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: Yes, my Lord.

THE [illegible]: It has [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: That [illegible], 1903, or 1907, the [illegible] year.

THE [illegible]: Can it [illegible] to [illegible] -

MR. [illegible]: [illegible] and [illegible].

THE [illegible]: [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

MR. [illegible]: [illegible], my [illegible].

THE [illegible]: [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible], [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]: [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], year ending [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]: [illegible] report of [illegible] [illegible], year ending [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

[illegible]: [illegible] report of [illegible] [illegible], year ending [illegible] [illegible], [illegible].

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The authorizedcapital of Rayons (Canada) Limited appears to be 300 preferred shares of $100 each, and 500 common shares of $100 each, A. I think it is; I don't really know.

Q. Of which $30,000 had been paid up? A. Correct.

Q. And issued? A. Yes.

Q. That is, 150 common shares and 150 preferred? A. Yes.

Q. And, in 1933, the net profit of this company appeared to be $8,922.92 before government taxes.

Now, 1934, the net profit appears to be $40,993.75 before deduction of government taxes. That is on gross sales of $835,888.35. Now, does this company pay any supervision charges? A. Not at that time.

Q. Not at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. They pay some supervision charges later on, do they? A.No, sir.

Q. Well then, why did you say "Not at that time"? A. I thought you meant my salary.

Q. Oh, well, we will come to that. Then take 1935. The net profit in 1935 appears to be $6,334.24 before provision for Government taxes? A. Yes.

Q. Have you got the statements of the Chemical Company? A. Yes.

Q. For what years? A. 1932, 1933, 1934, and 1935.

MR. McRUER: And these will be filed, my lord, the Financial Statements of the Ultra Chemical Company,

Q. Yes. MONTREAL: Q. The authorizations of Bryce (Canada) Limited appear to be not exercised shares of Pick Gold, and the common shares of Pick Gold. A. I think it is; I don't really know.

Q. Is there 400,000 has been paid up? A. Correct.

Q. And Lamont? A. Yes.

Q. And in, the common shares and the preference? A. Yes.

Q. And, in 1955, the net profit of this company appears to be $8,881.80 before provincial taxes.

MR. LAMB: Do not profit appears to be $40,[illegible] before deduction of provincial taxes. That is on gross sales of $[illegible]. Now, does this company pay any royalties? A. Not at that time.

Q. But at that time? A. No, sir.

Q. Why was [illegible] company [illegible]?

A. [illegible].

Q. Well then, why did you say that at that time? I thought you meant by [illegible].

A. No, that, we did come to the [illegible]. Then [illegible] profit in 1956 appears to be $[illegible] [illegible] that provincial taxes? A. Yes.

Q. Have you the provincial and the [illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. The [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

Limited as of the 31st July, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: What was the name of the other company?

MR. McRUER: Rayons (Canada) Limited, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: And the name of this Company is? The Ultra, what?

MR. McRUER: The Ultra Chemical Company, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then these will be marked Exhibits 245, 246, 247 and 248:

EXHIBIT 245: Financial Statement year ending 31st July, 1932, of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

EXHIBIT 246: Financial Statement year ending 31st July, 1933, Ultra Chemical Co.

EXHIBIT 247: Financial Statement, year ending 31st July, 1934, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

EXHIBIT 248: Financial Statement, year ending 31st July, 1935, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. According to the financial Statement of the 31st July, 1932, the capitalization of the Ultra Chemical Company, Limited, appears to be 200 common shares of $100 each, of which 100 common shares were issued; but there remain uncalled and unpaid thereon, $1600, so that $8,400 has apparently been paid on the common stock of this company. That is right, is it? The capital subscribed for this Company has been $10,000 of which $8400 has been paid? A. Correct.

Q. And, according to the statement of earnings from the 1st of February, 1932, to the 31st of July, 1932, they made a net profit of $3,868; is that right?

Limited as at the date hereof, viz., Alex. Lind and [illegible]

I'M CONFIDENT: Just was the name of the [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. WOOD: Regina (Canada) Limited, my lord.

[illegible]

The Witness, where?

MR. MORTON: The Ultra Chemical Company, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then these will be marked

Exhibits 245, 246, 247 and 248:

EXHIBIT 245: Financial Statement year ending 31st July, 1956, of Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

EXHIBIT 246: Financial statement year ending 31st July, 1957, Ultra Chemical Co.

EXHIBIT 247: Financial Statement, year ending 31st July, 1958, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

EXHIBIT 248: Financial statement, year ending 31st July, 1959, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

BY MR. MORTON: Q. According to the financial [illegible] of the 31st July, 1957, the capitalization of the Ultra Chemical Company, Limited, appears to be 200 common shares of the par, of which 100 common shares were issued: but there remain unissued and unpaid 1,900 shares, so that it appears that actually been paid on the common stock of this company. That is right, is it? The so-called subscribed the this company has been [illegible] of which [illegible] been paid.

Q. And, according to the statement of [illegible] [illegible] Ltd. [illegible] 31st of [illegible]

A. Correct.

Q. Now in 1933. In 1933, the net profit was 7,242. 30 before provision for Government taxes. That company seems to have got away to a fairly good start on an investment of about $8,600? A. Very good.

Q. A net profit of $6200? A. Yes.

Q. Then in the year 1934 the net profit, before Government taxes, was $21,672; after provision for Government taxes, estimated, $18,615, 26.2 per cent. on sales, and about 110 per cent. on capital invested. A. You are in the wrong buiness.

Q. Then for the year ending 31st, July, 1935, the net profit, before Government taxes, was, $2,753. After Government taxes $2,312. That was a bad year - what was the trouble in 1935? A. There was quite a cut in prices.

Q. Pardon? A. There was quite a cut in prices; prices went down considerably.

Q. The price of chemicals? A. Yes.

Q. But you were selling to your own company? A. We sell on the same basis as we can buy, from our competitors.

Q. I see. However, about 25 per cent. on the capital? A. Still good.

Q. Still all right? A. Yes.

Q. Still solvent? A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you got those statements that were handed back, - oh, I beg your pardon, this is the

Q. Correct.

Q. Now in 1955. In 1955, the net profit was 7,244. So before provision for Government taxes, that company seems to have got away to a fairly good start on an investment of about $[illegible]? A. Very good.

Q. A net profit of $[illegible]? A. Yes.

Q. Then in the year 1956 the net profit, before Government taxes, was $21,[illegible]; after provision for Government taxes, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], on sales, and about 110 per cent. on capital invested.

A. You are in the strong business.

Q. Then for the year ending 31st, July, 1957, the net profit, before Government taxes, was $4,756. After Government taxes $3,312. That was a bad year - what was the trouble in 1957? A. There was quite a cut in prices.

Q. Why? A. There was quite a cut in prices, which [illegible].

Q. The price of chemicals? A. Yes.

Q. But you were selling to your own company?

A. We sell on the same basis as we can buy, [illegible].

Q. I see. However, about 45 per cent. on the [illegible]? A. [illegible].

Q. Still all right? A. Yes.

Q. Still solvent? A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you got those statements that were handed back, - oh, I beg your pardon, this is the

statement of the Associated Textiles of London?

A. Yes.

Q. That is for 1934 and 1935? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the name of that Company, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Associated Textiles of London, Limited, my lord.

Q. That is London, England? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just the one year?

MR. McRUER: Two years, my lord, 1934 and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well then, they will be marked Exhibits 249 and 250.

EXHIBIT 249: Financial statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1934.

EXHIBIT 250: Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1935.

THE WITNESS: One side is dollars and the other side is pounds.

BY MR. McRUER: Yes. That is £601, is it? £601, yes.

Q. This shows a deficit of £601 at 31st July, 1934? A. That is right.

Q. And 31st July, 1935, shows a profit of £792? A. Yes.

Q. From which the deficit of the previous year is deducted, making a total profit of £191?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you got that statement of salaries?

statement of the Associated Textiles of London?

A. Yes.

Q. That is for 1954 and 1955? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the name of that company, Mr. Holmes?

MR. HOLMES: Associated Textiles of London, Limited, my Lord.

Q. That is London, England? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just the one year?

MR. HOLMES: Two years, my Lord, 1954 and 1955.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well then, they will be marked Exhibits 249 and 250.

EXHIBIT 249: Financial statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1954.

EXHIBIT 250: Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1955.

THE WITNESS: One side is dollars and the other side is pounds.

BY MR. HOLMES: Yes. That is 1951, is it 1951, yes.

Q. This shows a deficit of 1951 at 31st July, 1952? A. That is right.

Q. And 31st July, 1953, shows a profit of $7327? A. Yes.

Q. From which the deficit of the previous year is deducted, making a total profit of $1312?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you got that statement of auditors?

I want the statement of your executive salaries?

A. Here you are.

Q. Now, you show me a statement of the executive salaries of Rayons (Canada) Limited? A. Yes.

Q. Does this include all bonuses, or share of profits, or commissions that are paid to any of the executives? A. Yes, sir.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Salaries and bonuses? A. Yes, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of Rayons (Canada) Limited.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, for the years 1934, and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are separate sheets, are they?

MR. McRUER: No, they are all on one statement, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then that will be Exhibit 251.

EXHIBIT 251: List of salaried employees, Rayons Canada Limited, for years 1933, 1934 and 1935.

EXHIBIT 252: List of salaried employees, Ultra Chemical Company Ltd. for years 1932, 1933, 1934 & 1935.

EXHIBIT 253: Sales to Kaymar Limited.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Then you did not draw anything until 1934? A. Correct.

Q. And then you are down again in 1935? A. Correct.

Q. And where there is "participation" after it, that means participation on some arrangement you have

Q. Have you a statement of your executive salaries?

A. Have I?

Q. Now, you show me a statement of the executive salaries of Dayton General Hospital? — Yes.

Q. Does this include all bonuses, or share of profits, or commissions that are paid to any of the executives? — Yes, sir.

BY THE COURT STENOGRAPHER: Q. Salaries and bonuses?

A. Yes, sir.

[illegible] of Dayton General Hospital.

MR. MORGAN: Yes, my lord, for the years 1954, and 1955.

THE COMMISSIONER: They are separate sheets, are they?

MR. MORGAN: No; they are all on one statement, 1953, 1954 and 1955.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then that will be Exhibit 2b

EXHIBIT 2b: List of salaried employees, Dayton General Hospital, for years 1953, 1954 and 1955.

EXHIBIT 1b2: List of salaried employees, Ohio General Company Ltd., for years 1953, 1954 & 1955.

EXHIBIT [illegible]: Sales to Keyser Limited.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Then you did not draw anything until 1955? A. Correct.

Q. And then you go down again in 1957? A. Correct.

Q. And there is 'participation' after it, that means participation in some arrangement you have

Q. But, both you are not shareholders or executives

for a share of the profits? A. Correct.

Q. Now then, take Exhibit 252, Ultra Chemical Company, salaried employees, $1,000 or over.

THE COMMISSIONER: Salaries and bonuses.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

Q. Now, that is inclusive of salaries, bonuses, participation in profits, or anything of that sort, of the Ultra Chemical Company? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUER: That is for the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935, all on one sheet, my lord, for the Ultra Chemical Company, Limited.

Q. Then I asked you for the record of sales to the Kaymar Company Limited? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Record of sales?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my Lord, to the Kaymar Company Limited, for the years, 1930 to 1936, inclusive.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is Exhibit 253.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, have you got that other statement that we handed out to be dissected yesterday; have you got that, Mr. Marx? A. Which is that?

Q. The salaries at Louiseville. Now, have you got that? A. That is our copy, I think.

Q. In regard to Exhibit 237, we had some discussion yesterday about the number of employees that were shown on this Exhibit that were wage-earners from the mill in the ordinary sense, and you have marked on your copy a number of names with an

Q. Now, sir, I ask you, Mr. Mitre Chemical Company, relative implements, if you do your-
[illegible] relative and [illegible]
[illegible], by [illegible].

Q. Now, that is inclusive of salaries, bonuses participation in profits, or anything of that sort, by the Mitre Chemical Company? A. Yes, sir.

MR. MCRUER: That is for the years 1953, 1954 and 1955, all on one sheet, my lord, for the Mitre Chemical Company, Limited.

Q. Then I asked you for the record of sales to the Rayner Company Limited? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Record of sales?

MR. MCRUER: Yes, my lord, to the Rayner Company Limited, for the years, 1950 to 1956, inclusive.

THE COMMISSIONER: That is exhibit 328.

BY MR. MCRUER: Q. Now, have you got that other statement that we handed out to be discussed yesterday; have you got that, Mr. Marx? [illegible] is that?

Q. The salaries at Leslieville. Now, have you got that? A. That is our copy, I think.

Q. In regard to Exhibit 327, we had some discussion yesterday about the number of employees that were shown on this Exhibit that were superiors from the mill in the [illegible], but you were counted as [illegible] of some [illegible]

"x"; what does that indicate? A. People that should come out of that particular list, that is, people who are in offices should be charged to selling and administrative, in addition to those that you asked me to take out, - such as Pinatel and his assistant in the mill office.

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Q. Now, wait a minute, I think you have done it wrong. Well now, just let us understand what your marking is on here and probably we can have Mr. Whitely make the court an exhibit to conform to your memoranda on this copy of yours.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is the document?

MR. McRUER: I am looking at exhibit 237, my lord, which is a list headed "salaried employees over $1,000.00 per annum". You stated yesterday that there were a number of mill workers on this list who were getting over $1,000? A. Correct.

Q. Now, you have gone over the list, have you? A. Yes.

Q. You marked with an "X" the names of certain people? A. Correct.

Q. Now, what does the "X" indicate? A. People whom I thought should join the class of either selling and administrative or mill office or general office.

Q. For instance, we have Berman, Max Berman, where is he employed? A. That is going back to 1930; I think he was in the tin weighting department.

MR. PINATEL: No, he was a foreman weaver.

THE WITNESS: He was in charge of the weaving departments on the floor, the foreman weaver.

Q. Well, Harman Izzo? A. That man was in charge of the tin weighting department downstairs.

Q. When you say in charge of the department that is -- A. Foreman.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are including these

Q. Now, wait a minute. I think you have done it

[illegible] Well now, just let us understand that you

nothing is on here and probably we can leave Mr.

Gilfoy make the court an exhibit to counsel's

[illegible] -- this [illegible] --

MR. CONNELLY: What is the document?

MR. MARK: I am looking at exhibit 87V, my lord

which is a list headed "Salaried employees over

$1,000.00 per annum". You stated, I understood that

there were a number of mill workers on this list

who were getting over $1,000? A. Correct.

Q. Now, you have gone over the list, have you not?

A. Yes.

Q. You marked with an "X" the names of certain

[illegible] A. Correct.

Q. Now, what does the "X" indicate? A. [illegible]

when I thought should join the close or either

joining and cumulatively or will office or [illegible]

[illegible] tion.

Q. For instance, we have Gorman, Max Gorman, was

is he employed? A. That is going back [illegible]

1940; I think he was in the tin weighting department.

Q. PIN-TAN: No, he was a foreman weaver.

MR. I. MARK: He was in charge of the weaving

department on the floor, the foreman weaver.

Q. Well, Gorman Tiroff? A. That man was in

charge of the tin weighting department department.

Q. When you say in charge of the department the

[illegible]

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are looking three

two people as part of your labour? A. Correct, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well now, there is Robert J. Ross there, what department was he in? A. He was in the weaving end --

MR. PINATEL: No, Ross was a printer.

THE WITNESS: Oh yes, a printer, that is right, head printer in charge of the printing department. He actually ran the machines.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Of course, he must have been a designer? A. No, he actually ran the machines.

MR. PINATEL: He came in to teach our people.

THE WITNESS: He was one of the Americans we brought in at that time. He is not with us any more. We have replaced him by Canadian printers.

Q. Who is doing that now? A. The man that is doing that now is Sylva Victorhino.

Q. Sylva Victorhino? A. Yes.

Q. The American man has a much higher wage than the Canadian? A. We paid a high premium to get labour to come up to this town to teach these people the industry. We came up here with forty some odd Americans and we have less than four left with the plant. We have sent them back since.

Q. What is John F. O'Donnell? A. He is now Mr. Pinatel's assistant in charge of the plant. In that year he was in charge of the throwing department. He has only been assistant to Mr. Pinatel in the last eight months or a little over a year.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You classify him now as

two people as part of your income? A. Correct.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Well now, there is Robert J. Rose there, what department was he in? A. He was in the receiving end --

MR. FLANNERY: No. Rose was a printer.

THE WITNESS: Yes, a printer, that is right. Head printer in charge of the printing department. He actually ran the machines.

BY MR. MORGAN: Q. Of course, he must have been a department? A. No, he actually ran the machines.

MR. FLANNERY: He was in to work our people.

THE WITNESS: He was one of the immigrants we brought in at that time. He is not with us any more. We have replaced him by German printers.

Q. Who is doing that now? A. The man that is doing that now is Alfred Winterhing.

Q. Are Americans

Q. The American man has a much higher wage than the German? A. We paid a high premium to get labor to come up to this town to train these people the industry. We came up here with forty some odd Americans and we have less than four left with the plant. We have sent them back since.

Q. What is John F. Connolly? A. He is now Mr. Kimball's assistant in charge of the plant. In fact, just he was in charge of the printing department. He has only been assistant to Mr. Kimball in the last [illegible] or a little over a year.

Q. Are Americans [illegible]

manggement? A. As management at the present time.

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. What is this, you have got "M.O." after that; what does that mean?

MR. LAUER: Mill office.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What do they do in the mill office? A. Herbert Warren, he is in charge of putting the orders into work as they come down, the handling of the grey stock.

Q. Well, I think you could just leave your copy with Mr. Whitely and he could make the notations on the original exhibit as they are on this exhibit and then we have the whole thing. Mr. Marx, what is your attitude toward the employees of your company organizing themselves into branches of trade unions, or into trade unions? A. As far as trade unions are concerned I think that that is something that must be handled as a government matter. If we could control labour generally throughout the entire country by industries where wages would be uniform for every mill under government control I would be a great advocate of putting something like that over without any doubt in my mind as to its success, that it would ultimately pay higher wages throughout the country.

Q. Just let us see what you mean. You mean if the government would fix the rate of wages?

A. Correct, and exercise that.

Q. But, in the absence of the government fixing the rate of wages what is your attitude toard employees organizing for their own protection?

management? Q. Is management in the present time.

BY MR. MORTON:

Q. THAT IS THE, you know what "Mr. Mr." that; what does that mean?

MR. LEWIS: MAIL OFFICE.

BY MR. MORTON: Q. What do they do in the mail office? A. Herbert Hoover, he is in charge of putting the postmen into work as they come down the hallway of the navy school.

Q. Well, I think you could just leave your copy with Mr. Vickery and he could make the notations on the original exhibit as they are on this exhibit and then we have the whole thing. Mr. Mora, what is your attitude towards the employees of your company organizing themselves into branches of trade unions, or into trade unions? A. As far as trade unions are concerned I think that is something that must be handled as a government matter. If we could control labor generally throughout the entire country by industries where there would be uniform for every, all under government control I would be a great advocate of putting something like that over so that any labor is kept out so to the success. That it would [illegible] the country.

Q. Just let us see what you have. You mean if the government would fix the [illegible]

A. Yes, for several [illegible].

Q. Now, in the absence of the government fixing the rate of wages what is your attitude towards [illegible]

A. I don't think it is a good thing for themselves because if they do organize themselves, let us say in the city of Louiseville, and they go out on strike and shut the plant down they will, in the first place, put themselves out of work. Let us say they win their strike and get an advance in wages and we operate. If we cannot operate on a comparatively fair basis with our competitors, who may be paying a much lower wage in other cities, they evidently would be out of work as our mill would eventually run itself down and out.

Q. I want to get your attitude if the employees in their own interest and their own judgment organize into a trade union; are you prepared to deal with the union as representative of the employees?

A. At the present time, no.

Q. Why do you put it at the present time?

A. I may be forced to change my mind, I don't know.

Q. That is your attitude, at any rate?

A. That is my attitude, correct.

Q. Now, you spoke of the necessity or the advisability of government control over wages. That is in order, I suppose, to prevent one employer paying a lower wage than the others and thus lowering the whole standard? A. Correct.

Q. That, as a matter of fact, is the very reason that you came to Louiseville in order that you could pay a lower rate of wages than they were probably paying in some other places? A. Correct.

Q. So you are one of the employers you think the

A. I don't think it is a good thing for themselves
because if they do organize themselves, let us say
in the city of Toronto, and they go out on strike
and shut the plant down they will, in the first place,
put themselves out of work. Let us say they win
their strike and get an advance in wages and we
operate. If we cannot operate on a competitive
basis with our competitors, who may be paying a
much lower wage in other cities, they evidently could
be out of work as our mill would eventually run itself
over and out.

Q. I want to get your attitude if the employee
in their own interest and their own judgment organize a
type a strong union; are you prepared to deal with the
union as representative of the employees?

A. At the present time, no.

Q. Why do you put it at the present time?

A. I may be forced to change my mind, I don't know.

Q. That is your attitude, it may change?

A. If it is my attitude, correct.

Q. Now, you spoke of the necessity or the
advisability of government control over wages.
In order, I suppose, to prevent one employer paying
a lower wage than the others and thus lowering the cost
of production? A. Correct.

Q. That, as a matter of fact, is the very reason
that you come to Toronto in order that you could
pay a lower rate of wages than the rate prevailing
in some other places? A. Correct.

Q. Do you use any of the supply you think it

government would be wise to control?

A. Correct.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McRuer, according to my recollection the Province of Quebec already has a collective contract law which allows for the extension of collective agreements --

MR. McRUER: Allows for -- I didn't catch that.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is a statute in the Province of Quebec which allows for the extension of collective agreements from Louiseville, we will say, toMontmagny, which would make them uniform, isn't that right? A. That is correct. We have got together on that point several times and discussed it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are you a member of the Silk Association? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is a point; perhaps Mr. Marx could tell you what is the company's attitude as towards this collective agreement statute of the Province of Quebec. I understand some are in favour of it and some are not. A. The only reason we are not entirely in favour of that law is that it makes it very hard to take in the entire scope. That might leave out other mills which are not in the Province of Quebec.

Q. Of course, the law applies only to the Province of Quebec? A. That is right.

Q. You think it is not far reaching enough? A. That is right, that is why I say there should be a government law.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Where would you suggest that

government would be wise to construct?

A. Certainly.

THE COMMISSIONER: Mr. McGuire, according to my recollection the Province of Quebec already has a collective contract law which allows for the extension of collective agreements.

Mr. McGuire, Q.C. — I didn't quite hear.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is a statute in the Province of Quebec which allows for the extension of collective agreements from Sorelville, we will say, tomorrow, which would make them uniform, isn't that right? A. That is correct. We have got together on that point several times and discussed it.

Mr. McGuire: Q. Are you a member of the Bill Association? A. Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: There is a point; perhaps Mr. Hess could tell you what is the company's attitude as regards this collective agreement as that of the Province of Quebec. I understand some are in favour of it and some are not. A. The only reason we are not entirely in favour of that law is that it makes it very hard to take in the entire scope. That might leave out other mills which are not in the Province of Quebec.

Q. Of course, the law applies only to the Province of Quebec? A. That is right.

Q. You think it is not for reasoning counsel? A. That is right. That is why I say there should be a provincial law.

Q. Do you think: Q. Does that [illegible]

the rate of wages was lower than in the Province of Quebec? A. I don't know.

Q. You have canvassed the situation fairly thoroughly, and I am suggesting to you that if you got that corrected in Quebec that you would not have much to fear from the rest of the Dominion?
A. I will answer you this way. I think after we got together and the government gave us a wage that there is no question that the wages might be considerably higher than are being paid to-day. They might be $30, $35, $40 or $50 a week. I don't think it matters how much we pay as long as we all pay the same. I think that is an important argument when we are talking about the wage scale.

Q. I am talking about the rate of wages that prevails in Quebec at the moment, and particularly with your company. You don't claim to be paying rates higher than many of your competitors?
A. I don't know. You would know more than I about that.

Q. As a matter of fact, you are trying to pay as low a rate as you can? A. Correct.

Q. And you are trying to make all the profit you can? A. Correct.

Q. You don't approach the problem of industry at all from the point of view of labour. You don't take into consideration the welfare of labour at all in your approach to the problem? A. That is incorrect.

Q. You try to pay as low a wage as you can and

the rate of wages was lower than in the Province of Quebec? A. I don't know.

Q. You have canvassed the situation quite thoroughly, and I am suggesting to you that if you had that corrected in Quebec that you would not have much to fear from the rest of the Dominion?

A. I will answer you this way. I think after we got together and the Government gave us a wage that there is no question that the wages might be considerably higher than are being paid to-day. They might be 25c, 50c, 75c or $1.00 a week. I don't think it matters how much we pay as long as we all pay the same. I think that is an important argument when we are talking about the wage scale.

Q. I am talking about the rate of wages that prevails in Quebec at the moment, and relatively with your country. You don't claim to be getting rates higher than many of your competitors?

A. I don't know. You would know more than I about that.

Q. As a matter of fact, you are trying to pay as low a rate as you can? A. Correct.

Q. And you are trying to make all the profit you can? A. Correct.

Q. You don't approve of the principle of industry at all from the point of view of labour. You don't take into consideration the welfare of labour at all in your approach to the problem? A. That is correct.

Q. You say to me, we for a week as you are and

you try to make all the profits you can?

A. Correct.

Q. Then, I am asking you where your attitude comes in toward trying to approach the problem with an idea of sharing a bit of your profits with the employee. Have you any views on that?

A. Yes, I have views on that.

Q. I would like to hear them? A. Would you like to see a statement of last year?

Q. A statement of what? A. Profits and losses.

Q. I have been going over statements of profits and losses until I am tired of them.

A. I would like to go further than that. I am just trying to frame what I want to say into words. I am a business man and I have to think from that angle. We do business with competitors who make similar types of goods that we make. We know that we are competitive, and we know we can sell an article that we are making, but when we find that the price is wrong the first place we run to is the manufacturer of that particular article. We have our costs, which may or may not be correct, according to our records showing that we cannot operate to that scale and make a profit at the price we would like to sell at. As time goes on there are certain times where we are forced, we have to make cuts in order to bring the price down. We do it, not always successfully, as you know. We might add a lot of other things to the cloth to bring our costs down. One of the primary things that has been an obstacle at certain

you try to make all the profits you can?

A. Correct.

Q. Then, I am asking you where your attitude comes in toward trying to approach the problem with an idea of making a lot of your profits with the employee. Have you any views on that?

A. Yes. I have views on that.

Q. I would like to hear them. A. Would you like to see a statement of that sort?

Q. A statement of what? A. Profits and losses.

Q. I have been going over statements of profits and losses until I am tired of them.

A. I would like to go further than that. I am just trying to frame what I want to say into words. I am a business man and I love to think from that angle. We do business with companies who make similar types of goods that we make. We know that we are successful and we know we can well as sure that we are making, but when we find that the price in order the first place we run to be the manufacturer of that particular article we have our costs, which may or may not be correct, according to our records showing that we cannot operate to test scale and make a profit at the price we would like to sell at. We know on these are certain times when we are forced, we have to make cuts in order to bring the price down. We do it, not always successfully, to your price. We will see a lot of manufacturers to the cloth to bring our costs down. One of the primary things that has been an obstacle at certain

times when we cannot do anything else is that we sometimes lower labour costs.

Q. What puzzles me is this, that when you have a labour or a wage bill that is almost the same as your net profit without depreciation, why you cannot raise your wages and still make a fair profit, and still do business? Why always have in mind the paring down of the wage rate? A. That is not correct. We cannot do it at the present time.

Q. You must admit that to build up a reserve of over $500,000 on a capital investment of $776,000 in a period of seven years is a fairly good showing? A. Yes, very.

Q. A very good showing; now, your wage rate has been as low as you could possibly make it and get the work done? A. That is not correct.

Q. It isn't right? A. No. As I said before and to finish what I was right in the midst of saying, the reason that we think we have paid fairly good wage scales in Louiseville is in comparison with the people that lived in this town for as many years as the town has been in existence that have never been paid the amount of money that they have made since we have come into this town. I compare those wages with the former industries that were in this town, as small as they were, and the surrounding towns. We came into this town primarily for low wages, as I said yesterday, and we thought they were as low as we could get, but as far as our wages are concerned we are paying anywhere from 25% to 300% higher than the original wages that we started out to pay.

times when we cannot do anything else is that we sometimes lower labour costs.

Q. What puzzles me is this, that when you have a labour or a wage bill that is almost the same as your net profit without depreciation, why you cannot raise your wages and still make a fair profit, and still do business? Why always have in mind the putting down of the wage rate? A. That is not correct. We cannot do it at the present time.

Q. You must admit that to build up a reserve of over $600,000 on a capital investment of $976,000 in a period of seven years is a fairly good showing? A. Yes, very.

Q. A very good showing; now, your wage rate has also, we had an final penalty made it not yet in work done? A. That is not correct.

Q. It isn't right? A. No. As I said before and to think what I was right in the midst of my, in the reason that we think we have paid fairly good wage scales in Louisville is in comparison with the people that lived in this town for so many years as the town has been in existence that have never been paid the amount of money that they have made since we have come into this town. I compare those wages with the information that were in this town, or small as they were, and the surrounding town. We came into this town primarily for low wages, as I said yesterday, and we thought they were as low as we could get, but so far as our wages are concerned we are paying substantially more than we did in Lynn, Mass. or Lynchburg, Va.

Q. Higher than you started out to pay?

A. May I finish? I want to answer your point that you asked me.

Q. Alright. A. I think this drives up to the point you asked me whether we had any interest in labour. I think that we have. I think in this town with the amount of pay that we are paying at the present time that it is sufficient for a livelihood for 90% of the people working at our plant. I don't say --

Q. Yes, but is a man who is working and giving his whole life, and a short life, because necessarily those long hours must make his life short, not entitled to something more than a mere livelihood?

A. Yes, you have a more favourable argument; I agree on that, but we are doing the best we can under the present circumstances.

Q. Yes, but there are silk mills operating in Ontario? A. Correct.

Q. And they work largely on a 48 hour basis, do they not? A. Correct.

Q. And their wages are materially higher than they are here? A. I don't know.

Q. You didn't go there, anyway, you picked Louiseville because they were going to be low?

A. There were other reasons besides the labour that I pointed out to you.

Q. I know you have, but there is no doubt that you have emphasized the fact that the wage rate was very low here? A. Correct.

Q. Higher than you started out to pay?

A. May I think? I want to answer your points that you asked me.

Q. Alright. A. I think this drives us to the point you asked me whether we had any interest in labour. I think that we have. I think in this town with the amount of pay that we are paying at the present time that it is sufficient for a livelihood for 90% of the people working at our plant. I don't say --

Q. Yes, but is a man who is working and giving his whole life, and a whole life, because necessarily these long hours must make his life short, not entitled to something more than a mere livelihood?

A. Yes, you have a more favourable argument; I agree on that, but we are going the best we can under the present circumstances.

Q. Yes, but there are silk mills operating in Montreal? A. Correct.

Q. Are they work larger on a 48 hour basis, do they not? A. Correct.

Q. And their wages are materially higher than they are here? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know? Surely, you gives Lanaraville because they were going to be lost.

A. There were other reasons besides the labour that I pointed out to you.

Q. I know you have. But there is no doubt but you have emphasized the fact that the wage rate was low here? A. Correct.

May I go further --

Q. Just a moment, you go and sell your product in the market and the effect of you going down to the bottom in Louiseville is to lower the standard all across the provinces where they are manufacturing silk? A. If we are at the bottom your statement is correct.

Q. You came to Louiseville because it was low? A. That was a starting point.

Q. Well, you don't claim it is high yet, do you? A. I don't know, in comparison?

Q. Well, in comparison with other people that are engaged in the same industry? A. Correct.

Q. It puzzles me, we are going to try to find out, but I would like to get your views now seeing that you have had some broad experience in the industry, if paying low wages is so essential to carrying on how these mills in Ontario on a 48 hour basis carry on at all? A. I don't know.

Q. Living conditions are higher there, at least, it is more expensive to live? A. I don't know that.

Q. You didn't investigate closely there? A. I can answer that question.

Q. Alright, answer it? A. Two years ago we intended to put up another mill. We took labour and put it aside and looked into the Province of Ontario because of other favourable conditions that we thought might offset the Province of Quebec.

Q. In what way? A. Natural advantages, such as power they had coming down through that part of

may I go further --

Q. Just a moment. You go and sell your product in the market and the effect of you going down to the bottom in Louisville is to lower the standard all across the provinces where they are manufacturing?

A. If we are at the bottom your statement is correct.

Q. You come to Louisville because it was lower?

A. That was a starting point.

Q. Well, you don't claim it is high yet, do you?

A. I don't know, in comparison?

Q. Well, in comparison with other people that are engaged in this same industry? A. Correct.

Q. If question me, we are going to trip to that out, but I would like to get your views for noting that you have had some broad experience in the trade if putting low wages is so essential to carrying on now these mills in Atlanta on a 60 hour basis cannot do at all? A. I don't know.

Q. Living conditions are higher there, at least, it is more expensive to live? A. I don't know that.

Q. You didn't investigate closely thereof?

A. I can answer that question.

Q. Yes, answer it? A. You've got to interest to put up another mill. We took interest and put it down and looked into the problem of [illegible]

Q. In what way? A. Matters I [illegible] such as water that had coming down through that wet

the country.

Q. What were you going to offset?

A. Low power costs to offset low labour costs advantages. They have that in Ontario, those other silk mills. Our item of power, the power bill is over $100,00 a year.

Q. Pardon? A. Our item of power is over $100,000 a year. Now, if we can cut that down to 10% of it we can pay it in wages too.

Q. You don't suggest power is higher in Ontario? A. I don't know,-- in the sites I had considered the power rate I got was 10% of what I have here, in the proposition I was talking of.

Q. 10% higher? A. 10% of the total of what I was paying here.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That would be more than 90% lower? A. Yes, lower.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. In Ontario? A. Yes, I point that out. They have power advantages over labour advantages.

Q. You investigated about putting up another mill but you did not go on with your proposition? A. No, we did not.

Q. Of course, after all, power is a very small item? A. Not in what we had in mind.

Q. I mean a small percentage item when you are talking of the percentage of costs? A. Not as far as our business is concerned here, as far as our plant I imagine our cost is $1,100,000 on everything we produce and power is $100,000. I would not

the answer?

Q. What were you going to offer?

A. Low power costs to direct low labor costs
electricity. They have that in electric, those other
oil mills. Our item of power, the power bill is
over $200,00 a year.

Q. Perhaps? A. Our item of power is
over $100,000 a year. Now, if we can cut that down
to 10% of it we can pay it in wages too.

Q. You don't suppose power is higher in Arizona?

A. I don't know.-- In the office I had a conference
the power bill I got was 10% of what I have here.
In the proportion I was talking of.

Q. The highest A. 10% of the total of what
I was paying here.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. That would be some time
ago I guess. A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. WOOD: Q. In Georgia? A. Yes. I
point that out. They have lower wages over
labor conditions.

Q. You intending can about putting up your but
will that you old lot, do with your proposition?

A. No, we did not.

Q. Of course, after all, power is a very small
item? A. Not in what we had in mind.

Q. I mean a great difference when you are
talking of the personal of the? A. Not as
far as our business is concerned here, as far as
our mills I have cut down it is $1,100,000 on other
items to produce and power is $100,000. I mean a

call that a small item.

Q. But, at any rate, unless there was a law which would fix the wages you are against recognizing any labour unions that arise from their own momentum, so to speak? A. Correct.

Q. You belong to the Silk Association? A. Correct.

Q. Why did you become a member of the Silk Association? A. I don't understand what you mean by "why".

Q. I mean it in the ordinary sense of the word, what was your reason for becoming a member of the Silk Association? A. Well, it was the usual thing to do as far as I knew at that time. The reason I belong is because when I came up here we were already members, that was one reason, and the last meeting I went to was a golf tournament.

Q. What is the Silk Association for? A. To bring the mills together, look after their own interests.

Q. What for? A. We talk about things in general.

Q. You are awfully reticent? A. I don't know what you are driving at.

Q. Do you pay a fee to belong to it? A. About $400.00.

Q. Well, for the privilege of belonging to it, I think you can tell me a little more definitely why you belong to it; in these hard times of getting along and cutting down expenses $400 a year is quite an

call that a small item.

Q. But, at any rate, unless there was a law which would fix the wages you are against recognizing any labour unions that arise from their own movement, so to speak? A. Correct.

Q. You belong to the Silk Association?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you become a member of the Silk Association? A. I don't understand what you mean by "why".

Q. I mean it in the ordinary sense of the word. What was your reason for becoming a member of the Silk Association? A. Well, it was the usual thing to do as far as I knew at that time. The reason I belong is because when I came up here we were already members, that was one reason, and the last meeting I went to was a golf tournament.

Q. What is the Silk Association for?

A. To bring the mills together. Look after their interests.

Q. Not for? A. We talk about things in general.

Q. Are you personally interested? A. I don't know what you are driving at.

Q. Do you pay a fee to belong to it?

A. About $600.00.

item. Why do you belong? What do you pay that $400 a year for? A. Well, for various services rendered. You want to know what they do for us?

Q. I want to know why you, as a business man, belong to it? A. Do you mean us, the Associated Textiles?

Q. I mean the Associated Textiles of which you are the president and paid a reasonable sum for looking after their interests? A. Correct.

Q. Alright. A. We get various reports from the association regarding imports and exports of materials from Canada. We get actual reports, which we submit ourselves, production reports, showing the condition of stocks by the months in our own industry.

Q. In your own industry? A. Correct, and etc., things like that.

Q. What value to you are production reports showing the condition of stock in your own industry? A. Well, it gives me an idea as far as the running of our plant, in certain times of the season, when I am using my own judgment whether Ishould continue making goods or not making goods. It is a control of production without any definite control.

Q. Well now, you are Irish, that is the third time I have caught you at it now. It is a control of production without control? A. Without any definite control, I said.

Q. It is a control of production? A. That is

item. Why do you belong? What do you pay that $400 a year for? A. Well, for various services rendered. You want to know what they do for us?

Q. I want to know why you, as a business man, belong to it? A. Do you mean us, the Associated Textiles?

Q. I mean the associated Textiles of which you are the president and paid a reasonable sum for looking after their interests? A. Correct.

Q. Alright. A. We get various reports from the association regarding imports and exports of materials from Canada. We get actual reports, which we submit monthly, yearly, quarterly, showing the condition of stocks by the months in our own industry.

Q. In your own industry? A. Correct, and etc., things like that.

Q. What value to you are production reports showing the condition of stock in your own industry? A. Well, it gives me an idea as far as the running of our plant, in certain times of the season, when I am using my own judgment whether I should continue making goods or not making goods. It is a control of production without any definite control.

Q. Well now, you are right, that is the third time I have caught you at it now. It is a control of production without control? A. Without any definite control, I said.

Q. It is a control of production? A. What is

right.

Q. It is an automatic lever, is that it?

A. That is right.

Q. It is an automatic control of production?

A. I can explain it if I may.

Q. Alright. A. A control of production, what I meant was each man gets this report and he can make up his own mind, each executive of a mill, whoever gets the report, whether he thinks he ought to continue running, according to the figures he has got which either shows an increase or decrease in the number of yards on hand at that particular time.

Q. And if they all operate under the automatic regulator it will regulate the price automatically?

A. I cannot agree with you on that statement.

Q. That is the object of the automatic regulation?

A. It is not. There is no automatic regulation. I did not say that.

Q. Well, no automatic control. A. I did not say automatic control.

Q. Well, control, then? A. I said the control of each individual to do as he pleases with the report that he gets.

Q. Well, the purpose of the association distributing reports to one another is so that they may have the information and act accordingly? A. Correct.

Q. When they have the information and act accordingl it has the effect of controlling the price?

A. It has not.

Q. Well, if you kept on with your production --

Q. It is an automatic lever, is that it?

A. That is right.

Q. It is an automatic control of transmission?

A. I can explain it if I may.

Q. Just it. A. A control of transmission that I never saw such an item in my reports and he can make up his own mind. Such evidence of a mill, whereas this report, whether he thinks it ought to continue running, according to the figures he has got which is above an increase or decrease in the number of years used at that particular time.

Q. And if they all operate under the automatic system it will reduce the price automatically?

A. I cannot agree with you on that statement.

Q. What is the object of the automatic transmission?

A. It is not. There is no automatic transmission. I did not say that.

Q. Well, no automatic control. A. I did say automatic control.

Q. Well, control, then? A. I said the control of such instrument is to be placed with the report that is made.

Q. Well, the purpose of the association distributing to one another is so that they may have the information and not duplicate? A. Exactly.

Q. Then they are the information and not duplicate.

Q. Is it one of controlling the price?

A. It is not.

A. The prices might go down?

Q. Yes. A. That is correct, yes, I will agree with you on that.

Q. If you did not go on with your production it would just keep them up? A. It might.

Q. I am not suggesting there is anything wrong in that. A. I didn't say you were.

Q. It may be a good thing but I just want to get how it works. Then, in reference to the Silk Association, of course, you get certain tariff information? A. Correct.

Q. And united action before the Tariff Board? A. Well, we go together, the Silk Association may call a group in if there are certain changes that have taken place.

Q. When you want something put before the government you can get it done in a united way? A. Correct.

Q. So that you are able, where it is in your own interest, to act together? A. Correct.

Q. Now, what possible difference is there between you organizing in that way to act together in your own interests and the labour people organizing to act together in their own interests? A. I can answer that.

Q. That is what I want you to do. A. We, as a group of mills, all belong tothe Silk Association. We get together, and if we decide to go to Ottawa and have them do something on our behalf, and if it is done it applies to every one of us. If Ottawa decides to either raise or lower the tariff on behalf of the silk

Q. The prices might go down?

A. Yes.

Q. That is correct, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. If you did not go on with your production it would just keep them up? A. It might.

Q. I am not suggesting there is anything wrong in that. A. I didn't say you were.

Q. It may be a good thing but I just want to get how it works. Then, in reference to the Milk Association, of course, you get certain tariff information? A. Correct.

Q. And united action before the Tariff Board?

A. Well, we go together, the Milk Association may only a group in if there are certain changes that have (Page Line).

Q. When you want something put before the government you can get it done in a united way? A. Correct.

Q. So that you are able, where it is in your own interest, to act together? A. Correct.

Q. Now, what possible difference is there between you organizing in that way to act together in your own interests and the labour people organizing to act together in their own interests? A. I can answer that.

Q. That is what I want you to do. A. We, as a group of milk, all belong to the Milk Association. We get together, and if we decide to go to Ottawa and have them do something on our behalf, and if it is for it applies to every one of us. If Ottawa decides to (Page Line) Income Tax Act on behalf of the milk

mills it applies to every mill in the country. If labour unions get together and they decide just to raise the price of labour in the city of Louiseville or Three Rivers, or Montmagny, or anywhere else they may have in mind, that will not apply to the rest of the trade. That comes back to where I suggested government control where it would be uniform for everybody.

Q. Don't you think if the labour union got operating in Louiseville and raised the price that it would not be long till they would be working in Three Rivers and all over? A. I don't. We may be out of business before then.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you through?

MR. McRUER: Just a moment, my lord.

Q. I was to get samples with costs.

A. From whom.

Q. I asked for that from your company.

A. Did you get them, Mr. Lauer?

MR. LAUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you just going to produce these samples? Is that your idea?

MR. McRUER: Mr. Lauer --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all that you are going to go on with now?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Before you do that, Mr. McRuer, referring to the competition he has got, I would like to know where that comes from. Is that all within Canada or where is it?

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utility is anathema to every mill in the country. If these unions get together and the people just tell the price of labour in the city of Jacksonville or three rivers, or Montmagny, or anywhere else they may have in mind, that will not apply to the rest of the trade. That comes back to where I suggested government control where it would be uniform for everybody.

Q. Don't you think if the labour union got overcharging in Jacksonville and raised the price that it would not be long till they would be operating in three rivers and all over? A. I don't. We may be out of business before then.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you through?

Mr. McKAY: Just a moment, my lord.

Q. I was to see anybody with cards.

A. Know whom.

Q. I asked for that from your country.

Q. Did you get them, or not, or not?

A. Mr. Allen: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you just going to produce these cards? Is that your idea?

Mr. McKAY: Mr. Commr --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all that you are going to go on with now?

Mr. McKAY: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Before you do that, Mr. McKay, I am inclined to the opinion he has got, I would like to have those that were there. We don't want to be in a position to 117

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What competition were you referring to, Mr. Marx? A. I would say the competition I have in mind is right within Canada. That would be mills in our class, our group, that are even members of the Silk Association. I would go further to state the competition -- as far as the last nine months have been concerned the production has been rather high and that has done a good bit to bring the price of materials down in Canada. There is no question about that.

Q. As a matter of fact the production of both rayon and silk has increased a great deal in the last year? A. The actual yardage production, I think it has, offhand, I don't know. I think the stocks are higher, I don't know whether the selling of the yardage is higher.

Q. The stocks are higher? A. Yes.

Q. Have you suffered from external competition at all? A. External competition?

Q. Yes. A. Up until the present moment only by the fear and possibility that there may be goods coming into the country. As for actual proof of shipments of goods which have come in I know of none, but it has retarded business on our part in the months of January and February.

Q. I suppose you are referring to Japanese goods? A. Japanese and others, mostly Japanese.

Q. It is the fear that they will come in? A. That is right.

Q. I suppose likely a great deal of the talk that has gone on about Japanese competition would make

Q. Mr. Hoskins: Q. What competition does you allege to, Mr. Mark? A. I would say the competition I have in mind is right within Canada. That would be with the car people, one group, that are over members of the milk association. I would go further to state the competition on -- as far as the [illegible] milk goes that [illegible] would be trying the policy of materially cuts in Canada. This is no great secret is it.

Q. As a matter of fact the production of both [illegible] and milk has increased a great deal in the last year? A. The actual yearly production, I think it has, but I don't know. I think the stocks are higher. I don't know whether the selling of the product is higher.

Q. The stocks are higher? A. Yes.

Q. Have you suffered from external competition at all? A. External competition?

Q. Yes. A. Up until the present moment only by the fear and possibility that there may be goods coming into the country. As for actual proof of shipments of goods which have come in I know of not but it has restricted business on our part in the matter of money and economy.

Q. I suppose you are referring to Tennessee [illegible]? A. Tennessee and other, mostly Tennessee.

Q. Is it the fear that they will come in?

A. That is right.

Q. I suppose likely a great deal of the milk that has come on stock Tennessee competition results

purchasers think there were possibilities they were going to be able to buy Japanese goods at lower prices than yours? A. Yes, and it retarded the purchasing.

Q. Is it not a fact that you have found evidence of that, that people have held back purchasing orders hoping to buy Japanese goods which they were not able to buy? A. Correct.

Q. And I suppose a great deal of this talk that went into the newspapers about the closing of a mill down in Sherbrooke and that sort of thing would inflame the people to feel that they were going to get something in the way of Japanese goods?

A. We were already shut down at that time.

Q. You were shut down? A. Yes.

Q. What for? A. Well, we were afraid of the higher prices of goods.

Q. You shut down too, did you? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Louiseville shut down?

A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. When did you shut down?

A. The 14th of December.

Q. You shut down on the 14th of December?

A. Yes, I would like to go still further on that. I don't blame it entirely on the Japanese situation. I would not want you to think that. That is not correct. I also blame it on the fact that business was retarded because of the fear that there might be these goods coming in, and that our orders were not coming in as they should and we had a very large stock

Q. Yes, and it retarded the

Q. Is it not a fact that you have found evidence of that, the people here had been purchasing orders with to buy Japanese goods which they were not able to buy? A. Correct.

Q. And I suppose a great deal of this talk that went into the newspapers about the closing of a mill down in Sherbrooke and that sort of thing would induce the people to feel that they were going to get something in the way of Japanese goods?

A. We were already shut down at that time.

Q. You were shut down? A. Yes.

Q. Then how? A. Well, we were afraid of the number orders of goods.

Q. You went down too, did you? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Morisville shut down?

A. Yes.

Q. You shut down on the 14th of December?

A. Yes, I would like to go still further on that. Don't blame it entirely on the Japanese situation. I would not want you to think that. That is not correct. I also blame it on the fact that business was affected because of the fear that there might be these goods coming in, and that our orders were not coming in as they should and we had a very [illegible]

of goods on hand at that time. I also think up until that point there was no over production of textiles in the country, and the reason I point that thing out is that the production of this country on textiles is such that it means that every yard of goods that comes in from outside sources will shut down a loom in this country. It does not make any difference what class and kind of goods it is at all, whether it is Japanese, Italian, French or American. The situation is such in this country that all the goods that this country can consume can be manufactured by the number of looms in this country.

Q. I suppose there are enough looms in this country to manufacture about twice as much goods as could be consumed here? A. Absolutely, yes.

Q. And so your view is that the industry here ought to have 100% of the market in Canada?
A. Yes.

Q. That importation of textiles ought to be prohibited? A. Correct.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What about exportation from Canada? A. We, at the present time -- do you want me to answer that?

Q. Yes. A. We, at the present time, very slowly over a period of three years or practically four years, have successfully been able to build up a small export business. We hope it may be better in the future, but because our prices have been so low, especially in the last year, we have been able to compete with every country in the world with the exception of

of goods on hand at that time. I also think up until that point there was no over production of textiles in the country, and the reason I point that thing out is that the production of this country on textiles is such that it means that every yard of goods that comes in from outside sources will shut down a loom in this country. It does not make an difference what class and kind of goods it is at all, whether it is Japanese, Italian, French or American. The situation is such in this country that all the goods that this country can consume can be manufactured by the number looms in this country.

Q. I suppose there are enough looms in this country to manufacture all the goods that could be consumed here? A. Absolutely, yes.

Q. And so your view is that the industry here ought to have 100% of the market in America?

A. Yes.

Q. That importation of textiles ought to be prohibited? A. Correct.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. What about exportation from Canada? A. We, at the present time, do you want me to answer that?

Q. Yes. Q. We, at the present time, very slowly over a period of three years or practically four years, have successfully been able to build up a small export business. We hope it may be better in the future, but because our prices have gone low, (illegible) in the last year, we have been able to compete with some success in the small export business of

Japan. In other words, in countries to which our textiles were going, and where we, as Canadians, were shipping to British colonies and England itself, we were able to sell and produce goods which were just as good in every way and were slightly lower in price, and with the advantage of the duty it was just a cinch, where we got a certain preference in duty.

Q. Do you refer to rayon goods only?

A. I am referring to both, sir. The only countries where we absolutely got a bad effect were in countries where Japanese goods came in either on a very low tariff or even where the tariff was very high, unless they had an actual dump on the goods, we could not compete with them.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You have not found any Japanese goods that are competing with you? A. At the present time in Canada?

Q. Yes. A. No, sir.

Q. Apparently you would not be afraid of goods from Great Britain competing with you? A. If I can answer that fully I would like to.

Q. Alright, answer it. A. I would not be afraid of competition from Great Britain for the type of goods that we are making, but I would like to repeat the argument; I say this, that every yard of goods, of textiles, that comes in from Great Britain --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean the whole of textiles? A. Cottons, rayons, regardless of their class or kind, will shut down a loom in this country, or will cause some unemployment, in replacing

our goods by goods coming into this country from any outside market.

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Your attitude is that the consumers of Canada must buy from Canadian producers, or should be compelled to buy from Canadian producers even though they want a different kind of goods altogether than are being produced here? A. In order to give employment.

Q. Then, I suggest to you that there was a very heavy duty on you to pay very much better wages than you have paid in the past, and not make net profits that were equal nearly to the whole of your wage bill? A. Correct, I agree with you, with the help of the government we would do that.

Q. Why don't you do that, why don't you pay better wages and cut down the net profits? A. Because we don't know what our profits would be.

Q. But you knew after you had them and had them tucked away in the surplus account? A. We put back everything that we made into the plant and machinery --

Q. Yes, but you own it? A. We don't own it.

Q. Your shareholders own it? A. We don't own it. We don't own it. Unless we can make a profit we would gladly give it back to the city, if we cannot make a profit.

Q. No doubt you would if you could not make a profit. A. As far as we are concerned we have not made a profit on our investment in Canada. We have not received a cent in dividends, we have not received a penny for what we have done in this country --

our goods by goods coming into this country from any
country in market.

BY MR. HOPKINS:

Q. Your attitude is that the consumers of Canada
must buy from Canadian producers, or should be compelled
to buy from Canadian producers even though they want
a different kind of goods altogether than are being
produced here? A. In order to give employment

Q. Then, I suggest to you that there was a very
heavy duty on you to pay very much larger wages than you
have paid in the past, and not make net profits that
are equal nearly to the whole of your wage bill?
A. Otherwise, I cannot see why the duty of the
government we would do that.

Q. Why don't you do that, why don't you pay better
wages and cut down the net profits? A. Because
we don't know what our profits would be.

Q. But you know after you had those net times
toward end in the surplus account? A. We
put back everything that we made into the plant and
machinery --

Q. Yes, but you own it? A. We don't own it.

Q. Your shareholders own it? A. We don't
own it. We don't own it. Unless we can make a profit
we would simply give it back to the city, if we cannot
make a profit.

Q. No doubt you would if you could not make a
profit. A. As far as we are concerned we
have not made a profit on our investment in Canada.

Q. Now, look -- A. May I finish? For all we have done in this country, we have given labour, we might not have paid any high salaries, but in our opinion we paid a great deal higher wages than we know had been paid in the Province of Quebec in other industries of different types.

Q. I want to deal with this industry -- A. I would like to finish. We have been asked by the government at various times to do various things in regard to employment in every way, and we have done them. We have fulfilled our promises to the city of Louiseville, where we promised them a $300,000 pay roll, or $200,000 pay roll, we have doubled it. Where we promised them 200 employees we are up to 1200. We have carried out our promises and we are going to continue to do so, but I think it is time that our firm got some dividends in the States.

Q. Just a moment; you have made in profits over $500,000 on a capital investment of $726,000. Now, that profit has been -- you have seen fit to turn it back and reinvest it here. That was your own business but you cannot deny that you made a profit and now own the investment? A. Correct, and we turned it back to the City of Louiseville and to the country as a whole.

Q. You didn't even give those poor citizens that gave you $60,000 a share of stock? A. No, but we gave them this, instead of 200 employees we gave them 1200 and instead of a $200,000 pay roll we have given them a half a million dollars of a pay roll.

Q. Now, Jack -- Mr. Hall I forgot you all
we were from an auto company, we have given history.
We might not have paid any high wages, but in our
opinion we paid a great deal higher wages than we have
had been paid in the provinces of, where is other
industries of different types.

Q. I want to deal with this industry --
A. I would like to finish. We have been asked by
the government at various times to do various things
in regard to employment in every way, and we have done
them. We have fulfilled our promises to the city of
Leamingtonville; [illegible]
roll, or $800,000 per roll. We have doubled it.
Since we promised them 200 employees we are up to
1500. We have carried out our promises and we are
going to continue to do so, but I think it is time that
our firm got some evidence in the matter.

Q. Have [illegible] you only spent in [illegible]
$800,000 on a capital investment of $750,000. Now,
that it has been -- you have been kind to turn it
back and improved it here. That was your own business
but you cannot deny that you made a profit and now
are the investment? A. Certainly, and we
turned it back to the city of Leamingtonville and to the
country as a whole.

Q. You didn't even give these poor citizens that
have you $60,000 a month of stock? A. No,
but we gave them this. Instead of 200 employees we
have this year and instead of a $800,000 pay roll we
have given them a half a million dollars of a pay roll.

That was our deal with the city.

Q. Don't let us get off into extravagant statements. A. We had $506,000, that was our last pay roll in the city of Louiseville and that is not an extravagant statement.

Q. Your pay rolls run very much lower than that. A. $506,000 for the year 1935 in the city of Louiseville.

Q. However, we have got the rates, I am not going to quarrel with you about it, but I am just making the suggestion that if you are going to demand the whole of the Canadian market you have got no right to exploit a low price labour market? A. That is not correct. I cannot take that. I won't agree with you on that.

Q. Well, -- A. I will pay as high a wage as anybody in the country if I can control it fairly.

Q. Why don't you pay the wages that your competitors are paying? A. That is fine. Let me know what they are. Let the government tell me what to do and I will gladly do it.

Q. You were at the Price Spreads inquiry? A. Yes.

Q. And you heard the wages your competitors were paying? A. I don't see that we were so bad in that. I think we were pretty good.

Q. Probably we will be in a position to suggest in our report what standard you might adopt? A. I would welcome it.

Q. You will be glad to adopt it. I think I am through, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well now, just a minute, Mr.

that was our goal with the city.

Q. Don't let us get off into argument pro-
ceeding.

A. [illegible]

last pay roll in the city of Toronto and that is no
an extravagant statement.

Q. Your pay rolls run very much lower than that.

A. $205,000 for the year 1935 in the city of Toronto.

Q. However, we have got the record, I am not going
to quarrel with you about it, but I am just making the
suggestion that if you are going to demand the whole
of the Canadian market you have got no right to exploit
a low price labour market? A. That is not correct.
I cannot take the $. I won't agree with you on that.

Q. Well, -- A. I will pay as high a wage
as anybody in the country if I can control it entirely.

Q. Why don't you pay the wages that your com-
petitors are paying? A. That is time.
Let me know what they are. Let the Government tell
me what to do and I will gladly do it.

Q. You were at that Price Spreads Inquiry?

A. Yes.

Q. And you heard the wages your competitors were
paying? A. I don't see that we were so bad
in that. I think we were pretty good.

Q. Probably we will be in a position to answer
in our record what standard you might accept?

A. I would welcome it.

Q. You will be glad to accept it. I think I am
through, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: We'll now, take a minute, Mr.

Lanctot, any questions?

MR. LANCTOT: I don't think we can finish to-night.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you prepared to examine Mr. Marx?

MR. LANCTOT: I will examine him at ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: You will be prepared to finish with him to-morrow?

MR. LANCTOT: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That means we sit here to-morrow again.

THE WITNESS: Cannot you finish now, Mr. Lanctot?

MR. LANCTOT: We could have a recess, now.

THE COMMISSIONER: What have you got to say about that, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Mr. Lauer had still some information to give me.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am quite prepared to sit here, but only on this condition, that there be no hang over.

MR. McRUER: If we finished it to-morrow, that is what I would like to do.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are quite sure you will be finished, Mr. Lanctot?

MR. LANCTOT: Yes, we will be through around twelve or half past twelve.

THE COMMISSIONER: Alright, ten o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5 p.m., Friday, May 15th, 1936 to resume at 10 o'clock a.m., Saturday, May 16th, 1936.

[illegible]

MR. MOTTON: I don't think I can finish in-chief.

THE COMMISSIONER: Are you prepared to examine Mr. [illegible]

MR. LAFORTE: I will examine him at ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE COMMISSIONER: You will be prepared to finish with him to-morrow?

MR. LAFORTE: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: That means we will have to-morrow again.

MR. MOTTON: We could have a recess, Mr. [illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: What have you got to say about that, Mr. Motton?

MR. MOTTON: Mr. Lafort had still some instructions to give me.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am quite prepared to sit but only on this condition, that there be no hope [illegible]

MR. MOTTON: If we finished it to-morrow, that is what I would like to do.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are quite sure you will be [illegible]

MR. LAFORTE: Yes, we will go through [illegible] MOTT

[illegible]

THE COMMISSIONER: Adjourn, ten o'clock.

-- The Commission adjourned at 6 p.m., Friday, May 1 1956 to resume at 10 o'clock a.m., Monday, May 14th, 1956.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A. S. Whiteley, Secretary,

THIRTY-THIRD DAY

(May 16th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secrerary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C., and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee of Primary Textile Industries, and Associated Textiles Limited.
C.G. Howard, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

Louiseville, May 16th,1936.

MIVILLE LESAGE. (recalled)

INTERROGE PAR MT E BEAUREGARD:

Q Sous le serment que vous avez prêté, en votre qualité de greffier de la ville de Louiseville, êtes vous en possession des recensements de la population de la ville de Louiseville, faits par la Corporation pour les dernières années?

R Oui, des recensements pour les années 1929, 1930,1931,1932,1933,1934,1935.

Q Pour les dernières années? R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire quelle était la population de la ville de Louiseville en 1929? R 1877 âmes.

Q Pour 1930? R 2134 âmes.

Q Pour 1931? R 2258 âmes.

Q Pour 1932? R 2722.âmes.

Q Pour 1933? R 3000 âmes.

Q Pour 1934? R 3300 âmes.

Q Pour 1935? R 3500 âmes.

Q Vous avez pas le recensement pour 1936?

R Il n'est pas encore fini. J'ai aussi une notre que j'ai prise pour 1928, 1811 âmes.

Q Alors ça débuterait par 1811 et 1877? R Oui.

Q Pouvez-vous déposer devant cette Cour un état certifié des chiffres que vous venez de donner?

R Oui,monsieur.

Q Voulez-vous produire cette état comme exhibit 254? R Oui, monsieur.

EXHIBIT 254. Etat certifié des recensements de la population de Louiseville pour les années 1929 à 1935 inclusivement.

Q Etes-vous familier Monsieur Lesage avec les

(Traduction)

Lachenaie, ce 28 février 1966.

Monsieur Jean Ouellet (Rosemont)

Monsieur le Président :

Sous le serment que vous avez prêté, en tant qu'ex-maire de la ville de Lachenaie, vous en présentant les recommandations de la population de la ville de Lachenaie, mais par la corporation pour les municipalités suivantes :

Mr. des recommandations pour les années 1965, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.

Pour les deux années suivantes :

Pourquoi-vous dans votre ville étant la population de la ville de Lachenaie de 1967 à 1971 inclus.

Pour 1965	$	8194 dues.
Pour 1966	$	8255 dues.
Pour 1967	$	[illegible]
Pour 1968	$	3303 dues.
Pour 1969	$	8330 dues.
Pour 1970	$	3633 dues.

Pourquoi avez-vous la recommandation pour 1967 ?

R. Il n'est pas encore fait. Il manque des notes de [illegible] 1967, [illegible] dues.

Alors, le montant par lui et 1971 ? R. Oui.

Pourquoi-vous donnez votre [illegible] ?

R. Oui, monsieur.

[illegible]

[illegible]

salaires des employés dans les différentes industries à Louiseville? R Pas dans les différentes industries.

Q Dans les magasins par exemple, savez-vous combien les employés gagnent, par votre expérience?

R Dans les magasins, je crois d'après certains renseignements que j'ai pu obtenir, ça varie pour les hommes entre $12.00 à $22.00, par semaine.

Q Et pour les femmes? R Entre $5.00 à $10.00 par semaine.

Q Les femmes qui sont commis par exemple?

R Oui.

Q C'est ce que vous voulez dire? R Oui.

Q Je comprends que vous pratiquez le droit depuis plusieurs années? R Oui.

Q Votre clientèle est recrutée parmi la population de Louiseville, en partie? R Oui.

Q C'est de cette façon que vous êtes à même de connaître le revenu, le salaire de cette catégorie de vos concitoyens? R Exactement. Il serait peut être à propos d'ajouter au point de vue recensement qu'il y a deux municipalités, la municipalité de ville et la municipalité rurale. La population de la municipalité rurale, par les renseignements que j'ai obtenus aurait augmentée depuis 1928 de sept à huit cents âmes.

Q La population rurale aurait augmentée de 700 à 800 âmes? R Oui.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE.

Q Quel est le nom de cette municipalité?

R St.Antoine de la Rivière du Loup.

PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD:

Q Pouvez-vous nous dire si d'une façon générale, cette population rurale se recrute dans les maisons que nous pouvons voir en venant de Trois Rivières, le long de la Rivière, comme dans la ville de Louiseville?

R Exactement, les limites de la ville s'étendent d'une rivière à l'autre, sur une distance d'environ un demi mille, à partir de la ligne du Canadian Pacifique.

Q Les propriétés bâties de l'autre coté de la rivière du Loup, gagnant Trois Rivières, de l'autre cote de la rivière, sont dans la Ville de Louiseville?

R Non, dans St.Antoine.

Q En traversant le pont on traverse dans la .. on tombe dans la paroisse? R Oui, en traversant le pont de ce coté ci ou de l'autre coté, on tombe dans la paroisse.

Q La ville de limite dans l'intérieur des deux Rivières? R Oui, monsieur.

ET LE DIT TEMOIN NE DIT RIEN DE PLUS.

- -o-o-o- -o-o-o- -

JACQUES SAUCIER.

Lequel témoin est assermenté.

INTERROGE PAR MTRE BEAUREGARD.

Q Monsieur Saucier, quel est votre âge?

R Vingt six ans.

Q Quelle est votre occupation? R Employé au bureau de l'Associated Textile.

Q Depuis combien d'années? R Trois ans.

(AU LIEU DE MONTREAL)

-Ou-r-vous nous dire qu'une longue marche ne, ouvre, solution rapide de nouvelle sans ma mission que nous pu vous voir en uniform de trois matinées, le long de la "Ly-Jon", comme sous le vieile de la Lay-VIAN?

R - Exactement, les lieu de la ville d'abondance d'une rivière à l'autre, sur une distance d'environ a quel milie, à partir de la ligne du Gouvernement Fédéral.

Q - Les pays situés entre de l'autre côté de la rivière ou nord, ressemble Plain Trié ou, ou l'autre côté de la Ly-Jon, sont dans le milie de maintenaillet?

R - Oui, dans ol.-mitoyen.

Q - Un travaillé le pont a travers dans la ... un tunnel sous la procluse? - R - Non, en traversant le mont ng on ne te il ou la l'autre côté, et tunnel dans la procluse.

Q - La ville de limite dans l'ancien sur une dans Rivière? - R - Ni,nonnant.

VI LE MT VERNON EN QUEBEC LE.

Lundi tandis est [illegible].

[illegible]

Q - Bonsoir monsieur, quel ou vous [illegible]?

R - [illegible] Lac.

Quelle est votre occupation? - R - Je suis [illegible] de l'[illegible].

Q - Quelle somme d'argent? - R - [illegible]

Q Quelle est votre fonction dans le bureau?

R Je m'occupe de comptabilité.

Q Etes-vous chef du bureau? R Non, seulement employé.

Q Qui est le chef du bureau? R Monsieur Warren.

Q A la suite du témoignage de Monsieur Pombert, du témoignage de M. Pinatel, nous avons demandé à monsieur Pinatel, de nous préparer un relevé du salaire et du temps de Monsieur Pombert? R Oui.

Q Vous connaissez Monsieur Pombert? R Très bien.

Q Un employé de la filature? R Oui.

Q Vous étiez présent lorsqu'il a été entendu comme témoin? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous pu préparer un état du temps et des salaires de Monsieur Pombert depuis le commencement, depuis qu'il est à l'emploi de la compagnie?

R Hier après midi, lorsqu'on nous a demandé les livres, nous étions à préparer ça, nous avons été obligé de lacher, une partie seulement est préparée.

Q Une partie seulement est préparée?

R Oui, monsieur, on nous a enlevé les livres et ça été impossible de continuer de préparer l'état.

Q Ces livres là sont-ils ici actuellement?

R Oui, ils sont derrière vous.

Q Voulez-vous prendre le livre, la liste de paye je suppose? R Oui.

Q Au nom de Monsieur Pombert, en février 1934?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Avez-vous janvier 1934? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Donnez nous donc janvier, février, mars 1934? R Oui.

— Quelle est votre profession dans la vie ?

— Je m'occupe de sociologie.

— Attendez-vous un concert ? Il y a, en plusieurs endroits.

— Non mais il vaut le détour. Bonsoir monsieur.

— A la suite du tonnerre de nombreux concerts, on temporise ce soir. Cela avait commencé à mercredi dernier. Ce soir, rejoindre les salles de bonne et de bonne de musique classique ! Mais, mais, mais.

— Un complexe de la mélodie ? A ... !

— Vous étiez présent lorsqu'il a été entendu pour la toute ? A ... !

— Avez-vous l'intention de plus de bruits ou des mouvements de nouveau concert dans la conversation, puisqu'il s'agit l'analyse la conversation ?

A ... ! Mais oui. Lorsqu'on veut s'occuper les livres, mais plutôt à nouveau, vous avez un de volume de lecture, un public non moins qui pourrait.

— Que merde ! Comment cet auteur ?

A ... ! Malheureusement, on peut s'en faire un a été impossible de pouvoir de rechercher l'auteur.

— Que livres ? Qu'est-ce qu'il faut faire ?

— Mais, je vous demande ...

— Et que vous pensez de ? Livres, ... ? Et que ... ?

A ... !

— Au nom de Monsieur Jacques, ... ? Et ... ?

— Mais ...

— Mais ... ?

A ... !

— Jamais dans cette jeunesse, ... ?

A ... !

Q Si on doit perdre du temps à chercher ça, voudrez-vous faire les recherches, on va prendre un autre témoin. Faites les recherches en arrière? R Oui.

Le présent témoignage est suspendu.

-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-o-

HOWARD LAUER, (Recalled)

EXAMINED BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Lauer, you have been sworn? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you make up the pay roll, do you not?

A. It is made up under or in my office, rather.

Q. It is made up under your supervision?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Just in respect to the subject matter that my friend, Mr. Beauregard, has been dealing with, I want to run over with you the hours of labour in the Print Department? A. Yes.

Q. I will take the last pay roll at the moment, which is April 19th, 1936. The page is headed, "Printing" and there are 37 names on this page, and you might just run down and be able to tell me if these hours are correct that we read into the record.

148, 172¼, 135¼, 171¼, 174, 113¾, 177¾, 120¾
171½, 167½, 181¾, 169½, 171½, 139, 173¼, 151¾
153½, 172¼, 161¼, 161¾, 174, 176½, 133, 163¼,
178¾, 166, 164, 185, 172½, 128½, 179¼, 150½,
159, 25¾, 157¾, 137 and 140½.

Those have been correctly stated, have they, Mr. Lauer?

A. Correct, sir.

THE COMMISSIONER: What are they, Mr. McRuer? What are these hours, and what do they refer to?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. These are the number of hours that these 37 employees worked, respectively, during the two weeks ending 19th April, 1936.

A. That is right.

MR. LANCTOT: Is that the Dyeing Department?

MR. McRUER: This is in the Printing Department, Mr. Lanctot.

Q. So when we take Exhibit 241, the analysis of the pay roll, showing the number of workers who received these sums weekly, we must take into consideration these hours of labour as well, to de ermine this classification? A. No. I think to be fair you should take the same pay roll that these are made up from.

Q. The same pay roll that these are made up from? A. Yes.

Q. That is 1935, November 3rd, is that the pay roll? A. From the 3rd to 17th November, 1935.

Q. Well, we will turn to that presently. I want to get one or two other departments. Just turn over to the next one, please; there is the finishing department, and in this department there are 30 employees listed, and they apparently worked the following hours, respectively, during this fortnight.

THE COMMISSIONER: What fortnight, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Of April 19th, 1936.

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, the same one?

MR. McRUER: The same fortnight, my lord.

Q. And the hours appearing here are as follows: 129, 136, 136½, 135¾, 138½, 143, 132, 124¾, 129¾, 129½, 140¾, 119½, 139, 130½, 124½, 135,

145, 130½, 144, 144½, 146½, 121½, 122, 122¼ 113¾, 156, 170¾, 133½, 138, 113, 122¾, 116, 141, 119½, 127½, 127½, 115, 111¼, 110¾; that is correct, is it? A. Correct.

Q. Now, where is the Washing Department? A. The Boil-off.

Q. Is that what you cal it?

MR. LANCTOT: 37 employees were in the Printing Department.

MR. McRUER: Yes.

MR. PINATEL: The one you want is Mr. Pombert,

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, Mr. Pombert is the first one with 148 hours in the Printing Department. Oh well, he did not hold the record that week, by any means.

Q. Well then, what is this list from that we have here? A. Tin weighting.

Q. Commencing with Lesage in the Tin weighting? A. Yes.

Q. Well, there are 19 in the Tin weighting group, and their respective hours for the fortnight ending April 19th, 1936, are as follows:

139, 95½, 144¼, 171¾, 139, 134¼, 173½, 139½, 144¼, 104¾, 141½, 138¾, 136½, 129½, 134¼, 129, 109, and 147½.

THE COMMISSIONER: Who worked 171 hours.

MR. PINATEL: Mr. Gelineas.

MR. McRUER: My lord, in the previous one I read, Joseph Frichette, worked 185 hours.

THE COMMISSIONER: I missed that, 185 hours?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, 185 hours.

THE COMMISSIONER: Why, the other man is just a loiterer.

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord. And Ed. Baril, worked 181¾ hours.

Q. Now, we will turn to the pay roll of the week of November 3rd, to 17th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Repeat that, please.

MR. McRUER: The pay roll for the fortnight, November 3rd to 17th.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean last year, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: No, 1935. Yes, my lord, dealt with in the returns that is filed as Exhibit 241.

Q. Now, in this pay roll those hours are evidently down; they do not appear to be any more than half what they were in the Tin Weighting Department. Is there any reason for that? A. The reason for that would be, that April would be our biggest season of production.

Q. I see? A. I think probably Mr. Pinatel could give you a better explanation of that.

Q. In the printing Department they run lower than they did in the last pay roll, that is, the one of April, 1936. They run 122¾, 121, 125; and there is one 19; then 140, 110¼, 111¾, 144½, 110½, 114, 129,

MR. HOWARD: My lord, is the witness one I read, Joseph Filonette, worked 145 hours.

THE COURT-REPORTER: I missed that, 145 hours?

MR. LORD: Yes, my lord, 145 hours.

THE COMMISSIONER: Why, the other man is just a laborer.

MR. LORD: Yes, my lord. And he, too, worked 145½ hours.

. Now, we will turn to the pay roll of the week of November 3rd, to 17th.

THE COMMISSIONER: Equal time, please.

MR. LORD: The pay roll for the fortnight, November 3rd to 17th.

THE COMMISSIONER: You mean last year, Mr. Howard?

MR. LORD: No, 1926. Yes, my lord, dealt with in the returns that is filed as exhibit 861.

. Now, in this pay roll these hours are evidently down; they do not appear to be any more than half what they were in the 8th Weighing Department. Is there any reason for that? . The reason for that would be, therefore, would be our biggest reason of [illegible].

. I see? . I think probably Mr. Kimmel would give a better explanation of that.

. In the Painting Department they run lower than they did in the last pay roll, that is, the one of April, 1926. They run 144½, 145; and then in June 19, then 140, 141½, 140, 140, 140, 140, 140,

115, 146¼, 134¾, 109½, 114, 117½, 19, 11¼, 114, 114, 110¾, 130, 110½, 110½, 120¼; this is a classification on the weekly pay. Is that not made up on a 55-hour basis? A. No, that is the actual pay.

THE COMMISSIONER: I don't hear.

MR. McRUER: I say, my lord, the classification --

THE COMMISSIONER: I mean the witness, Mr. McRuer.

THE WITNESS: I think it is the actual pay.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, is it now, you made it up. Take Rene Rose who worked 19 hours and got $3.47, what for, a week? A. I cannot say.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You cannot say? A. No, I cannot say.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I would like to know.

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it you are trying to get there, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: This is an analysis, my lord,--

THE COMMISSIONER: You are working on Exhibit what?

MR. McRUER: Exhibit 241, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 241 is "Census of Industry". Is that a return made by the Company?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: A return made where?

MR. McRUER: To the Department of Trade and Commerce, Bureau of Statistics.

THE COMMISSIONER: At Ottawa, yes. And what does it show?

MR. McRUER: It shows the number between $6.

114, 1404, 1404, 1004, 114, 1174, 19, 114, 114, 114, 1140, 1160, 1104, 1104, 1004; this is a classification of the weekly pay. Is that not more by a 54-hour week? .. No, that is the normal pay.

THE COURT REPORTER: I don't hear.

MR. MOTHER: I say, my lord, the classification --

THE COURT REPORTER: I mean the witness, Mr. Mother.

THE WITNESS: I think it is the normal pay.

BY MR. MOTHER: .. Well, is it true, you made it up. These boys who worked 19 hours and got $8.47, that for a week? .. I cannot say.

BY THE COURT REPORTER: .. You cannot say .. No, I cannot say.

BY MR. MOTHER: .. I would like to know.

THE COURT REPORTER: What is it you are trying to get there, Mr. Mother.

MR. MOTHER: This is an analysis, my lord,--

THE COURT REPORTER: You are working on Exhibit what.

MR. MOTHER: Exhibit 221, my lord.

THE COURT REPORTER: Exhibit 221 is "Summary of Summary". Is that a return made by the Company?

MR. MOTHER: Yes, my lord.

THE COURT REPORTER: A return made where?

MR. MOTHER: To the Department of Trade and Commerce, Bureau of Statistics.

THE COURT REPORTER: Go ON, Mr. Mother.

MR. MOTHER: I draw the special attention of

and $7., and the number between $7. and $8., a week.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that called for specially.

THE WITNESS: Yes, for the last two years, 1934, and 1935.

THE COMMISSIONER: Just for those who are getting the wages referred to there?

MR. McRUER: Well, it calls for an analysis of the pay roll, and what I am getting at is this, my lord;

THE COMMISSIONER: Oh, I see, those who are getting between $6 and $6.99?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I understand now.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, what I am getting at is, how that was made up, whether they are reduced to a 55-hour week? If a person only worked 19 hours that week would they be shown as receiving less than $6, - well, the answer is obviously no, because there are none on your list who are receiving less than $6.

THE COMMISSIONER: The form does not say what a week is in the way of hours, this form here.

MR. McRUER: I don't think so, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: It just says, for any full week, but does not say what a full week is, - "For any full week in the month of employment...." It does not say how many hours constitute a week. The return of that calls for those who have worked a full week.

THE WITNESS: That is it.

and 37¢, and the number between 37¢ and 40¢, a week.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is that called for specially?

THE WITNESS: Yes, for one is 1 two years, 1944, and 1950.

Mr. [illegible]: Do I [illegible] the wages referred to there?

Mr. [illegible]: Well, it calls for an analysis of the [illegible] well, and only 1 [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] Yes, I see. Among the five [illegible] between 35 and 40.0?

Mr. [illegible]: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE CHAIRMAN: I understand now.

Mr. Mr. [illegible]: Well, since I am getting it in, how that was made up, whether they are reduced to a 40-hour week? If a person only worked 15 hours in a week would they be shown as receiving less than 35. - Well, the answer is obviously no, because there are none on your list who are receiving less than 35.

Mr. [illegible]: The fact does not say what a week is in the way of hours, this form here.

Mr. Mr. [illegible]: I don't think so, my lord.

THE CHAIRMAN: It just says, for any full week, but does not say what a full week is. - "Forty-hr full week in the month of employment...." It does not say how many hours constitute a week. The return of that calls for those who have worked a full week.

Mr. [illegible]: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

THE COMMISSIONER: It does not call for any set number of hours, is that right? There is nothing to show those who have worked less than a week.

MR. McRUER: I think, my lord, it is quite obvious, on looking at this pay roll during the week that is dealt with, or the fortnight that is dealt with in Exhibit 341, that the Company, in making up this return, have reduced them to a 55-hour week, because I see, in the pay-roll, there is a red-pencil calculation opposite those names where they have reduced the amount of pay to what they would have received on the basis of 55-hours. For instance, my lord, where we have a man working 113 hours he is shown on the pay roll to have earned $24.41, - well, that has been extended to $23.65. On the other hand, where we see a man working 110 hours, it is carried out to the same amount, and I think it is quite obvious that that has been done for the purpose of making up this return to the Government, and they have reduced them to a 55-hour basis.

THE COMMISSIONER: To make it appear as if they had all worked 55-hours?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: And if they worked less than 55 hours, how much they would have earned if they had worked 55 hours.

MR. McRUER: In fairness to the Company, my lord--

THE COMMISSIONER: Why would the Company do that,

Mr. Commissioner: It does not matter for my net number of hours, is what might. There is no time to show those who have worked less than a week.

Mr. Morton: I think, my lord, it is quite welcome, on looking at this pay roll during the week that is dealt with, or the fortnight that is dealt with in exhibit 341, that the Company, in making up this return, have reduced them to a 55-hour week, because I see, in the pay-roll, there is a red-pencil calculation opposite those cases where they have reduced the amount of pay to what they would have received on the basis of 55-hours. For instance, my lord, there we have a man working 112 hours he is shown on the pay roll to have earned $24.41, - well, that has been extended to $22.55. On the other hand, there we see a man working 110 hours, it is carried out to the same amount, and I think it is quite obvious that that has been done for the purpose of making up this return to the Government, and they have reduced them to a 55-hour basis.

Mr. Commissioner: To make it appear as if they had all worked 55-hours?

Mr. Morton: Yes.

Mr. Commissioner: And if they worked less than 55 hours, how much they would have earned if they had worked 55 hours.

Mr. Morton: In fairness to the Company, my lord--

to appear to be complying with the law, or what? That form does not say a full week means 55 hours, or any number of hours.

MR. McRUER: They have taken that as the meaning, my lord. In fairness to the Company, their returns would have shown up very much better than it does; where a man works 168 hours, for instance, and is shown at $40.32, well, that is $20.16.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, can the witness tell us why that has been done, why the return was put in this form instead of the actual form it should have been put in at.

THE WITNESS: I think to make it uniform.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. To make what uniform? If a person worked only, say, 30 hours, why should you show what he would have earned if he had worked 55 hours? How is that giving proper information? A. That was our interpretation of a full week.

MR. McRUER: For instance, here is one who worked 10 hours. The rate is $30.00, and he draws $3, and that puts him in the $33.00 class for the fortnight, which would be $16.50 for the week.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Just read that, just read it out loud, and see what it says. A. It says:

"The actual amount paid to each person should form the basis...."

Q. What is that?

A. "The actual amount paid to each person should

We agree to be governed with the law, we hereby
that firm come for any ; full and means in hours,
we only number of hours.

. Judge: Why have those that as the wanting,
my lord. In relation to the company, their returns
would [illegible] up very much longer than it would
where a man works 168 hours, for instance, and in other
words, well, that is [illegible].

. [illegible]: Well, but the witness will
why that has been done, why the system was put in that
form instead of the normal form it should have been
not in it.

[illegible]: I have to give it uniform.

M. [illegible]: . If many that uniform
if a person worked only, say, 56 hours, why should you
know that he would have worked if he had worked 56 hours
you is that giving proper information? . That was
an interpretation of a full week.

M. [illegible]: For instance, here is one worker
16 hours. The rate is 2d., so he is a man 1s. and
[illegible] in the 168.in place for the [illegible],
which would be 16s.40 for the week.

M [illegible]: . That read [illegible], that
[illegible] and see what is [illegible]. . It says:

"The actual amount paid to each person should
[illegible]....."

M. [illegible]:

[illegible]

form the basis of classification."

Q. Of classification? A. Yes.

MR. McRUER: Should form the basis of classification. I think in fairness to Mr. Lauer, my lord, that is the interpretation I put on the form when I read it over in the first place, and I think that is exactly what they did; they worked itout on the basis of 55 hours a week.

MR. LANCTOT: They are taking a week as 55 hours.

THE COMMISSIONER: The form refers to an Act at the beginning there. What does it say about that?

MR. McRUER: It reads:

"Taken in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, 8-9, Geo. V. 43. Manufacturers are obliged to furnish feplies to all enquiries so far as they relate to their particular industry."

THE COMMISSIONER: What do you say about it, Mr. Whiteley?

THE SECRETARY: The instructions are drawn up by officials in the Department.

THE COMMISSIONER: And is this what they want, as far as you know?

THE SECRETARY: In regard to my own office, my lord, we were going on the basis of the actual amounts paid. But the instructions are not entirely clear.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will look into that.

MR. McRUER: I should think it ought to be clearer, in the way of instructions, if they are to be used

from the basis of classification.'

Q. Of classification? A. Yes.

Mr. [illegible]: Should form the basis of classification. I think is fairness to Mr. Lamar, my lord, that in the interpretation I put on the form when I read it over in the first place, and I think that is exactly what they did; they worked longer on the basis of 55 hours a week.

Mr. LAMAR: They are making a week as 55 hours.

The COMMISSIONER: The form refers to an act at the beginning there. Does it say about that?

Mr. [illegible]: It reads:

'Person in connexion with the investigation of the Industries Act, 1-3, Geo. V. 66.

manufacturers are obliged to furnish facilities to all enquiries so far as lies within to their particular industry.'

The Commissioner: What do you say about it, Mr. [illegible]?

The SECRETARY: The instructions are drawn up by officials in the Department.

The Commissioner: Has to this what they said, so far as you know?

The SECRETARY: In regard to my own office, my lord, we were going on the basis of the actual wages paid. But the instructions are not entirely clear.

The Commissioner: We will look into that.

Mr. [illegible]: I should think it ought to be clear, in the use of generalities, if they are to be used.

for any comparative purpose for compiling statistics.

THE COMMISSIONER: It could be very misleading. A man works 10 hours and they show what he would have earned if he worked 55 hours.

THE WITNESS: In that case we would much prefer to show it the other way.

MR. McRUER: Oh yes, I have no doubt. Looking at the pay roll, with these longer hours, it would have shown more in the higher brackets than it did. In fairness to you, Mr. Lauer, I must say that this is compiled, apparently, on the basis that I would have told you it was to have been compiled.

THE COMMISSIONER: The old saying repeating it - self, Mr. McRuer, that nothing lies like statistics.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You are to file with us the pay rolls of the last two weeks in February for each year since you commenced business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we can compare these hours of labour one year with another, and we can compare the amount paid? A. Up until 1933. We don't show the hours at all, up until 1933.

Q. Up until 1933 you do not show the hours? A. Of piece-workers. We show time-workers only.

Q. Have we any way of getting that information, for those particular fortnights in 1932 and 1933, which would show the hours of piece-workers? A. I will try and get them, but I cannot guarantee

for any comparative purpose for compiling statistics.

THE COMMISSIONER: It could be very misleading. A man works 10 hours and they show what he would have earned if he worked 48 hours.

THE WITNESS: In that case we would have prefer to show it the other way.

MR. WOLFE: Oh yes, I have no doubt. Looking at the pay roll, with these longer hours, it would have shown more in the higher brackets than it did. In fairness to you, Mr. Lamer, I must say that this is compiled, apparently, on the basis that I would have told you it was to have been compiled.

THE COMMISSIONER: The old saying regarding it - self, Mr. Wolfe, that nothing lies like statistics.

BY MR. WOLFE: Q. You are to file with us the pay rolls of the last two weeks in February for each year since you commenced business? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And we can compare these hours of labour one year with another, and we can compare the amount paid?

A. Up until 1933. We don't show the hours at all, up until 1933.

Q. Up until 1933 you do not show the hours?

A. Of piece-workers. We show time-workers only.

Q. Have we any way of getting that information, for those particular fortnights in 1932 and 1933, which would show the hours of piece-workers?

A. I will try and get them, but I cannot guarantee

being able to find that.

Q. We would like to have them, if we can. I just want to see April, 1935, the same fortnight as I have been dealing with here. You have got the record for one fortnight? A. I have it.

Q. I meant, what one of the employees. If there are any to beat this man that had 185 hours, I would like to hear of him? A. It would be pretty hard to beat it, I guess.

Q. You do not give a medal, or anything like that, for those records. Now, the statement that was made up here, Exhibit 222, Mr. Pinatel and I had some discussion about it, and I want to get clear from you, if I can, the basis on which it was compiled, because I want to get an accurate statement if this is not accurate. Did you have anything to do with making this up? A. No, sir.

Q. You had nothing to do with the making of this up?

THE COMMISSIONER: What is it, Mr. Mcruer?

MR. McRUER: This is the analysis of the payroll showing those receiving less than 12½ cents an hour--

THE COMMISSIONER: Is it an exhibit?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THECOMMISSIONER: What is the number of it?

MR. McRUER: 237, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: All right, thanks.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Pinatel says it was made up from the pay list, and the pay list showed,

I understood, rates of pay, not actual earnings?

A. I don't know what pay-list he is referring to.

Q. Well, it was one that he put in as an exhibit, Exhibit 228? A. Those are only rates.

Q. Those are only rates? A. Yes.

Q. Well then, for the purpose of analysis of what was actually paid, we could not get it accurately from this list? A. Well, you could with a certain amount of work, without knowing the hours down here that they worked.

Q. The hours that each one worked? A. Yes.

Q. Well, we could get this exhibit 227, an exhibit such as Exhibit 227 from an actual pay roll? A. Yes.

Q. Well, I would be glad if you would make that up for me from the pay roll; we will take your last pay roll? A. Do you want those two weeks there?

Q. What I had asked for, I think, was each year? A. The last two weeks of February, was it not?

Q. Just a moment, it was in my letter. Yes. You see what I had asked for was a statement showing the number of employees receiving,

(a), less than 12½ cents an hour,

(b), over 12½ cents and under 17 cents an hour,
(c), over 17 cents an hour and under 21,
(d), over 21 " " " ,
each year to be covered since incorporation.

Well, any specific pay roll will do on that. A. I have that for three years somewhere.

Q. Marked, items of pay, see actual receipts,

A. I don't know what pay-list he is referring to.

Q. Well, it was one that he put in as an exhibit,

Exhibit 2887? A. Those are only notes.

Q. Those are only notes? A. Yes.

Q. Well then, for the purpose of analysis of what was actually paid, we could not get it accurately from this list? A. Well, you could with a certain amount of work, without knowing the hours down here that they worked.

Q. The hours that each one worked? A. Yes.

Q. Well, we could get this exhibit 287, an exhibit such as Exhibit 287 from an actual pay roll?

A. Yes.

Q. Well, I would be glad if you would make that up for me from the pay roll; we will have your last pay roll? A. Do you want those two weeks thrown?

Q. What I had asked for, I think, was each year?

A. The last two weeks of February, was it not?

Q. Just a moment, it was in my letter. Yes. You see what I had asked for was a statement showing the number of employees receiving,

(a), less than 12½ cents an hour,

(b), [illegible]

(c), over 17 cents an hour and under 21,

(d), over 21 " " ",

[illegible] to be covered since incorporation.

Well, any quantity you will give me. [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. Let me have the three years that you have got. Now, this list that you have, Mr. Lauer, is taken from actual pays? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wonder if we could have some notation put on the face of 227, my lord, to indicate that it was made up from the pay list and not from the pay roll?

THE COMMISSIONER: The pay list?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What does the pay list mean?

MR. McRUER: The pay list was the rates of pay that they should be paid, and your lordship will recollect there was some question as to whether what the weavers and piece workers actually got was considered, or it was averaged, and when we come to read our exhibits later on we might get confused by comparing a list that was taken off one basis and a list that was taken off another.

THE COMMISSIONER: This exhibit 227 was taken from the pay list?

MR. McRUER: From the pay list.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not from the pay roll.

MR. McRUER: Not from the pay roll.

THE COMMISSIONER: You better note that, taken from the pay list, not from the pay roll.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. This exhibit I am about to file is actually taken from the pay roll? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Any particular pay roll? A. The last two weeks in February of each year.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Does it cover the same period? A. The same period of each year.

Q. Let me have the three years that you have got. Now, this list that you have, Dr. Lower, is taken from actual pay? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wonder if we could have some position put on the face of it, my Lord, to indicate that it was made up from the pay list and not from the pay roll?

THE COMMISSIONER: The pay list?

Mr. McMURTRY: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: What does the pay list mean?

Mr. McMURTRY: The pay list was the notes of pay that they should be paid, and your Lordship will recollect there was some question as to whether the reserve was place somewhere actually not was considered, or it was overpaid, and then we came to read out exhibits later on we might get confused by comparing a list that was taken off one basis and a list that was taken off another.

THE COMMISSIONER: This exhibit 427 was taken from the pay list?

Mr. McMURTRY: From the pay list.

THE COMMISSIONER: Not from the pay roll.

Mr. McMURTRY: Not from the pay roll.

THE COMMISSIONER: You better note that, taking it the pay list, not from the pay roll.

Mr. McMURTRY: Q. That exhibit I am about to ask is actually taken from the pay roll? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And particular pay roll? A. The last pay roll in January of each year.

Mr. McMURTRY: Q. Take it over the same period? A. The year ended of each year.

MR. McRUER: No, it does not. The other just covered the pay list that was in effect at the present time, but these are for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, and covers the numbers of male and female, but they are not separated under the sub-headings, of under 12½ cents. However, we have got those pay rolls ourselves and we can make any further analysis of them. You are going to file the pay rolls with us that this was taken from? A. Yes, sir.

Q. So we won't trouble you further with that. This shows in 1933 113 were receiving under 12½ cents an hour, 197 12½ to 17 cents an hour, 119 17 to 21 cents an hour and over 21 cents an hour 241. In 1934 112 were receiving under 12½ cents an hour, 178 12½ to 17, 135 17 to 21, 324 over 21. In 1935, 92 were under 12½ cents an hour, 204 were 12½ to 17, 106 were 17 to 21, and 429 were over 21 cents an hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: What number is that?

MR. LANCTOT: What number is that exhibit?

THE COMMISSIONER: It will be 255.

EXHIBIT NO. 255: Statement showing employees classified according to amount of wages received for 1933, 1934 and 1935.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Lauer, if we can just get the other material that you have. We have had the minute book. We have had the annual statements, salaries and bonuses and we have had -- you have given us everything on that, haven't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Samples of rayon and samples of real silk with the specifications and costs of production?

A. Here are the samples here; we have put the numbers on

Mr. McCORD: No, it does not. The other just covered the fact that was in effect at the present time, but there are for the years 1944, 1945 and 1946 and cover the numbers of male and female, but they are not separated under the age-bracket, or under the age-bracket. Therefore, we have not [illegible] ourselves and we can make any further analysis of them. You are going to file the pay rolls with us [illegible] Mr. McCord, etc.

Q. So we won't trouble you further with the 4.

This shows in 1943 110 were receiving under 10c an hour, 107 10c to 17 cents an hour, 112 17 to 21 cents an hour and over 21 cents an hour 241. In 1944 110 were receiving under 10c an hour, 172 10c to 17, 108 17 to 21, 324 over 21. In 1945, 92 were under 10c cents an hour, 184 were 10c to 17, 108 were 17 to 21, and 488 were over 21 cents an hour.

The Chairman: What number is that?

Mr. Lemieux: That number is that exhibit?

The Chairman: It will be 108.

[illegible]

Q. Mr. McCord: I, Mr. Lemieux, if we can just get the other material that you have. We have had the minute book. We have had the [illegible] and [illegible] and we have [illegible] -- you have given us everything in that, haven't you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Number of [illegible] and [illegible] of meal and [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible]?

A. Here are the [illegible] here; we have had the [illegible]

Q. Are there two of rayon? A. Two of rayon, yes.

Q. Well now, the rayon samples are numbers 2820 and 2024. The silk samples are numbers 1400, pattern number 8556 and another, 2840, quality Jubilee, pattern 8420. Now then, you have produced the cost sheets on these. Are these cost sheets, Mr. Lauer, taken from that analysis of pay roll that we were looking at yesterday? A. What analysis was that?

Q. The summary of the pay roll? A. No, sir.

Q. You had broken down there the labour costs, for instance, under different headings and worked out the unit. A. They are taken from that but they are not taken from an individual one. These costs there represent the average cost over the period of a year, divided by the production --

Q. Did you average these costs of production that we were dealing with yesterday, those unit costs? Have you got a summary of them that averages for over a year? A. I haven't got the summary here, no.

Q. But, have you got it, for the purpose of arriving at your cost per yard? A. Yes.

Q. Do you take that actual analysis or summary of the pay roll from fortnight to fortnight and strike an average from it at the end of a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do that? A. Yes.

Q. You have those averages? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have been done? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, are these costs that you have given me worked out on the basis of the averages taken from the

Q. Are there two of them? A. Two of them, yes.

Q. Well now, the rayon supplies are numbers 2400 and 2024. The silk supplies are numbers 1430, pattern number 2414 and another, 2430, sorting cutting, and 2420. Now then, you have produced the cost sheets on these. Are these cost sheets, Mr. Lanes, taken from that analysis of pay roll that we were looking at yesterday? A. That analysis was that?

Q. The summary of the pay roll? A. No, sir.

Q. You had broken down there the labor costs, for instance, under different headings and worked out the unit. A. They are taken from that but they are not taken from an individual one. These costs there represent the average cost over the period of a year, divided by the production --

Q. Did you overlook those costs of production that we were dealing with yesterday, these unit costs? Have you got a summary of them that averages for over a year? A. I haven't got the summary here, no.

Q. But, have you got it, for the purpose of arriving at your cost per yard? A. Yes.

Q. Do you take that actual analysis or summary of the pay roll from fortnight to fortnight and strike an average from it at the end of a year? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You do that? A. Yes.

Q. You have those averages? A. Yes, sir.

Q. They have been done? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, are these costs that you have given me worked out on the basis of the averages taken from the

pay roll or the budget estimate that is in the pay roll?
A. Taken from the pay roll.

Q. Taken from what was actually paid?
A. What was actually paid.

Q. And averaged at the end of the year?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. The piece work rate for weaving that you have in here is 53 cents per hundred thousand picks?
A. Right.

Q. But you tell me that is the rate?
A. That is the rate that is paid for that type of cloth.

Q. This is the rayon cloth, 2024, that I am looking at just now. Now, how do you distribute your overhead on this? A. It is done here on this particular column.

Q. You have got a column there for overhead?
A. This is for weaving only, this is the manufacturing end of our business. The rate here in the converting end, I have not split it up, but we can provide you with a cost sheet showing how those are sub-divided.

Q. Well, we have all these looked over --

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, Mr. McRuer, we haven't disposed of these samples yet.

MR. McRUER: I was going to attach the cost sheets to the samples and then file them as exhibits.

MR. LANCTOT: There is always the same reservation as to the costs, that they are privileged.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, I know.

MR. McRUER: Just let us take 2024; the next exhibit, my lord, will be which?

pay roll or the budget estimate that is in the pay roll?

A. Taken from the pay roll.

Q. Taken from what was actually paid?

A. What was actually paid.

Q. And averaged at the end of the year?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. The piece work rate for weaving that you have in here is 55 cents per hundred thousand picks?

A. Right.

Q. But you tell me that is the rate?

A. That is the rate that is paid for that type of cloth.

Q. This is the rayon cloth, 2084, that I am looking at just now. Now, how do you distribute your overhead on this? A. It is done here on this particular column.

Q. You have got a column there for overhead?

A. This is for weaving only, this is the manufacturing end of our business. The rate here is the converting end. I have not split it up, but we can provide you with a cost sheet showing how these are sub-divided.

Q. Well, we have all these looked over --

[illegible]

MR. [illegible]: I was going to attach the cost sheets to the receipts and then file them as exhibits.

MR. LAMAT: There is always the same reservation as to the costs, that they are privileged.

[illegible] I know.

MR. [illegible]: Just let us make 2084; the rest [illegible] long, will be right?

THE COMMISSIONER: 256, what is it?

MR. McRUER: It is a sample of rayon, number 2024, with cost sheet attached.

EXHIBIT NO. 256: Sample of rayon number 2024 with cost sheet attached.

MR. McRUER: Now, give me 2820. The next exhibit is a sample --

THE COMMISSIONER: 257, Sample of what?

MR. McRUER: Rayon, number 2820, with cost sheet attached.

EXHIBIT NO. 257: Sample of rayon number 2820 with cost sheet attached.

MR. McRUER: Now, give me 1400; the next exhibit --

THE COMMISSIONER: Is 258.

MR. McRUER: 258, a sample of weighted silk.

THE COMMISSIONER: Weighted silk?

MR. McRUER: Yes, number 1400, with cost sheet attached.

THE COMMISSIONER: Show me that one.

EXHIBIT NO. 258: Sample of weighted silk, number 1400 with cost sheet attached.

THE WITNESS: That next one is not weighted.

MR. McRUER: I was just going to bring that out. The next one is a sample of --

THE COMMISSIONER: 259.

MR. McRUER: -- of pure silk and we might put in brackets after it, "not weighted".

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pure silk, does that mean not weighted? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is not weighted? A. Yes, si

MR. MORTON: It is a sample of Tyson, number 5000,

with coat sheet attached.

EXHIBIT No. 486: Sample of Tyson number 5000 with coat sheet attached.

MR. HORTON: Now, give me 5000. The next exhibit

is a sample --

MR. COMMISSIONER: Sample of what?

MR. MORTON: Tyson, number 5000, with coat sheet

attached.

EXHIBIT No. 487: Sample of Tyson number 5000 with coat sheet attached.

MR. HORTON: Give me 1400. This is a sample of

MR. MORTON: 486, a sample of weighted silk.

MR. HORTON: Weighted silk

MR. MORTON: Number 1400, silk with coat sheet

attached.

THE COMMISSIONER: Show me that one.

EXHIBIT No. 488: Sample of weighted silk, number 1400 with coat sheet attached.

MR. HORTON: What next one is not weighted.

MR. MORTON: I was just going to point that out.

The next one is a sample of --

MR. HORTON: -- of pure silk, no weight, is

designate under it, "not weighted".

MR. COMMISSIONER: Pure silk, does that mean

anything? MR. MORTON: Yes, sir.

MR. HORTON: Is that a sample of our product?

Q. Number 2840, this is the Jubilee brand, that is a trade name? A. That is a trade name.

Q. With cost sheet attached.

EXHIBIT NO. 259: Sample of pure silk, number 2840 with cost sheet attached.

Q. Now then, where is my letter? I will be through with you in a minute, Mr. Lauer. Have you got the copies of the pay roll ready yet?

A. I didn't bring them up, I brought the originals, I didn't know you wanted that.

Q. You want to keep your originals? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You would prefer to make copies and let us have them? A. Yes, sir.

MR. McRUM: With your lordship's permission, these people prepare their pay roll in a little different way than some that we dealt with. They copy them by hand into a book in which it is written in, it is not typed and therefore they have no original copy of them. I think it would be satisfactory if Mr. Lauer makes a copy of those and delivers it to us in Montreal.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, he can make a copy and put it in under oath.

MR. McRUM: We can call him in Montreal and file it there.

Q. A statement showing the number of employees set out by years divided (a) male and (b) female, have we that? A. Yes.

Q. Has that been filed? A. Yes, it was filed this morning right here.

Q. Number 6840, this is the Publics trend. Isn't it a trade name?

A. That is a trade name.

Q. With coat sleet attached.

Exhibit No. 65a: Sample of yarn milk, number 6840 with coat sleet attached.

Q. Now then, where is my letter? I will be through with you in a minute, Mr. Lanor. Have you got the copies of the pay roll ready yet?

A. I didn't write them up. I brought the original.

I didn't know you wanted them.

Q. You would prefer to make copies and let me have them?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now: with your Lordship's permission, the people prepare their pay roll in a little different way than some that we deal with. They copy it up by hand into a book in which it is written in, it is not typed and therefore they have no original copy of them. I think it would be satisfactory if Mr. Lanor makes a copy of these and delivers it to us in writing.

THE COMMISSIONER: Yes, he can make a copy and [illegible] it in order with.

Mr. [illegible]: We can call him in Montreal and [illegible] it [illegible].

Q. A [illegible] Exhibit [illegible] Exhibits 65 [illegible] (a) [illegible] have to the?

A. Yes.

Q. [illegible]

A. Yes, it was [illegible]

Q. Oh yes, that covers that, that is right. Statement of production since incorporation under the following headings, wages paid per annum, production in units per annum, production in value per annum.

A. That was filed yesterday.

Q. Well, I have your production done for you --

THE COMMISSIONER: Have you got a statement of production?

MR. McRUER: I have, my lord. It has not been put in yet. This was copied by us from the production record of the company. Have you that large sheet? I gave it back toyou, didn't I?

MR. PINATEL: Yes.

MR. McRUER: Have you got it there? Oh, it is alright, then.

Q. I take the weaving figures, that shows the production, the weaving figures, from your record?

A. I filed a statement Thursday, I think, which showed both the weaving and the finishing production. You have it here with the wages, value of production. We revised it and I filed it again yesterday. It is the one you were discussing with Mr. Marx yesterday.

THE COMMISSIONER: The cost of production, is that what you mean?

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It is exhibit 238, oh yes, that is the production all in yards? A. That is the weaving production.

Q. Weaving production and the finishing; what does the finishing refer to in exhibit 238? A. That is our converting.

Q. Yes, that covers that, that is it.

Statement of production since incorporation under the training supplies, begun just you know, particularly in units per annum, production in value per annum.

A. That was filed yesterday.

Q. Well, I have your production done for you --

MR. CHAIRMAN: Have you got a statement of production?

MR. WOOD: I have, my lord. It has not been put in yet. This was copied by me from the production record of the company. Have you that long sheet? I gave it some figures, Mr. Wright.

MR. FORTUN: Yes.

MR. WOOD: Have you got it there? Mr. It is airight, then.

Q. I ask for copies, Mr. Wright, of production, the moving figures, from your account.

A. I filed a statement Thursday, I think, which covers both the veneers and the finishing production. Shall I have it here with the figures, value of production.

To refresh it and I filed it again yesterday. It is the one you were discussing with Mr. Moss yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The case of production, is that what you have?

MR. WOOD: It is exhibit 208, yes, that is the production all in order.

A. That is for veneering production.

Q. The veneering production and the finishing; what does the veneering cover, Mr. Wright?

A. That covers veneering.

Q. That includes converting that you do for other people? A. Right.

Q. Your weaving here for 1935 was 4,744,770 yards? A. Right.

Q. The finished production was 5,321,125 yards? A. Right.

Q. The difference would be the converting you did for other people? A. No, that is not quite right. This is a different type of yards than this yards here.

Q. A different type of yards? A. This is what we consider grey yards.

Q. Grey yards, I see. A. These yards here are after the shrinkage has been deducted. The goods shrink in the process.

Q. Do your goods actually shrink or stretch? A. Shrink.

Q. Rayon stretches, doesn't it? A. Shrinks.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. They both shrink, do they? A. Yes, sir.

MR. PINATEL: They shrink as high as 14 or 16%.

MR. McRUER: Are you quite sure about that?

MR. PINATEL: Positively; I can show it to you on our actual records at the plant. If you want to see that, I keep a record weekly, if you would like to see it I can show it to you.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I have a statement here, a record of production which brings it right up to April, 1936. That was taken from your production sheets on weaving. Now, that would be your own production

Q. Does Langlois convertible that you do for other people?

A. Right.

Q. Your working here for 1930 was 4,744,770 pounds?

A. Right.

Q. The finished production was 3,221,122 pounds?

A. Right.

Q. The difference would be the convertible, you did not for other people?

A. No, this is not cable right.

Q. This is a difference line of people than this press line?

Q. A different type of press?

A. Yes.

What we consider grey goods.

Q. Grey goods, I see.

A. These goods have come after the auditors has been recounted. The gross weight is the counter.

Q. Do your goods not fully bring on account?

A. Yes.

Q. Layon strongbox, doesn't let

Q. For convertible? A. Many full quality, to

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. [illegible]: Does anybody on this can be or isn't.

Q. [illegible]: Are you quite sure about that?

Mr. [illegible]: Definitely; I can show it to you in our school [illegible] on the floor. If you want to [illegible] I keep a [illegible], or you would like to see it I can show it to you.

Q. [illegible]: Q. I go to a [illegible] house in of production which means is right on [illegible] 1930. That was taken from your [illegible] [illegible] working. Now, that would be right [illegible]

when we take the weaving. It does not deal with converting that you do for other people? A. No, sir.

Q. Then, I should like to file this, my lord, annual production, annual weaving production of the Associated Textiles.

THE COMMISSIONER: Exhibit 260, and it comes right down to date from the beginning, does it?

MR. McRUER: It comes right down to April, 1936.

EXHIBIT NO. 260: Statement of annual weaving production, Associated Textiles Company.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, you have been good enough to give me the correspondence but I have not had an opportunity of reading it. I will read it and return it to you in Montreal, the correspondence that you have left with me. Just a moment, now. Have you a record that shows your exportations from Canada by years? A. Well, we could obtain the figures for you.

Q. You can get us those figures? A. Yes, sir.

Q. That is something that did not occur to us at all when I wrote you and if you would be good enough to give us the figures by years to show how your export business has been built up --

MR. LANCTOT: We would like to keep that confidential.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will see when we get it. Are you through with the other exhibits?

MR. McRUER: Yes.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then I will number that right away as exhibit 261, which is to come. Mr. Lauer

when we talk the building. Is there any real

anything that you do for other people? A. No, s

Q. Then, I should like to ask this, my lord,

second production, namely working production of the

Dreadnoughts building.

Mr. Justice Lush: Nothing doing, and it seems to me

come to note from the beginning, does it?

Mr. Marvin: It comes right down to merit, lord.

Mr. Justice Lush:

Mr. Marvin: Publishing a second Dreadnought

Building Company.

Mr. Justice Lush: Now, you have been good enough

to give me the correspondence and I have not had an

opportunity of reading it. I will read it and not

it to you in court, the correspondence that you

have left with me. Have a cigarette, sir. Have you

a document that shows your expenditure from Dreadnought

by January? A. Yes, we could obtain the

figures for you.

Q. You can get us those figures? A. Yes, sir.

Q. There is something that did not occur to me at

all when I wrote you and if you would be good enough

to give us the figures of power to show how your

export business has been built up --

Mr. Justice Lush: We would like to know the manufacture

[illegible].

The Witness: We will see what we can do.

Q. You thought that the [illegible]

Mr. Marvin: Yes.

Q. [illegible]

[illegible]

will provide it. Alright, then.

MR. McRUER: A statement of exports.

THE COMMISSIONER: A statement of exports.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Are you in a position to say whether you sell at the same rates abroad as you do in Canada? A. I think Mr. Marx can answer that better.

Q. That is all, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all?

MR. McRUER: I want to ask Mr. Marx a few questions.

JACKSON H. MARX, (examination resumed)

BY MR. McRUER:

Q. Mr. Marx, on your export business do you sell abroad the same character of goods as you sell in Canada? A. Yes.

Q. How do you find your export trade, are you able to sell at as good prices as you get in Canada? A. Approximately.

Q. You say approximately, I would like --

A. We sell our goods to the export market at the approximate price of the quotations of goods in Canada. I explain that to you for this reason. At the beginning of the season the Associated Textiles of London will place a bulk order with Associated Textiles of Canada. The price that Associated Textiles of London will get at that time will be the market quotation, what the goods are selling at at that time. These goods are billed to the London Company and they merchandise their goods from stock. As the statement

will provide it. Will it, then.

MR. MOULTON: A statement of exports.

THE COMMISSIONER: A statement of exports.

BY MR. MOULTON: Are you in a position to say whether you sell at the same rates abroad as you do in Canada? A. I think so. Both can answer that better.

Q. That is all, thank you.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that all?

MR. MOULTON: I want to ask Mr. Jenner a few questions.

JENNER K. MOTT, (examination resumed)

BY MR. MOULTON:

Q. Mr. Jenner, do you charge similar prices for your goods abroad the same character of goods as you sell in Canada? A. Yes.

Q. How do you find your export trade, are you able to sell at as good prices as you get in Canada? A. Approximately.

Q. You say approximately. I would like --

A. We sell our goods in the export market at the approximate price of the quotations of goods in London. I explain that to you for this reason. At the beginning of the season, the Associated Textiles of London will place a bulk order with the Associated Textiles of Canada. The price that Associated Textiles of London will get at that time will be the market quotation, what the goods are selling at at that time. These goods are billed to the London Company and they manufacture their goods from stock. In the ear

shows they just about broke even last year. Before that they lost some money.

Q. For the year 1935 they had sales amounting to £21,531? A. Yes.

Q. Those would be all sales for your company? A. Those were all sales for our company out of the London company only. We also make some direct shipments from our company in Montreal.

Q. To England? A. No, to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, etc.

Q. Well, the statement Mr. Lauer will prepare for us will show that. Do you sell to any European countries? A. Any European countries?

Q. Yes. A. No.

Q. You haven't any business there; well, then --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You do not sell to the United States? A. No.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. There is a total trading profit on these goods of £4,206 from which must be taken the selling expenses? A. Mr. McRuer, I would like to correct you on those statements. If you take the analysis of those years you actually would find that the Associated Textiles of London in the earlier years of their export business lost quite substantial sums of money on that business in building it up. We could show those records.

Q. What would the lost consist of? A. Well, in starting off --

Q. In selling lower than the purchase price from you? A. Yes, number one, and also we styled

shows they just about broke even last year. Before that they lost heavily.

Q. For the year 1938 they had sales amounting to $21,000?

A. Yes.

Q. Those would be all sales for your company?

A. Those were all sales for our company out of the London company only. We also make some direct shipments from our company in Montreal.

Q. To England? A. No, to Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, etc.

Q. Well, the statement Mr. Lauer will prepare for us will show that. Do you sell to any European countries? A. Any European countries?

A. Yes. A. No.

Q. You haven't any business there; well, then --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You do not sell to the United States? A. No.

BY MR. MONTGOMERY: Q. There is a total landing cost on these goods of $4,308 from which must be taken the selling expenses? A. Mr. Lauer, I would like to correct you on those statements. If you take the employees of those years you actually would find that the loss of the revolution or losses in the earlier years of their export business last quite considerable sums of money on that business in building it up. We could show those records.

Q. What would the last consist of? A. Well, in starting out --

A. In selling lower than the purchases which from [illegible] A. Yes, [illegible] Mr. Lauer [illegible]

the lines wrong in learning the export business. Our styling was wrong. The styling was entirely different. We practically had to change a lot of our lines in England to take care of the markets such as England, Australia, and etc.

Q. In 1934 there was a net loss of £601 on £12,958 of business? A. We can show that we made an adjustment for poor merchandising which we did not think the London company was entitled to take a loss on, on our Associated Textiles of Canada records.

Q. That is, in addition to the loss of £601 you made an adjustment on the purchase price of the merchandise they had? A. Correct.

Q. So as to absorb a part of their loss here? A. Correct, sir.

Q. How much of your loss did you absorb here? A. I would say for the year it might have run about $15,000 to $20,000.

Q. Not in the year 1934 on sales of £12,000? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well then, if that be true you were not getting the same prices for goods abroad as you would be getting here? A. We didn't -- it was not exactly the prices; we could have gotten the prices if we had merchandised and styled the lines properly for that particular market.

Q. At any rate, you did not get it? A. No, we did not get it, but I am explaining why we did not get it. I thought you might be interested.

Q. In 1934 on £12,000, nearly £13,000 business --

the lines wrong in buying the square business. Our
selling was wrong. The selling was entirely different
we practically had to change a lot of our lines to
adjust to make good on six months such as [illegible],
[illegible], and so.

Q. In 1934 there was a net loss of $[illegible] on $14,[illegible]
of business? A. We had also that we made ex-
ajustments for poor merchandising prior to the net [illegible]
the London closing was entirely to be a loss on
on our merchandise results of certain reserve.

Q. That is, in addition to the loss of $[illegible] you
an adjustment on the purchase price of the merchandise
they had? A. Correct.

Q. Do you to remember a net of basic loss based
A. Correct, sir.

Q. For year of your loss did you remember
A. I would say for the year it might be run near
$15,000 to $20,000.

Q. Not in the year 1934 on sales of $14,[illegible]?
A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well then, it that be true you were not quite
the same prices for goods abroad as you would be [illegible]
[illegible]? A. [illegible]
[illegible] — [illegible] have gotten the prices
[illegible] understanding and at had the lines [illegible]
[illegible]?

Q. [illegible] time, you did not [illegible]? A. No, [illegible]
did not [illegible], but I am [illegible] why [illegible] did not
[illegible]? A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible]

A. Right.

Q. £13,000 in round figures, you absorbed a loss here of about $15,000? A. I would say about that; of course, that was all charged up to experiments for export business.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Your goods did not suit the market? A. Not exactly that, sir; we found we had not styled the design on the goods properly for that market.

Q. That is the reason why? A. That is correct. And in the past year we found that we have done much better and also increased our business. We have paid for our experience.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Have you been styling a special style for England? A. Not as far as the grey goods are concerned, only in the patterns.

Q. Are you shipping grey goods too? A. No, I only say that because the patterns are different that we style for export than we style in the domestic market. It is only in the converting plant where the change takes place.

Q. In 1935 you have sales in England of £21,500? A. Yes.

Q. It runs in round figures $100,000 or a little over, and you had a gross trading profit of £4,206. Then, there was less selling expenses of £2,385 making a net profit of £1,821 from which is taken again another group of expenses, audits and so on, legal expenses and interest on bank overdraft, discount, making a total net profit of£792 or approximately

A. Right.

Q. $16,000 in round figures, you absorbed a loss here of about $16,000? A. I would say about the 5; of course, that was all charged up to exportation for export business.

BY MR. GREENSHIELDS: Q. Your goods did not suit the market? A. Not exactly that, sir; we think we had not styled the dresses on the goods properly for that market.

Q. What is the reason why? A. That is correct. Due in the past year we found that we have been much better and also increased our business. We have held for our experience.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Have you been styling a special style for Canada? A. Not as far as the dress goods are concerned, only in the patterns.

Q. Are you adapting dry goods too? A. No, I only say that because the patterns are different that we style for export than we style in the [illegible] market. It is only in the overalling plant where the change [illegible] place.

Q. In 1936 you have sales in England of $21,300?

A. Yes.

Q. It runs in round figures $100,000 or a little over, and you had a gross trading profit of $6,000. Then, there was less selling expense of $5,000 giving a net profit of $1,821 from which is taken depreciation, gross of expenses, bonus and so on, legal expense and interest on bank overdraft, giving a total net profit of $788 or approximately

$3,000? A. In 1935 I think there were further adjustments which showed also an additional loss to the Associated Textiles of Canada. Offhand I don't know the sum, but not as bad as the year before.

Q. That would be a profit of $4,000, not $3,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, you have finished.

MR. McRUER: I have finished.

THE COMMISSIONER: Can I take it that the investigation insofar as this plant is concerned is complete? You have nothing to say, no evidence?

MR. LANCTOT: My lord, as far as --

THE COMMISSIONER: You have nothing to say, no evidence to produce?

MR. LANCTOT: I am making evidence with Mr. Pinatel, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought you were going away.

MR. LANCTOT: No, no, I am calling Mr. Pinatel now.

(page 4450 follows)

94.007 A. In June I came into some extra adjustments which showed also an additional loss to the associated textiles of Canada. Offhand I don't know the sum, but not as bad as the year before.

Q. That would be a profit of $4,000, not $5,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Now, you have finished.

MR. LAFLEUR: I have finished.

THE COMMISSIONER: Can I take it that the investigation inquiry as this point is concerned is complete? You have nothing to say, no evidence?

MR. LAFLEUR: My lord, so far as --

THE COMMISSIONER: You have nothing to say, no evidence to produce?

MR. LAFLEUR: I am making evidence with Mr. Pine, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I thought you were going ahead.

MR. LAFLEUR, Q.C.: I am waiting for Mr. Pine.

(page 4450 follows)

J.A. PINATEL entendu de nouveau.

INTERROGE PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Vous avez déjà parlé dans votre témoignage précédent d'assurance? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous un document qui établit combien il a été payé par le compagnie Métropolitan aux bénéficiaires de vos employés depuis qu'on a l'assurance à votre compagnie? R Oui.

Q Voulez-vous le donner à la Cour?

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quel est le chiffre?

LE TEMOIN: $23,500.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Voulez-vous produire un télégramme comme pièce...

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: 262.

PAR ME LANCTOT: Comme pièce 262?

R Oui.

Q Je comprends que la somme mentionné dans ce télégramme, pièce 262 a été payée aux bénéficiaires de vos employés? R Oui, monsieur.

Exhibit numéro 262: Montant de l'assurance payée aux bénéficiaires des employés dela compagnie

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Savez-vous de quelle période à quelle période à date? R C'est marqué sur le télégramme.

M. KENE: Depuis 1932.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Depuis 1932 à date? R Oui.

Q Avez-vous un blanc, un écrit que les employés en bas de 16 ans remplissent pour établir leur âge, où ils déclarent leur âge? R Oui, nous en avons un.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q Alors, vous exigez de tous les employés qu'ils remplissent un blanc? R Une carte d'identification.

Q Quand il se présente un employé chez vous qui a moins de 16 ans, c'est parce qu'il a l'apparence d'avoir plus de 16 ans et qu'il déclare avoir 16 ans? R C'est cela.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Est-ce que la chose est arrivée.

ME LANCTOT: Une fois, qu'il plaise à la Cour.

LE TEMOIN: Une employé a dit qu'elle avait 17 ans et qu'elle travaillait dans une manufacture trois ans.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Est-ce qu'il y a parmi vos employés plusieurs de la meme famille? R Ah! oui, il y a des familles qu'ils travaillent cinq dans la manufacture, quatre ou cinq.

Q Etes-vous au fait des salaires des employés dans les deux industries de Louiseville; je comprends qu'il y a deux industries à Louiseville, ici?

R Oui, il y a deux industries à Louiseville.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Deux industries?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quelle est l'autre?

LE TEMOIN: Une manufacture de chemises.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Etes-vous au fait de la somme de salaire que l'autre industrie paye, approximativement?

R En moyenne, $225,000. par année.

Q Alors, d'après votre tableau, vous avez payé à Louiseville, d'après la pièce 238, pour l'année 1935: $506,875.12? R C'est correct.

Q Maintenant, on nous a donné la population comme 3500.....

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est pour la ville?

LE TEMOIN: Pour la ville seulement, entre lex deux ponts.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Maintenant, avez-vous pu vous rendre compte si vos employés avec les salaires qui leur sont payés vivent convenablement ou s'ils sont dans l'indigence? R Ils ont l'apparence de vitre convenablement.

Q Avez-vous une idée combien ont des automobiles, par exemple, parmi vos employés?

R Il y en a beaucoup, je ne sais pas combien, je ne pourrais vous dire cela exactement.

Q Approximativement une centaine?

R Il doit y avoir cela.

Q Sur le nombre de vos employés, 10% à peu près auraient des automobiles qu'ils conduisent?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Quelle est votre moyenne d'employés à peu près, nous avons .....

R La moyenne varie de 900 à 1,000.

Q La moyenne varie de 900 à 1000?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est à peu près?

LE TEMOIN: 800 et quelques employéé

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Votre moyenne durant l'année est de 900 à 1,000?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Maintenant, on a donné, par le témoignage de M. Lauer, l'extrait de votre rôle de paye, un grand nombre d'heures faits par jour par certains employés. D'abord : 37 employés de l'imprimeris, du 19 avril,

M. LE SOUS-MINISTRE : C'est pour la ville.

LE TÉMOIN : Pour la ville seulement, mais les deux [illegible]

[illegible]

5 M. : Maintenant, avez-vous ou vous avez eu quelque [illegible] si vous employiez avec les salaires des ieur sont payés vivent convenablement ou s'ils sont dans l'indigence? R. Ils ont l'apparence de vivre convenablement.

10 M. : [illegible]

M. : Il y en a beaucoup, je ne sais pas combien. Je ne pourrais le vous dire sans [illegible].

M. : [illegible]

15 R. : Il doit y avoir cela.

M. : Sur le nombre de vos employés, [illegible] [illegible]

M. : Oui, monsieur.

M. : Quelle est votre moyenne [illegible] à [illegible] ..... [illegible]

20 M. : La moyenne varie de 900 à 1,000.

M. : La moyenne varie de 900 à 1,000?

R. : Oui, monsieur.

M. : Le [illegible] : d'ici à [illegible].

LE TÉMOIN : Ceux et quelque [illegible]

25 M. : [illegible]

M. : Votre moyenne durant l'année est de 900 à 1,000.

R. : Oui, monsieur.

M. : Maintenant, si [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

M. : Janvier, l'année [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]

30 moyenne d'ouvriers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

D'abord : 27 [illegible] à la [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]

1936; ensuite, 39 employés de la finition pour la même période. Voulez-vous nous dire si ces travaux de l'imprimerie et de la teinturerie et de la finition sont saisonniers, ou s'ils sont continuels?

R Un travail qui dure à peu près quatre mois, quatre mois et demi de l'année; ça commence à partir du mois de novembre jusqu'au mois de mai.

Q Est-ce que c'est fait xaau bénéfice de votre moulin ou si c'est seulement pour accomoder les employés eux-meme? R .....

Q Est-ce que c'est pour accomoder la compagnie ou pour les employés qui font ce travail saisonnier qui font un grand nombre d'heures?

R Pour accomoder nos employés, le plus grand nombre possible parce qu'ils ne travaillent que pendant un certain temps de l'année.

Q Autrement dit, ces employés-là travaillent surtout de novembre au mois de mai?

R A partir du mois de juin, ils travaillent deux ou trois jours pas semaine.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Juste qu'à quand?

LE TEMOIN: Jusqu'à septembre ou octobre.

PAR ME LANGTOT:

Q Alors, de juin à octobre, ce sont des mois où ils ne travaillent que très peu?

R Très peu, oui.

Q Et, le reste de l'année? R Le reste de l'année, on travaille..... c'est saisonnier.

Q Alors, ils travaillent surtout durant huit mois?

R Je dirais sept mois.

Q Et, le reste du temps ils chôment?

R Oui, une partie del'année.

Jacques Bourque, 55 employés de la Canadian pour la zone Atlantique. Voulez-vous nous dire si vous trouvez de l'importance et de la pertinence de la libération conditionnelle, ou s'il vous faut continuer?

R Un travail qui dure à peu près six ans, on tire avec et dans ce l'année, on commence à parler de mois de nombre jusqu'au mois de mai.

Q Avez-vous une c'est très assez difficile de vous rendre ou si c'est nécessaire pour accorder les [illegible]?

A Non-que c'est pour accorder la conséquence ou pour les employés qui ont de travail saisonnier qui sont au [illegible] d'[illegible]

Q Vous avez-vous [illegible], le, les jeunes [illegible] pour qu'il y a travailleur que [illegible] au cours le temps de l'année.

A [illegible] vous [illegible] [illegible] vraiment le nombre ou pour de mois

Q A partir du mois de juin, ils travaillent [illegible] au trois jours pas [illegible].

Q [illegible]

A [illegible] Depuis [illegible] conditions [illegible].

Q [illegible]

A Alors, de juin à octobre, ou [illegible] mois ou ils ne travaillent que très peu?

A Très peu, oui.

Q Et, le reste de l'année? A Ou mois de l'année, ils [illegible] [illegible]

Q Alors, les travailleurs [illegible] [illegible]

A Ce dernier [illegible].

Q Et, le nombre de [illegible] [illegible]?

A [illegible], une [illegible] [illegible].

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: On ne chôme pas absolument?

LE TEMOIN: Pas complètement.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Ils ne chôment pas durant l'hiver?

R Non, monsieur.

Q Si vous nous donniez votre tableau d'heures.... pourriez-vous nous faire faire un extrait pour faire part à la Cour des heures de travail de vos heures pour juin, juillet, août et septembre?

R Oui, monsieur.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Vous allez préparer un tableau, je vais donner le numéro tout de suite pour qu'il reste dans les paperasse de Louiseville, numéro 263, à venir. Pour quelle année?

ME LANCTOT: Disons de chaque année.

ME LE COMMISSAIRE: Dejuin à semtembre?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: C'est seulement pour les mois de juin à septembre?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Cela n'existe pas pour 1936?

RE TEMOIN: 1936, non.

ME LANCTOT: M. Lauer nousl'a donné pour février.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: 1936 n'est pas encore finie.

M. LANCTOT: Le mois de février, il a donné les autres années.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Nous n'avons pas février, 1936?

LE TEMOIN: Pas encore, nous avons les années précédentes.

PAR ME LANCTOT:

Q Depuis le commencement de vos opérations pour avoir le nombre d'heures? R Oui.

Exhibit 263: Nombre d'heures travaillées par les employés durant les mois de juin, juillet, août et septembre depuis le commence,ent des opérations de la compagnie.

PAR ME LANGTOT:

Q Durant l'hiver, dans la ville de Louiseville, ici, pouvez-vous sortir de Luiseville en automobile avec les chemins d'hiver?

R Non, jamais en hiver.

Q Alors, combien de mois parmée seulement, ici, est-ce qu'il y aurait moyen de sortir en automobile?

R A peu près six mois.

Q Alors, au moment où Louiseville ne communique pas par automibile, où elle se trouve presque fermée, vos employés travaillent plein temps à ce moment-là?

R Oui, c'est à peu près la meilleure moyenne de travail.

Q Ils ont de l'argent pendant ce temps-là qu'ils dépensent l'été?

R Oui.

CONTRE INTERROGE PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Je comprends que vous avez produit comme pièce 262, qui est un rapport sommaire de la compagnie d'assurance métropolitan nous disant qu'ils ont payé $23,500. aux employés de la compagnie Associated Textiles depuis 1932. Ce sont des décès qui sont survenus qui ont occasionné ces payements-là?

R Des décès, il y en a encore qui donnent à l'heure actuelle.....

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Ce n'est pas seulement une assurance-vie?

LE TEMOIN: Sur la maladie, aussi.

[illegible] Dans d'autres travaillent par les
analogies entre les noms de lieux, initiat, sont
nécessaires dans le commerce, les spéculations
le commerce.

[illegible]:

Canal l'Aver, dans la ville de Belleville,
lot, pour-vous sortir du Belleville ou atteindre
avec les eaux d'avec.

[illegible] Canal de Rivers.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] un très sic [illegible].

[illegible] le nombre de [illegible] ne [illegible]
[illegible] en [illegible], [illegible] trains [illegible]
[illegible], vous [illegible] travailleurs plus tôt à ne [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], [illegible] à [illegible] [illegible]
milliards [illegible] de [illegible].

Je [illegible] de l'argent [illegible] ou [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Je [illegible] que [illegible]
[illegible]. [illegible] est un [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 143,000. [illegible] de [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
[illegible] des [illegible], il y a [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]....

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Si je comprends bien, c'est pour la maladie et les décès? R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien de décédés dans ce temps-là, cette période-là pour laquelle la compagnie a payé?

R Quinze.

Q Alors, cette assurance-là s'occupe des blessés, ne s'occupe as seulement des décès?

R Pas seulement des blessés, des incompétents.

Q Je veux dire des morts, l'assurence Métropolitan ne s'occupe pas seulement des décès?

R Pas seulement des décès?

Q Alors, quinze réclamations ont payé $23,500.

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Savez-vous combien d'employés sont décédés depuis ce temps-là, pendant cette période-là?

R Je crois que un ou deux reçoivent encore de l'argent.

Q Je pa rle des morts, ils re reçoivent plus rien ceux-là? R Il doit y en avoir 12 ou 13.

Q 12 ou 13 de vos employés?

R Qui sont morts.

Q Savez-vous combien il y a d'employés à la Empire Shirt? R 200 ou 300.

Q 200 ou 300 employés? R Oui, c'est pas régulier.

Q Ils ne font rien que des chemises, ces gens-là?

R Rien que des chemises.

Q Alors, à l'Empire Shirt, 200 ou 300 employés ont reçu $225,000. de salaire? R Oui.

Q Ceci ferait une moyenne raisonnable de salaire?

R Je crois que oui.

A : E Brillantes.

Q Si je comprends bien, vous pour le moment
vos lapins R Oui.

Q Savez-vous combien ce cochon dans ce bâtiment
cette période ? pour lequel il [illegible]
R Quinze.

Alors, vous [illegible]
ce s'occupe du nettoyage des clapiers?

R Ces nettoyant des bleuets, des [illegible].

Q Je veux dire vos lapins, l'abreuvage [illegible]
qui se s'occupe pas nettoyant des clapiers?

R Des nettoyant des clapiers

Q [illegible]

R Oui, [illegible].

Q [illegible] pour [illegible]
pour ce temps-là, pendant cette période-là?

Q Vous avez un ou deux reproduit encore en l'
[illegible]

Q Je vous dis mon sorts. Ils ne reproduit plus vos
[illegible]? R Il doit y en avoir 12 ou 14.

Q 12 ou 13 de vos couples?

R Oui sont vorte.

Q Savez-vous combien il y a d'employés à la [illegible]
[illegible]? R Deux ou deux.

Q 200 ou 300 employés? R Non, c'est pas
[illegible].

Q Je ne veut rien que les [illegible].

R Mais que [illegible].

Q Alors, à l'époque [illegible], 200 ou 300 employés [illegible]
[illegible] 250,000. Ce [illegible] R Oui.

Q Oui? Mais [illegible] de salaires
Je crois que [illegible].

Q Ca serait une moyenne plus elevée que la moyenne de chez vous? R Oui.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: $800,000. par année?

LE TEMOIN: Oui.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Une moyenne beaucoup plus élevée que chez vous?

R Je peux pas dire.

Q A la première vue, on vous fait dire dans la même déposition que vous avez payé $500,000. de salaire pour 900 employés? R Oui.

Q Alors que l'Empire Shirt aurait payé $225,000. pour 200 à 300 employsé? R Oui.

Q D'après ces chiffres-là?

R Si les chiffres sont corrects.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Il faudrait établir le nombre d'employés de la compagnie.

ME BEAUREGARD: Il faudrait dire si c'est 200 ou 300 employés?

Q Vous dites que les employés vivent convenablement? Ils recoivent des salaires de famille de $500,000. sur 900 à l'Associated Textiles, soit une moyenne de $10. par semaine de salaire? R Oui.

Q En vous mettant vous-même à $10. par semaine?

R Oui, monsieur.

Q Si on tient compte que vous avez 30 ou 40 surintendants ou demi-surintendants. Vous avex combien de surintendants chez vous? R Pas de surintendants, nous en avons un.

Q Je veux dire des contre-maîtres?

R Nous avons six contre-maîtres, et des assistants.

Q En tenant compte de votre salaire personnel et de celui de vos assistants, on serait encore obligé de

diminuer cette moyenne de salaire qui est déjà autour de $10. Croyez-vous que $10. par semaine, c'est un salaire convenable? R Pas de famille, des pères de familles.

Q Comme moyenne de salaire?

R Cela n'a rien à faire avec la moyenne de ce que nous payons.

Q La moyenne de salaire se trouve autour de $10.?

R Ce sont des calculs imaginaires que vous prenez.

Q Je prends le chiffre que vous nous donnez dans votre témoignage, $560,000.; pour la dernière année, 900 employés à la Associated Textiles; ça fait $500. par personne? R Nous avons eu jusqu'à 950 employés en 1932, j'ai dit à l'heure actuelle, 854.

M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Pendant les mois d'été, est-ce que vos employés travaillent ailleurs, savez-vous?

R La grande majorité de nos employés travaillent continuellement chez nous.

Q Ceux qui ne travaillent pas chez vous continuellement?

R Ce n'est pas la majorité, c'est une minorité.

Q Dans tous les cas, la liste de vos heurs devrait établir cela. Est-ce qu'il y en a qui sont là qui ont d'autres occupations?

R J'en connais quelques-uns qui travaillent l'été sur la route.

PAR ME BEAUREGARD:

Q Les employés au cours de l'été ne sont pas précisément en vacances, c'est-à-dire qu'ils ne chôment pas d'une façon absolue? R Ah! non.

Q Ils ont du travail deux jours, trois jours?

R Ah! oui.

diminuer cette moyenne en salaire qui est déjà trop de $10. Croyez-vous que $10. par semaine, c'est un salaire convenable? R. Ça dépend, les dépenses de famille.

Comme moyenne de salaire?

R. Ça n'a rien à faire avec la moyenne de ce que nous sayons.

La moyenne de salaire se trouve autour de $10.?

R. Ce sont des salaires inférieurs que vous payez.

Ça prends le salaire que vous donnez dans votre industrie, $600,000.? pour la dernière année, 900 employés à la moyenne journalière; ça fait $10. par semaine?

R. Nous avons eu jusqu'à 900 employés en 1930. J'en ai à l'heure actuelle, 800.

[illegible]

que vos employés travaillent utilisent, avez-vous?

R. La grande majorité de nos employés travaillent continuellement chez nous.

Tous ceux qui ne travaillent pas chez vous continuellement?

R. Ce n'est pas la majorité, c'est une minorité.

Ça ne tient pas, la liste de vos heures travaillées depuis cela. Sur-ce qu'il y a ceux qui sont là une partie d'heures seulement?

R. Je ne connais pas [illegible] sur la partie.

R. [illegible]

Les salaires en cours de 1930 ne sont pas [illegible]

[illegible]

R. Ils ont un travail assez [illegible], assez journalier

R. Oui oui.

Q Ils font acte de présence dans ces journées-là, au moulin d'une façon générale, au moulin?

R On leur dit à l'avance le jour qu'ils travaillent le samedi ou le lundi.

Q Ils s'arrangent? R Oui, monsieur.

Q Ils travaillent souvent deux ou trois jours dans une semaine? R Oui.

(page 4480 follows)

(page 4480 follows)

-- On resuming.

MR. McRUER: My lord, I just want to put in a statement of hours of working that I have taken off for three men who seemed to be very industrious gentlemen in Louiseville, for two months, - the last two months they are shown on their pay roll.

THE COMMISSIONER: Then this will be Exhibit 354, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: I will have it copied, my lord. It is an abstract.

THE COMMISSIONER: It is an abstract, you say?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord, from the pay roll, of the hours worked by Donat Hombert, Edward Baril, and Joseph Frechette. I will let Mr. Lauer check it afterwards and if there is any error we can have it corrected, but I don't think there is. These are for five pays from February 23rd, to April 19th of this year:

Donat Hombert,	119¾	hours,
	146½	"
	119½	"
	155	"
	148	"
Edward Baril,	116¾	"
	132	"
	121	"
	166	"
	181¾	"
Joseph Frechette,	119½	"
	124¾	"
	120¾	"
	164½	"
	185	"

EXHIBIT No. 354: Statement of hours worked by 3 employees in the Printing Dept. of Associated Textiles for 10 weeks prior to Apr.19th 1936

a reading.

MR. [illegible]: My lord, I just want to put in a statement of hours of working that I have been off for three men who proved to be very industrious gentlemen in Louisville, for two months. - the last two months they are shown on their pay roll.

THE COURT [illegible]: Then this will be [illegible] for, Mr. Conner?

MR. [illegible]: I will have it copied, my lord. It is an observer.

THE COURT [illegible]: It is an observer, you say?

MR. [illegible]: Yes, my lord, from the pay roll, of the hours worked by Doran Company, Edward [illegible], and Joseph Bruscetto. I will let Mr. Lamer swear it afterwards and if there is any error we can have it corrected, but I don't think there is. These are for five days from February [illegible], to [illegible] of this year:

[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
[illegible]	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
[illegible]	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "
	[illegible] "

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] certificate of hours worked by 3 employees in the [illegible] dept. of Doran's and certificate for 10 weeks prior to [illegible]

Par MTRE LANCTOT. Nous allons avoir notre tableau qui va faire pendant.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE. Avez-vous une autre preuve, d'autres témoignages à entendre.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT. Nous n'avons pas d'autres témoins.

MTRE LANCTOT

Qu'il plaise à la Cour. Je n'aurai que quelques remarques à faire, je ne représente pas ici un accusé, il s'agit d'une enquête pour connaitre les faits, et nous sommes satisfaits, je tiens à le déclarer, tant en mon nom qu'au nom de la compagnie, que nous avons été traités avec la plus grande impartialité, et nous avons reçu toute l'attention désirée.

Je crois que la compagnie a fait tout son possible pour aider à l'enquête et fournir les renseignements qui lui étaient demandés, et nous avons fait diligence, et de toute façon nous n'avons qu'à nous féliciter de nos relations, tant avec l'Honorable Président de la Commission, nos savants confrères, les secrétaires qui ont aussi coopéré, ainsi qu'avec tout le personnel.

Cependant, je crois de mon devoir de faire certaines remarques en ce qui concerne la compagnie; je veux attirer l'attention de la Cour sur certains faits particuliers.

Cette compagnie commence ses opérations avec certaines concessions de la part de la ville de Louiseville, avec un certain don de la part des citoyens de Louiseville.

Par MEYER LANGTOT. Nous allons avoir notre tableau [illegible].

THE M. LE COMMISSAIRE. Avez-vous une autre preuve, d'autres témoignages à entendre.

PAR MEYER LANGTOT. Nous n'avons pas d'autres témoins.

Qu'il plaise à la Cour. Je n'aurai que quelques remarques à faire, je ne représente pas ici un accusé, il s'agit d'une enquête pour connaître les faits, et nous comme entitatite, je tiens à le déclarer, tant en mon nom qu'au nom de la communauté, que nous avons été traités avec la plus grande impartialité, et nous avons reçu toute l'attention désirée.

Je crois que la commission a fait tout son possible pour aider à l'enquête et fournir les renseignements qui lui étaient demandés, et nous avons fait diligence, et de toute façon nous n'avons qu'à nous féliciter de nos relations, tant avec l'Honorable Président de la Commission, nos savants conférés, les secrétaires qui ont aussi coopéré [illegible].

Cependant, je crois de mon devoir de faire certaines remarques en ce qui concerne la compagnie; je veux attirer l'attention de la Cour sur certaine faits particulières.

[illegible] des concessions de la part de la ville de Lantzville, avec un certain don de la part des citoyens de Lantzville.

LANCTOT.

Par cette pièce 227, comme nous l'avons complétée, il est établi que la compagnie se conforme entièrement à l'ordonnenace No.5, en force depuis le 1er aout 1935, quant au salaire minimum des femmes. De fait, il n'y a aucune femme, ou fille ou employée à la compagnie, qui reçoive moins que le salaire minimum, elles reçoivent toutes plus que 12½ cts de l'heure.

C'est vrai qu'ils'agit d'une loi provinciale, mais il résulte de la preuve faite, que nous nous conformons entièrement à la loi du minimum de salaire pour les femmes; il y a même un pourcentage plus élevé que celui exigé pour le salaire de .21cts de l'heure. Au-dessus de 21cts de l'heure, ce pourcentage censé être 65% en vertu de la loi; d'après la pièce 227, au-dessus de 601 employées, soit 75% des employées, au lieu de 65%, gagnent plus que 21cts de l'heure.

Moins que 12½ cts, il n'y a pas d'employés, et entre 12 à 17 cts, il y a 2% qui reçoivent ce salaire, lorsque la compagnie pourrait en avoir 10%.

Maintenant le reste du tableau fait foi de son contenu et établit clairement que la compagnie se conforme en tous points au salaire minimum.

Dans le témoignage de Monsieur Marx, il a été question de pouvoir électrique. Nous avons entendu parler de cette question de pouvoir. Elle n'est pas enquêtée suffisamment encore pour que nous puissions en tirer un argument, mais nous attirons l'attention de la Cour, sur les remarques de M.Marx, lorsqu'il est allé s'enquérir en Ontario pour ouvrir une manufacture. Le pouvoir qu'il paie ici s'élève à $100,000.00 et il aurait pu l'avoir pour $10,000.00 en Ontario, soit économiser $90,000.00.

La pièce 238 qui a été produite nous fait voir les salaires qui ont été payés par la compagnie depuis 1931.

1931 c'était le commencement des opérations, $223,116.36 ont été payés en salaires; 1932 $331,260.49, en l'année 1933, $399,261.08; 1934 - $446,895.94; 1935, la compagnie paye à Louiseville en salaire $506,875.12.

Nous connaissons les obligations que la compagnie avait prises, en considération des concessions qui lui ont été faites. Nous savons de quelle façon ces obligations ont été remplies.

Notre confrère, M, Lesage, qui est en même temps greffier de la Ville, nous a donné dans la pièce 234, les concessions qui sont faites, et Monsieur Lesage, le greffier, nous a dit de quelle façon les obligations ont été remplies, et Monsieur Marxle Président de la compagnie a fait rapport à la Cour de quelle façon les obligations de la compagnie ont été remplies envers les citoyens de Louiseville.

Tout le monde est satisfait que la compagnie a rempli plus que ses obligations et cela par multiple.

Maintenant, il s'agit d'une industrie de textile, d'une industrie de gages qui ne sont généralement pas élevés, dans le monde entier je crois, malgré que la preuve n'est pas dans le dossier, je crois que c'est le témoignage commun.

Les salaires depuis que la compagnie a commencé ses opérations ont été augmentés graduellement.

A l'enquête des prix nous avons vu de quelle façon les salaires par heure étaient payés, et maintenant par la pièce 227 nous voyons que le pourcentage est renversé.

En Ontario il n'aurait payé que 10%, et il aurait économisé 90%. Si on fait un reproche à la Province de Quebec de ne pas payer des salaires aussi élevés que dans Ontario, on devra tenir compte de cet élément de pouvoir. Si M.Marx avait $90,000.00 de plus à payer à ses employés, il se trouverait être capable de payer près de 20% de plus sur la base de $500,000.00 par année en salaires. Il pourrait donner une augmentation à ses employés, il pourrait donner en salaire une augmentation de près de 20%.

Je signale ces faits, admettant que le dossier n'est pas complèt, mais cependant il s'agit d'une remarque basée sur un témoignage qui n'est pas contredit de M.Marx, concernant le pouvoir électrique.

Dans l'enquête,le savant Président de la Cour sera intéressé à connaitre l'élément du pouvoir qui compte pour établir le prix coutant de notre marchandise; c'est un des éléments comme le travail, comme les charges fixes. Ce sont autant d'éléments, surtout lorsque nos industries sont appelées à concurrencer avec les autres.

Maintenant durant la cause il a été question d'assurance, et la compagnie qui à certain moment semblait être taxée de ne pas s'occuper de ses employés, malgré qu'il n'y ait rien dans la loi qui l'oblige, assure ses employés sur la vie et elle fait ainsi un acte d'humanitéqui mérite d'être signalé. Quand un de ses employés meurt, qui veut s'en être prévalu, il est assuré pour le bénéfice de ses bénéficiaires à son choix, pour un montant de $1,000.00. - La compagnie paie 87 cents par

Ou Ontario il n'aurait payé que 10%, et il aurait économisé 90%. Si on fait un rapprochement à la Province de Québec de ne pas payer des salaires aussi élevés que dans Ontario, on devra tenir compte de cet élément de pouvoir. Si M.Dexx avait 500,000.00 de plus à payer à ses employés, il se trouverait à-dire capable de payer près de 20% de plus sur la base de 5000,000.00 par année en salaires. Il pourrait donner une augmentation à ses employés, il pourrait donner en salaire une augmentation de près de 20%.

Je signale ces faits, admettant que le dossier n'est pas complet, mais cependant il s'agit d'une remarque basée sur un témoignage qui n'est pas contredit de M.Dexx, concernant le pouvoir électrique.

Dans l'ensemble, la grande difficulté de la commission consisterait à connaître l'élément du pouvoir qui compte pour établir le prix coûtant de notre marchandise; c'est un des éléments comme le travail, comme les charges fixes. Ce sont autant d'éléments, surtout lorsque nos industries sont appelées à concurrencer avec les autres.

Maintenant durant la cause il a été question d'assurance, et la compagnie qui à certain moment semblait être tenée de ne pas s'occuper de ses employés, malgré qu'il n'y ait rien dans la loi qui l'oblige, assure ses employés sur la vie et nous fait ainsi un acte d'humanitéqui merite d'être signalé. Lorsque on se sera [illegible], qui sera [illegible], il sera [illegible] aura pour le bénéfice de ses bénéficiaires à son décès, pour un montant de $1,000.00. - La compagnie paie 8% cents par

mois, et l'employé lui ne paie que .68 cts par mois.

Quant aux jeunes filles ou femmes, elles ont de même pour leurs bénéficiaires à leur mort, une assurance de $500.00 pour laquelle elles ne paient par mois que .34 cts lorsque la compagnie en paie 44 cts par mois.

Nous croyons que cette question d'assurance mérite d'être signalée.

Maintenant, nous avons vu qu'à la suite de ces polices d'assurances, d'après le rapport de la compagnie, le télégramme produit ce matin à la Cour, que la compagnie d'assurance a payé dans Louiseville, sur ses polices, depuis 1932, $23,500.00 qui ont été donnés ici, grâce à la prévoyance de la compagnie et l'argent est venu à l'aide des familles et des ouvriers, avec une prime payée pour plus que la moitié par la compagnie.

Un mot sur la structure du capital-actions. Je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de signaler devant cette Honorable Commission que le capital-actions a été fourni en argent comptant. Nous avons un capital constitué de 22600 actions à $10.00 chacune, payées en argent, pour un montant de $226,000.00, et cinq mille actions privilégiées payées d'une valeur de $500,000.00.

La compagnie a donc investi dans Louiseville près de trois quarts de million de dollars en argent.

La compagnie a établi un plant magnifique, ceux qui l'ont visité, ont été impressionnés de la façon la plus favorable. Dès les débuts elle a rempli son obligation en investissant près de trois quarts de million de dollars, placés dans une entreprise, pour constituer une richesse, parce que

mois, et l'employé lui ne paie que .50 cts par mois.

Quant aux jeunes filles du Canada, elles ont en plus pour leurs bénéficiaires à leur mort, une assurance de $500.00 pour laquelle elles ne paient que mois que .25 cts lorsque la souscrivent en vaut 44 cts par mois.

Maintenant, nous avons vu qu'à la suite de ces polices d'assurance, d'après le rapport de la commission, la différence se produit en faite à la Cour, que la compagnie d'assurance a payé cette Université, sur ses polices, depuis 1924, $25,000.00 qui ont été versés lui, grâce à la prévoyance de la souscripteur et l'argent est venu à l'aide des familles et des universités, avec une prime moyen plus que la moitié moins la somme - égale.

Un mot sur la structure du capital-actions. Je crois qu'il est de mon devoir de signaler devant cette Commission Souscription que le capital-actions a été fixé en aucun cas- tant. Nous avons un capital constitué de 2000 actions à $100.00 chacune, soit de $200,000.00, et cependant, pour une somme de $100,000.00, nous avons émis 1000 actions privilégiées ayant d'une valeur de $500.00.

Le capital-actions n'est pas souscrit, mais qui l'est vicié, est fait inconstitutionnel de la façon suivante. Ils les donnés elle a remis des obligations au trésorier pour la somme de trois quarts de million de dollars.

Le capital n'est pas souscrit, mais qui l'est vicié, est fait inconstitutionnel de la façon suivante. Ils les donnés elle a remis des obligations au trésorier pour la somme de trois quarts de million de dollars, sans une autorisation, sur souscriptions et placement, sans que

c'est une industrie qui fournit du travail.

Maintenant depuis le commencement....

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE. La compagnie ici n'a pas émis de débentures:

MTRE LANCTOT. Pas de débentures.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Il n'y a pas d'hypothèques?

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Non, seulement que des actions privilégiées sur lesquelles il n'a pas été payé de dividendes.

Nous ne pouvons pas dire de cette compagnie qu'elle est constituée de capital mouillé (water stock) c'est une compagnie de bonne foi, avec un capital solide en argent.

Aucun dividende n'a été payé depuis le début des opérations, ceux qui ont investi, pour remplir leurs obligations dans Louiseville, ont investi près de trois quarts de million de piastres, n'ont encore rien retiré de leur capital, ont laissé leur capital travailler à Louiseville et ce capital travaille encore, et constitue une richesse pour la Ville de Louiseville.

Le surplus de près d'un demi million de dollars a été mis en matériel, et additionné au capital et au plant, et c'est près d'un million et quart dans le moment qui travaille et constitue une richesse dans Louiseville, pour les ouvriers, et pour les intéressés.

On essaiera de nous taxer d'avoir fait des profits; dans des questions on a semblé vouloir dire que les actionnaires avaient profité.

Il s'agit qu'il plaise à Votre Seigneurie d'une industrie incertaine, nous le voyons, le constatons,

sujette à des changements de tarif, nous avons déjà fait l'historique des tarifs au Canada qui changent. Il s'agit d'une industrie qui du jour au lendemain peut être affectée considérablement par les changements.

Nous soumettons que ça serait de l'imprévoyance de ne pas constituer une réserve, si nous voulons bâtir dans notre pays une véritable richesse. Il faut que la compagnie qui opère une industrie constitue une réserve, et la garde pour les mauvais jours, et d'après l'expérience de 1936, ce sont des mauvais jours qui arrivent, puisque les affaires sont moins bonnes, et qu'il y a diminution, et que les profits seront peut-être nuls, s'il n'y a pas de déficit.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE. Quelle réserve avez-vous?

PAR MTRE LANCTOT. Il y a de constitué dans le capital environ $500,000.00.

Si les promoteurs avaient été des schemers, ils auraient commencé au lieu de constituer une réserve, par se payer des dividendes, ils ne l'ont pas fait.

Maintenant, je ne m'étendrai pas outre mesure sur cette question, les documents sont là, et les faits sont devant la Cour.

Dans le témoignage de Monsieur Marx je relève aussi que la compagnie est outillée au point ddhabileté, de mécanisme, de main d'oeuvres, pour rencontrer la concurrence, mais seulement je ne bâtirai pas plus qu'il faut sur cette remarque, mais je tiens à signaler qu'elle ne peut concurrencer contre le Japon.

Elle ne peut pas faire d'exportations aux endroits où les japonais sont sur le marché. Je n'irai pas plus loin que ça.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE: Quand vous dites qu'elle ne peut pas concurrencer contre le Japon, vous ne parlez pas du marché local, du marché en Canada?

PAR MTRE LANCTOT: Dans ces exportations seulement. Maintenant elle dit que la concurrence japonaise ne s'est pas fait sentir encore pour elle-même sur le marché local; mais naturellement il y a la menace, à cause des changements dans le tarif, depuis que le changement a été effectué. Je ne veux pas bâtir plus qu'il faut sur ce qui a été dit, je me limite exactement aux faits mis devant la Cour.

Maintenant la compagnie n'établit pas que cette concurrence est arrivée encore. Ca sera dans la cause générale qu'il sera démontré si l'industrie n'est pas immédiatement affectée. Si la Associated Textile of Canada Limited ne subit pas encore cette concurrence là, c'est par la cause générale qu'il sera démontré comment l'industrie est affectée.

Nous avons encore rien devant la Cour qui démontre que le Japon a des lois d'exportation, qui controlent et limitent les exportations.

Je ne veux pas m'étendre outre mesure sur quelque chose que l'on pourrait appeler ma marotte, mais la preuve de la concurrence japonaise sera établie en temps et lieu.

Maintenant on nous dit: payez des salaires plus élevés pour protéger les ouvriers, et vendez meilleur marché pour protéger le public consommateur.

PAR M. LE COMMISSAIRE:

Elle ne veut pas faire d'exportations aux endroits où les japonais sont sur le marché. Je n'irai pas plus loin que ça.

5 MR. H. LE CHEVALIER: Quand vous dites qu'elle ne peut pas concurrencer contre le Japon, vous ne parlez pas du marché local, du marché au Canada?

MAJ. MEWS LANGTON: Dans ces exportations seulement.

10 Maintenant elle dit que la concurrence japonaise ne s'est pas fait sentir encore pour elle-même sur le marché local; mais naturellement il y a la menace, à cause des changements dans le tarif, depuis que le changement a été effectué. Je ne veux pas dédir plus qu'il faut sur ce qui a été dit, je me limite exactement aux faits mis devant la Cour.

15 Maintenant la compagnie n'établit rien que cette concurrence est possible encore. Je crois bien le crois pas qu'il sera démontré si l'industrie n'est pas lourdement méfiée. Si la Associated Textile of Canada Limited ne veut pas encore cette concurrence là, c'est sur la cause générale qu'il sera démontré comment l'industrie est affectée.

20 Nous avons encore rien devant la Cour qui démontre que le Japon a des lois d'exportation, qui contrôlent ou limitent les exportations.

Je ne veux pas m'étendre outre mesure sur quelque chose que l'on pourrait appeler du marché, mais la preuve de la concurrence nécessaire sera établie en temps et lieu.

25 Maintenant on nous dit: vous nous suivrez pour élever pour protéger les ouvriers, et vous nous obligeriez pour [illegible] le marché canadien.

MR. H. LE CHEVALIER:

30

Est-ce qu'on vous a vraiment dit ça?.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

Sous forme de questions, je comprends que c'est un peu indefini.

PAR M.LE COMMISSAIRE. En ce qui regarde les salaires, oui, mais en ce qui regarde les prix de vente, je n'en ai pas entendu parler.

PAR MTRE LANCTOT.

On dit dans des questions: payez des salaires plus élevés et vendez pour concurrencer avecles étrangers, lorsque les étrangers paient des salaires moins élevés.

Nous disons en réponse, le salaire est un élément du prix coutant, si nous augmentons le cout du travail, nos prix nécessairement seront plus élevés. Nous aurons des prix plus éleves pour protéger notre travail, etil nous faudra un tarif plus élevé.

Si nous sommes dans l'obligation d'augmenter nos salaires nous devrons augmenter nos prix. Si nous augmentons nos salaires, saus augmenter les prix, nous serons en faillite. Si nous mécanisons nous aurons à employer moins d'hommes, et si non, on nous taxera de manquer d'habilieté, et l'industrie devra de toute façon disparaitre.

Ce sont autant de questions qui viennent à l'esprit quand on discute la question de salaire. Comme M.Marx l'a dit,il est prêt à élever les gages pour rencontrer la

concurrence locale, à condition que tout le monde les élèvent de la même façon, il est prêt à concurrencer avec les autres, si les autres sont régis de la même façon que lui, alors il y aurait lieu de faire de bonnes lois ouvrières pour régir les salaires, pour établir un standard pour le travail.

Maintenant avant de terminer, avant de partir de Louiseville, nous essaierons de nous rendre compte quelle richesse constitue cette industrie qui existe ici, pour ce qui est du travail de l'ouvrier et du public et de l'industrie. Il s'agit ici, d'une communauté comme Louiseville qui dépend de deux industries avec une population de 3500 âmes, et 1000 personnes sont employées par la compagnie. - Si cette industrie disparaissait,ici par quoi pourraut-elle être remplacée?.

Dans l'intérêt du public de Louiseville, qui pourrait la remplacer.

L'ordre en conseil demande qu'on tienne compte de l'intérêt du public, dans l'intérêt de la population si l'industrie disparaissait, au point de vue économique, qu'est-ce qui la remplacerait.

Voici une communauté qui n'aurait que des chomeurs.

Nous voulons arriver à conclure par ces remarques que dans une petite ville comme Louiseville,où le standard de la vie n'est pas élevé,une industrie comme celle-ci,malgré que les gages ne sont pas élevés,constitue une richesse. D'abord une industrie comme celle-ci emploie plusieurs membres dans une même famille, qui apportent un gros salaire à la maison,c'est une industrie, lorsque les affaires sont normales,qui n'emploie

concurrence locale, à condition que tout le monde les dé-
vent de la même façon, il est prêt à concurrencer avec les
autres, si les autres sont prêts de la même façon que lui,
alors il y aurait lieu de faire de bonnes lois ouvrières pour
régir les salaires, pour établir un standard pour le travail.

Maintenant avant de terminer, avant de partir de Lon-
ceville, nous essaierons de nous rendre compte quelle riches-
se constitue cette industrie qui existe ici, pour ce qui est
du travail de l'ouvrier et du public et de l'industrie. Il
s'agit ici, d'une communauté comme Longueville qui dépend de
deux industries avec une population de 3500 âmes, et 1000
personnes sont employées par la compagnie. - Si cette indus-
trie disparaissait,ici par quoi pourrait-elle être remplacée?
Dans l'intérêt de Longueville, ici pour-
rait le remplacer.

L'ouvrier en général demande qu'on tienne compte de l'in-
térêt du public, mais l'intérêt de la population et l'industrie
disparaissant, au point de vue économique, qu'est-ce qui le
remplacerait.

Voici une communauté qui n'aurait rien des chômeurs.

Nous voulons arriver à conclure par ces remarques que
dans une petite ville comme Longueville,où le standard de la
vie n'est pas élevé,une industrie comme celle-ci,malgré que
les gens ne sont pas élevés,constitue une richesse. S'agissant
une industrie comme celle-ci semble pouvoir vivre dans un
même famille, qui apportera un gros salaire à la maison,c'est
une industrie, longue la [illegible] économique et [illegible]

pas que des chefs de famille, et avec ce que nous rencontrons ici, nous soumettons qu'au point de vue du public, dans une petite ville où le standard de la vie est peu élevé, que l'industrie textile du genre de celle exploitée ici, constitue une richesse, dont elle ne peut pas se départir, et qu'il faut nécessairement protéger.

Comme la cause du tarif, de protestion du tarif n'est pas encore faite, nous n'argumenterons pas, mais il faudra que les droits soient assez élevés pour rencontrer le prix coûtant, s'ils ne sont pas assez élevés nous importerons du travail étranger, et notre travail ici s'en ira, et on détruira la richesse que peut constituer cette industrie.

En terminant ces remarques, je tiens à répéter, tant de la part de mes clients que de ma part, mes remerciements sincères pour la bonne attention, pour employer le mot politique, "le fair play" que nous avons reçu.

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Advenant 12.30 P.M. La Commission s'ajourne ce 16 mai 1936 pour être reprise à Montréal à 10 heures A.M. mardi le 19 mai 1936.

les que des chefs de famille, et avec ce que nous rencontrons ici, nous soumettons qu'au point de vue du public, dans une petite ville où le standard de la vie est bien élevé, que l'industrie textile ou genre de cette exploitée ici, constitue [illegible].

Comme la cause du tarif, de protection du tarif n'est pas encore faite, nous n'argumenterons pas, mais il faudra que les droits soient assez élevés pour rencontrer le prix coûtant, s'ils ne sont pas assez élevés nous importerons du travail étranger, et nous travaill ici s'en ira, et ce définitivement [illegible].

Je remercient des renseigne, je tiens à répéter, tout de la part de ses clientes que de ma part, ses remerciements sincères pour la bonne attention, pour employer le mot politique, "le tair clay" que nous avons reçu.

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Ajournement 12.30 P.M. La Commission s'ajourne ce 16 mai 1950 pour être reprise à Montréal à 10 heures a.m. mardi le 16 mai 1950.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY

(May 19th, 1936)

Robert Brydie,
Official Reporter

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

HON. MR. JUSTICE W.F.A. TURGEON,

Commissioner,

A.S. Whiteley, Secretary,

Appearances:

J.C. McRuer, K.C., and E. Beauregard, K.C.	Commission Counsel,
J.P. Lanctot, K.C.	For Special Committee of Primary Textile Industries,
C.G. Heward, K.C. Aime Geoffrion, K.C. and C.T. Ballantyne,	For Dominion Textile Co.
S.G. Dixon, K.C.	For Courtaulds Limited,
L.A. Forsyth, K.C.	For Canadian Celanese Ltd. and Canadian Silk Products Limited.

Montreal, P.Que.
May 19th, 1936

-- The Commission resumed at 2.15 P.M.

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MR. GEOFFRION: May it please your lordship, we intend to produce evidence this afternoon strictly limited to what is left of the Sherbrooke local matters, and then tomorrow we will deal with what is left of the Montmorency local matters, if that suits your lordship and my learned friends.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that agreeable to you, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Of course, my lord, if it is more convenient to do it that way. I did think, however, that we would deal with Montmorency first, seeing it is a matter that we had just left, and that Sherbrooke is a matter that we have left for some time.

THE COMMIssioner: Well, if it is only going to last for one afternoon.

MR. GEOFFRION: I don't think it will be any more than that, at all events.

MR. McRUER: Whatever is satisfactory, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: In any event, we will go ahead and finish it.

MR. GEOFFRION: Then I will call Mr. Blair Gordon.

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-- The Commission resumes at 2.15 p.m.

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Mr. [illegible]: May it please your Lordship, we intend to produce evidence this afternoon strictly limited to what is left of the Sunbeams local matters, and then tomorrow we will deal with what is left of the Sunbeams local matters, if that suits your Lordship and is agreeable to them.

The Commissioner: Is that reasonable to you, Mr. Donnor?

Mr. [illegible]: Of course, my Lord, if it is more convenient to do it that way. I did think, moreover, that we would deal with Sunbeams first, seeing it is a matter that we had just left, and the Simcoe is a matter that we have left for some time.

The Commissioner: Well, it is only going to last for one afternoon.

Mr. [illegible]: I don't think it will be any more than that, at all events.

Mr. [illegible]: Whatever is satisfactory, my Lord.

The Commissioner: In any event, we will go ahead and take it.

Mr. [illegible]: That I will do, Sir.

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G. BLAIR GORDON, Recalled,

EXAMINED BY MR. GEOFFRION:

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What are your initials again, Mr. Gordon? A. G. B., sir.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Mr. Gordon, you are the Mr.Gordon who has already been examined, to save my going through your position again in the Company? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When was the last revision of the wage rate at the Sherbrooke cotton mill? A. There was partial revision made in August, 1935, affecting about 185 workers out of a total of 600 odd.

Q. And the Rayon division was not operating then? A. No, sir, it had not come into operation at that time.

Q. In Sherbrooke? A. In Sherbrooke.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It had not come into operation when? A. In August, 1935.

Q. And you say there was a revision then? A. Of the cotton mill wages, yes, my lord.

Q. But it took effect then? A. Yes, sir.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Now, some witnesses at Sherbrooke testified to having suffered reductions at that time. Can you give us details about that, as regards decreases and increases. Were there any increases, or only decreases? A. Yes, there were increases. As amatter of fact, the actual number of increases outnumbered the decreased at that time. In 133 cases, I think, there were increases in pay,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

and in 53 or 54 cases there were decreases.

Q. Now, what was the result in dollars and cents? A. The increases resulted in approximately, I think, - the net increase involved in the increases was about $177.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. $177? A. I think about $177, sir.

Q. $Dollars? A. Yes, in the increases, as such.

BY MR. GLOFFRION: Q. Would you like to check them? A. I know the difference, but I do not know the actual figures in every case.

Q. Sometimes you are a dollar or two outside the figures you have given me here? A. Yes. This shows that the increases in themselves resulted in increases of pay amounting to $144.14 a week.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. A week? A. Yes, sir. Whereas the decreases in themselves took off $96.97 a week. The net result was an increase of $47.17 so far as the hands affected by the revision were concerned. It would, of course, be natural to find it that way because there were more hands increased than decreased. That is the net result.

BY MR. GLOFFRION: Q. Now, dealing with the moving of the rayon division from Verdun to Sherbrooke, can you give any reasons for that moving? A. The primary reasons were, that we wished to establish a complete rayon unit in itself. At Verdun, the rayon and cotton were mixed up. The thing had

grown up ever since about 1926 when we first started in on rayon manufacturing and it had become rather mixed up; that was one of the primary reasons. Another was, that the tax situation in Verdun was rather onerous, particularly in respect to machinery, and our plans involved putting in a certain amount of new machinery into the rayon unit which would, of course, under the system of taxation in Verdun have made that situation extremely difficult, and that was another very substantial reason for moving. Then there was the question of wages. The wage rates in our mills outside of Montreal are 5 per cent. lower than our Montreal zone mills, - and that had some bearing on the matter. It would not have been a reason in itself for moving but it contributed along with the other ones.

Q. You heard the testimony in Sherbrooke about time clocks, the fact that there had been time clocks and that there are none recently and there was,- perhaps not a criticism, but the suggestion of possible criticism in that respect. Have you anything to say about that? A. Yes. We inherited the time clocks from the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited, when we took over that plant in 1929, and very shortly after we took it over we did away with the time clocks with the exception of one. There were, I think, 18 altogether, 9 in the incoming list and 9 for the outgoing list, and, as I say, we did

grown up ever since about 1860 when we first started in on rayon manufacturing and it had become market v ty; that was one of the primary reasons. Another w that the tax situation in Germany was rather onerous, particularly in regard to machinery, and our firm involves putting in a certain amount of new machinery into the rayon unit which would, of course, under the system of taxation in Germany have meant that situation extremely difficult, and that was another very emb- barrassed reason for moving. Then there was the question of wages. We were rates in our mills outside of Montreal are 5 per cent, lower than our Montreal mills, - our first had been working on the season. It would not have been a reason in itself for moving but it contributed along with the other one.

. You heard the testimony in Montreal about two clocks, the fact that there had been time clocks and that those are more necessary and more rea- sonable and a good idea, but the question of possibly fixtures in our rooms. Have you anything to say about that? . Yes. . The situation was that in the Canadian Commissioner's mills, when we took over, about in 1913, our early counsel after we took it over we did away with the time clocks with the exception of one. There was, I think, in Sherbrooke, I in the weaving list and a few in the [illegible]

away with them all except one; we kept one for a particular purpose. It was kept with the idea so that if a hand got special leave, or special permission to leave during working hours, he or she would punch out on that particular clock; but even that was dropped after awhile.

Q. Can you give us the reasons why you eliminated time clocks? A. Well, it is not the practice in our company to use time clocks in any of our mills, except in very exceptional cases. We feel, that all that a time clock does is to record the time that an employee enters the plant and leaves the plant. It does not tell us the time an employee actually starts to work, or when he stops work, and, as a matter of fact, they are a nuisance both to the employer and the employee unless they are absolutely necessary in a type of plant where there are a great many entrances and exits, and where the workers have not got any appointed places in the plant. As it is, we can keep track of our workers through our system inside the plant, and time clocks would not add to our information or to the accuracy of our records, in any way.

Q. Your plant is supposed to start in the morning, at what hour? A. At 7 o'clock, sir.

Q. From what hour do you start paying, that is, if an employee is not on piece-work ? A. The pay starts, in the case of time-workers, at 7 o'clock

away with them; it enough only we kept one for a
ventilator purpose. It was kept with the idea to
make it a kind put mystical leave, or symbol perhaps
to lower during working hours, so my one would
see the bad psychology [illegible]; but even that was not
[illegible].

Q. Did you give us the reason why you relied
time clocks? . Well, it is not the problem
in our company to use the clocks to pay our wages
except in very complicated cases. To tell, the
all that a time clock does is to record the time
an employee enters the plant and leaves the plant.
It does not tell us the time an employee actually
spends to work, or when he stops work, so,
answer it that, they are a nuisance been to the
employer as the employee enters late and absolutely
necessary in a type of plant where there are a great
many entrances and exits, and where the workers have
not put any regulated places in the plant. As it
we can keep track of our workers then in our system
having the clock, but time clocks would not add to
our information in to the necessity of our business.
It was [illegible].

A. Your place is supposed to start in the morning
at seven [illegible] ...? o'clock, sir.

Q. Then what hour do you start [illegible], that is,
if an employee is out on [illegible] ? . The
[illegible], in the case of time [illegible] ?

in the morning.

Q. Well, are employees, in any way, compelled to come earlier? A. No, only employees such as electricians, and so on.

Q. I mean, regular employees? A. No, regular employees, production employees, - the work starts at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Well, do they come earlier? A. Well, I suppose they do.

Q. Well, suppose they punch the time clock at 6.30 would they be paid for that extra time before 7 o'clock? Suppose the time clock is punched at 6.30, would they be paid as starting at 6;30 or 7 o'clock? A. In the case of piece-workers, of course, their production would start from the time they begin work, but in the case of time workers their pay would only start at 7 o'clock.

Q. Therefore, the time clock is of no use when they come in? A. No, sir.

Q. And if they leave before the hour of closing have you means of knowing that by the time clock? A. Yes, unless they go out of one of the fire doors which, of course, can be opened by anybody, and which is against the rules; they have to go out a certain door which is watched by the Roller cover; his office is right there and he combines his job as roller cover with watching the main exit, and the usual practice of employees is to present a pass to get out.

in the morning.

Q. Well, are employees, in any way, compelled to come earlier? A. No, only employees such as inspectors, and so on.

Q. Now, regular employees - the regular employees, production employees - the work starts at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Q. Well, do they come earlier? A. Well, I suppose they do.

Q. Well, suppose they punch the time clock at 6.30 would they be paid for a extra time before 7 o'clock? Suppose the time clock in punches at 6.30, would they be paid at starting at 6.30 or 7 o'clock? A. In the case of piece-workers, of course, their production would start from the time they begin work, but in the case of time workers their pay would only start at 7 o'clock.

Q. Therefore, the time clock is of no use than they come in? A. No, sir.

Q. And if they leave before the hour of six are they paid extra or overtime pay by the time clock?

A. Yes, unless they go out of one of the five doors which, of course, can be opened by anybody, and which is another the result; they have to go out a certain door which is watched by the foreman every the office in night time and he generally his job to watch every [illegible] the work call, and the time [illegible] [illegible] it is [illegible] in my job.

Q. If they went out by the fire door there would be no time clock to punch there? A. No.

Q. Therefore, in that case, the time clock would be of no use? A. No.

Q. And, as regards the exit, it would be of no use to you either? A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Gordon, I have been handed by Mr. Howard an exhibit which is marked DS 2. Will you explain to me, please, what this Exhibit is?

THE COMMISSIONER: Has it been filed, Mr. Geoffrion?

MR. GEOFFRION: No. I will file it afterwards.

THE WITNESS: I should have filed this; this was supposed to be filed, that is, DS 1. Exhibit DS 2, - this exhibit shows --

THE COMMISSIONER: Pardon me, where do you get that mark DS 2?

MR. HEWARD: That just happens to be our mark, my lord. That is merely our office mark, to keep track of it.

MR. GEOFFRION: Dominion Sherbrooke 2.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, it will have a different number here.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Just explain this particular exhibit, Mr. Gordon? A. This particular exhibit shows the wages, by fortnight, paid for the ~~pay~~ 27 fortnights from January 5th, 1935 to January 4th, 1936, in the cotton mill. First of all, the

Q. If they went out by the fire door there would be no time clock to punch thereof? A. No.

Q. Therefore, in that case, the time clock would be of no use? A. No.

Q. And, as regards the exit, it would be of no use to you either? A. No, sir.

Q. Mr. Gordon, I have been handed by Mr. Howard an exhibit which is marked DS 2. Will you explain to us, please, what this Exhibit is?

THE COURT: I ask: Has it been filed, Mr. Geoffrion?

MR. GEOFFRION: No. I will file it afterwards.

THE COURT: I should have filed this; this was supposed to be filed, what is, Ex I. Exhibit Do 2, - this exhibit shows --

THE CONSTABLE: Gordon Mc, where do you get that mark Da 2?

MR. GORDON: That just happens to be our mark, my lord. That is merely our office mark, to keep track of it.

MR. GEOFFRION: Condition Statement 2.

THE COURT: Well, it will have a different number here.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Does explain this particular exhibit, Mr. Jordon? A. This particular exhibit shows the wages, by [illegible], for the year 27 for females from January 1st, 1927 to December 31st, 1930, in the cotton mill. Prior of all, the

wages paid, that is, the total wages paid for that period was $308,731.70; and the average wage per pay per operative was $29.35.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is, for every two weeks? A. Yes, my lord. It also shows the rayon division from the time it started up. There are a few fortnights here at the beginning when it really was not producing, but we put in the periods in any case. The first fortnight here is the 20th of July and it goes on to the 4th of January, the same as the other one. It shows total wages of $82,635.70 for, I think there are, 13 fortnights. I will count them. Yes, 13 fortnights, and an average wage per fortnight per operative of $32.46.

MR. GEOFFRION: Then we will file that, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: That will be Exhibit 265.

EXHIBIT 265: Statement of wages, by fortnights, from January 5th 1935 to Jan. 4th, 1936 in Cotton Mill. Also Statement of Wages, by fortnights, Rayon Mill from 20th July, 1935 to January 4th, 1936.

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Q. Have you also prepared anoth r exhibit concerning payrolls, for the forthnight ending December 7th, 1935, for the cotton mill at Sherbrooke and for the fortnight ending December 21st, 1935, for the Sherbrooke Rayon division.
A. Yes sir.

Q. Why did you choose these dates, A. These particular day periods are the ones called for by the Census of Industry Report. When we make our return they ask for analysis of particular day period. They actually word it "The period of greatest employment during the year," and it is in conformation to the figures set up in that way or set up for that purpose, I should say.

Q. Will you give the result of that exhibit before filing it? A. Yes. This exhibit is really an analysis of the earning of the workers as disclosed by this particular payroll. It shows in thefirst place that over all the workers in the mill - this is the cotton mill - happened to be 702 in that particular fortnight - that 210 workers or 29.92% of the total earned over $15 a week. It shows that first of all taking the males as such, of whom there were 512 or 73% of the total number of help, that 38.67% of the males earned $15 a week or more, earned over $14.99, if you will. It shows that taking the females as such, of whom there were 190, or 27% out of the total employees that 67 of those females or 35.26% earned $12 per week or more. It shows that of all the employees-

Q. Have you also prepared month - end lit
[illegible] figures, for the fortnight ending
December 7th, 1928, for the government in
[illegible] for the fortnight ending December
31st, 1928, for the [illegible] figures?

A. Yes sir.

Q. And are you [illegible]? A. These
particular [illegible] were one [illegible] the
[illegible] or January report. When we [illegible] our
[illegible] and [illegible] of particular
[illegible]. They actually used it [illegible]
[illegible] during the year, as it is
in a connection in the figures not in [illegible]
or [illegible] that purpose, I should say.

Q. Will you give the result of the [illegible]
[illegible] A. Yes. This exhibit is [illegible]
[illegible] of the earning of the [illegible] as [illegible]
by that particular [illegible]. It shows in [illegible]
[illegible] over all [illegible] in the [illegible] - this
is the [illegible] - [illegible] to be [illegible]
[illegible] - [illegible] [illegible]
of the total earned [illegible] a week. It [illegible]
that [illegible] of all [illegible] the males [illegible], or
from three years old or [illegible] of the [illegible] number of
[illegible], that [illegible] of the [illegible] earned [illegible] a week
or [illegible], earned [illegible]. In [illegible]. It
means that [illegible] the [illegible] a week, or [illegible]
[illegible] two [illegible], or [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]
that [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] week or [illegible]. It shows that of all the [illegible]

going back to the total mill again - that 90.31% earned $10 per week or more. That is the cotton division, cotton mill. May I deal with the rayon? It is all in the same exhibit. Now, taking the rayon division, the period is December 21st, 1935, and the period was taken for the same reason I explained for the cotton mill - that is, Census of Industry Report. There was 407 workers in that particular period, of whom 252 were male and 155 were female or 62% male and 38% female. Taking the mill as a whole, 173 workers out of the 407 or 42½% earned $15 a week or more and, again, taking the mill as a whole, 77.64% earned $10 per week or more. Treating with te males as such, out of the 252 males 145, which was 57.54%, earned $15 a week or more. Treating with the females as such out of 155, 72 or 46.45% earned $12 per week or more. That is what those figures show.

MR. GEOFFRION: Will you please file it as an exhibit.

EXHIBIT 286: Statement covering payrolls for the fortnight ending December 7th, 1935, for the Sherbrooke Cotton Mill and for the fortnight ending December 21st, 1935 for the Sherbrooke Rayon Division.

Q. Have you another exhibit, and the same question - tell us what it shows. Make your comments and file it? A. This exhibit treats withthe females only both in the cotton mill and rayon division but separately. They are all on the one page but

going back to the total in I again - that 60.8% earned $10 per week or more. That in the cotton division, cotton mill. May I deal with the report in my mind in the same manner. Now, taking the cotton division, the period is from 1st July, 1918, and the period was taken for the same reason I explained for the cotton mill - that is, because of industry report. There was 407 workers in that particular period, of whom 238 were male and 169 were female or 58% male and 42% female. Taking the mill as a whole, 173 workers out of the 407 or 42.5% earned $10 a week or more and, so in, taking the mill as a whole, 77.8% earned $10 per week or more. Dealing with males as such, out of the 238 males, which was 67.8%, earned $10 a week or more. Dealing with the females as such out of 169, 7% or 46.8% earned $10 per week or more. That is the case I have shown.

M. COOPER: Will you please file it as an exhibit.

[illegible]: Statement covering payroll for the month of July, 1918, for the Dominion Cotton Mill and for the [illegible]

Have you another exhibit, you say one question - tell us what it shows. Have your officers [illegible]

[illegible] only both in the cotton mill and cotton division [illegible]. They are all on the same [illegible]

shown separately, from the angle of the Minimum Wage Board classification. I perhaps should explain the Minimum Wage Board groups are not quite the same as the Census of Industry groups, and therefore had to prepare this separately to show it up. This shows that treating with the highest wage called for by the Mimimum Wage Board, it is $11.55 for 55 hours--

Q. That is the highest? A. Yes, that is the highest group, highest wage set by the Minimum Wage Board - that 69.47% of all females in the Sherbrooke Cotton Mill earned above that level, earned more than $11.55 per 55 hours. It shows that in the Rayon division that 65.16% of the females there earned above the highest mimimum wage figure. If you take this in conjunction with the other memo - may I have it back a minute. This is exhibit 266, and read the two together, taking the cotton mill, it shows that in that high group where 69.47% of the females are earning over $11.55, that combined with our figure here of over $12., shows that just over 50% of that group as such not only earned over $11.55 but actually earned over $12 a fortnight, and in ~~that~~ the case of the Rayon Division it shows in the same way that in the highly paid group, where we had 46.45% of all the females earning over $12, relating that to the 51.6 over $11.55, it is evident that practically three quarters - 70% is the exact figure of that group - earned not only over $11.55 but they earned over $12, so that they were not just fairly on the minimum wage but they actually earned from $12.00 to $15.00 or higher, as these figures show in greater detail.

shown separately, from the single of the Minimum Wage Board separately.

The minimum wage board groups are not quite the same as the Census of Industry groups, and therefore was to prepare this separately to show it up. This shows that treating with the minimum wage called for by the minimum wage Board, it is $11.85 for 50 hours--

Q. What is the highest? A. Yes, that is the highest group, highest wage set by the Minimum Wage Board - that 64.47% of all females in the

Mr Monroe's cotton mill earned above that level, earned more than $11.50 per 50 hours. It shows that in the Royon division that 66.10% of the females were earning above the highest minimum wage Board. I gave that this in conjunction with the other page - may I have it back a minute. This is exhibit 32, and read the two together. Taking the cotton mill, it shows that in that high group where 64.47% of the females are earning over $11.85, that combined with our 1.4% here of over $12., shows that just over 65% of that group as such not only earned over $11.50 but actually earned over $12 a fortnight, and in the case of the Royon division it shows in the same way that in the highly paid group, where we had 64.4% of all the females earning over $12, relating that to the 81.5 over $11.50, it is evident that

of that group - earned not only over $11.50 but they earned over $12, so that they were not just getting the minimum wage but they actually earned from $12.50 to $13.00 or higher, so these figures show

EXHIBIT 267: Statement of wages paid females in cotton mill and rayon division.

Q. Now, the same question as to this one? A. This is an exhibit prepared in accordance with Mr. Schuer's instructions that he asked us to draw off from three payrolls, one payroll each I should say, taking corresponding payroll or pay period in each year as closely as possible, a complete record of the rates of wages in those periods. Now, we could not do that in 1926 for Sherbrooke because we did not have the mill there and the first one in 1930. It is payroll for the first of March, 1930, and payroll for February 29th, 1936, and this is detailed list of the rates per hour for the time workers and the basic wages and actual earnings, basic wages of actual earnings for the piece workers, actual earnings for the pay period in question. This shows that owing to the 10% reduction in 1933, which was only partially restored in 1934, that in most cases the time workers are about 5% below, the time workers as shown on the 1931 payroll are about 5% below the 1930 payroll. When we come to the piece workers the story is rather different. I would say in most cases the basic wage as established in 1936 is higher than it was in 1930, and as a result of that and also the better operating conditions in practically every case, the actual wages being earned in 1936 by the piece workers are above those being earned in 1930, the actual earnings.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You mean in the aggregate? A. I mean by groups, sir, by the groups of piece workers. We can take any group. Take the intermediate tenders - we heard a lot about them in Sherbrooke.

EXHIBIT No7: Statement of wages paid labour in Gordon mill and Ingon division.

Q. Now, the same question as to this one?

A. This is an exhibit prepared in accordance with Mr. Mahaney's instructions that he asked us to work out from three payrolls, one payroll each i.e., say, taking corresponding payroll or pay period in each year as closely as possible, a comparative record of the rates of wages in those periods. Now, we could not do that in 1935 for Manbroke because we did not have the mill there and the first one in 1936. It is payroll for the first of March, 1930, and payroll for February 28th, 1936, and this is detailed list of the rates per hour for the time workers and the basic wages and actual earnings, basic wages of actual earnings for the piece workers, actual earnings for the pay period in question. This shows back owing to the 10% reduction in 1934, which was only partially restored in 1936, that of course the time workers are about 5% below, the piece workers are below the 1930 payroll. When we come to the piece workers the story is rather different. I would say in most cases the basic wage as established in 1936 is higher than it was in 1930, due as a result of that and also the better operating conditions in [illegible] in 1936 by the piece workers are quite some being [illegible] the actual earnings.

A. I see by [illegible], sir, by the wages of piece workers. [illegible] Make the increase [illegible] - we have a lot of [illegible] in shipping.

In 1930 the basic wage for intermediate tenders was $15.20, in 1936 it was $15.60.

Q. Referring to a week or two weeks? A. To one week. In 1930 the average earnings of that group of workers over that two weeks was $14.81 per week. In 1936 the average earnings of the group was $15.38 per week, showing that they were closer to their basic wage and basic wage had also been increased by forty cents a week, so that naturally their earnings were considerably above their earnings in 1930. You will find cases, though, where the basic wage had actually been reduced but the earnings are improved. It goes both ways. An example of that - I think I can find one here. Yes, speeder tenders, shows that the basic wage in 1930 was $16. a week and is now $15.10 but the earnings in 1930 was $11.25 and now are $14.62.

Q. They were closer to the basic. A. Yes, much closer.

Q. How do you explain that? A. Well, the explanation is in several things. It lies chiefly I think in the fact that at that time the machinery was not in good condition.

Q. In 1930? A. Yes, I think that was one of the main reasons.

Q. The production end was not --? A. Was not as good as it should be and the operatives did not have a chance to earn what they are supposed to.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. You had quite recently taken over the property from Connecticut? A. Yes, we had it about a year but we did not get around to everything in one year.

In 1930 the bonus made the individuals bonuses was £14.10, in 1932 it was £18.10.

Q. Referring to a week or 13 weeks? A. To one week. In 1930 the average earnings of the group of workers over that two weeks was £14.0 per week. In 1932 the average earnings of the group was £10.0 per week. Showing that they were closer to their bonus wage and hourly wage had also been increased by 1932 about a penny. So that actually wages conditions were considerably above their wages in 1930. Yes, all the same. Though, where the hourly wage has actually been reduced but the conditions are improved. I know both ways. In spite of this - I think I can like one best. Yes, yesterday showed that the basic wage in 1930 was £18. A week and to-day £14.10 but the earnings in 1930 was £14.0 and now are £14.10.

Q. They were closer to the basic. A. Much closer.

Q. How do you explain that? A. Well, the employment is in a worse state. In 1930 actually a man at the first part of the time the industry was not in good condition.

Q. In fact? A. Yes, I think that was the case in 1930.

Q. The production was not so? A. Not as good as it shows it and the operations did not have a bonus on the first half. Yes, I agree.

Q. Anything? A. The bonus period actually made very far reaching. Q. Yes, we have it clear. A. Yes, I agree.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Now, is that all? A. Yes, I think that is all. Take the case of the spinners. The spinners basic wage in 1930 was $11.30, they were earning $10.42. The basic wage for spinners is now $13.90. Weft spinners earning $13.77 and warp spinners earning $14.01. That is per week in every case.

MR. GEOFFRION: Will you please file this as exhibit 268.

EXHIBIT 268: Record of the rates of wages in 1926, 1930 and 1936.

THE WITNESS: These earnings are taken fortnightly but expressed in weekly wages.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. There has been filed exhibit 145 which shows calculations taken by the secretary from Exhibit 27. I understand there are some mistaken calculations but they are not important. A. No, there was one error in transcription. Mr. Whiteley gave us credit for $9.50 where it should have been $9.00.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Exhibit 127 is the payroll and the calculations are based on that payroll? A. Can I have the payroll sheet as well?

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Then have you any comments to make on this Exhibit 145? A. This Exhibit is quite correct apart from those very minor discrepencies as far as it goes. When it was filed I do not think it was made clear that the figures shown at the bottom of the columns towards the right hand side are the averages of those columns. In reading the evidence I do not think it was brought out. That is what it is. Where it shows at the bottom of weekly column $12.47, that is average

MR. DONALD MACKAY: Q. Now, is that all?

A. Yes, I think that is all. Take the case of the engineers. The engineers basic wage in 1950 was $[illegible] they were earning $[illegible]. The basic wage for engineers is now $[illegible]. Part engineers earning $[illegible] and very engineers earning $[illegible]. What is per week in forty years.

Mr. [illegible]: Will you please file that as exhibit No.

[illegible]: Record of the rates of wages in [illegible], 1950 and 1960.

[illegible]: These averages are taken from [illegible] but expressed in weekly wages.

Mr. [illegible]: Q. There has been quite considerable [illegible] which shows calculations taken by the accountants [illegible]. I understand that you have [illegible] calculations but they are not important. A. No, there was one error in transcription. Mr. [illegible] gave us credit for $[illegible] where it should have been $[illegible].

MR. [illegible]: Q. Should [illegible] and the calculations are based on that payroll? A. Can I have the payroll sheet in [illegible]?

MR. [illegible]: Q. Have you any comments to make on this [illegible]? A. This [illegible] is just a correct extract from [illegible] discrepancies as far as I know. When it was filed I do not think it was [illegible] figures shown at the bottom of the columns [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the evidence I do not [illegible] out. That is what it is. There is [illegible] [illegible] weekly column [illegible], and [illegible]

earnings of all piece workers in the groups shown above, actual average earnings of those piece workers for the period covered by Exhibit 127. That is payroll for the two weeks ending February 29--

THE COMMISSIONER: February 1st.

THE WITNESS: I am sorry, February 1st. It shows the day and night same way quite correctly. Those figures are just as they should be. The only thing that perhaps requires a little explanation is how this figure of $12.47 is related to the figure shown on the average earnings of all the help in the mill over the same fortnight, which was $14.07 as against $12.47 for the piece workers group.

MR. McRUER: Q. Where did you get the $14.07? A. From the payroll summary.

Q. I know - where is the $14. - is it in any of your statements that have been put in today? A. It is in the payroll.

Q. Not in the statement that have been put in today, though? A. I could not say for certain, I don't know really. The payroll summary for the same period, the true summary of the total payroll, including all workers in the plant, shows average wage of 110 hours of $28.15 and half of that to bring it to a week is $14.07, as compared with that figure shown here on Exhibit 145 and the explanation is that the preponderance of female help in the plant is found in the piece workers group. That we know and can show.

Q. All the foremen is in the other? A. Yes five foremen in the mill and the section hand &c. That is quite true. That is the explanation such as it is. I do not deny there are foremen in the

earnings of all piece workers in the groups shown above, actual average earnings of these piece workers for the period covered as exhibit 187. That is payroll for the two weeks ending January 7th--

THE COMMISSIONER: February 1st.

MR. STEWART: I am sorry, February 1st. It shows the day and night shift very quite correctly. Those figures are just as they should be. The meaning that perhaps requires a little explanation is the thin figure of $14.47 in relation to the figure shown on the average earnings of all the help in the mill over the same fortnight, which was $14.07 as against $14.47 for the piece workers group.

Q. Following: Q. Where did you get the $14.077?

A. From the payroll summary.

Q. I mean - where is the $14. - is it in any of your statements that have been put in today?

A. It is in the payroll.

Q. But in the statements that have been put in today, though? A. I could not say for certain. I don't know really. The payroll summary for the same period, the time summary of the total payroll, including all workers in the plant, shows average wage of 1.0 hours of $25.15 per hour of work to bring it to a week is $14.07, as compared with the figure shown here on Exhibit 187 and the explanation is that the proportionate or fixed help in the plant is found in the piece workers group. That is [illegible] and can show.

Q. All the interest is in, the other? A. Yes. Five [illegible] of the mill was the average [illegible] that is quite true. There is the explanation [illegible] as it is. I am [illegible]

group and section hands there and other workers who are paid higher but that accounts for the difference.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. There are more women in that group? A. Yes, the preponderance of women in the mill are to be found in the group. Actually in this period 55% of all those workers in the group, in the group as a whole covered by Exhibit 145, were female whereas the payroll for the same period would undoubtedly show about the same figure as we had in the prior test period in 1935, I think for the cotton mill about 37%. I would like to refer to the exhibit, if I may. No, ~~xxxxx~~ it was only 27%.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Females? A. Of females in the whole mill but in the group covered by Exhibit 145 there was 55% of females. Therefore, that pulls down the average wage of that group as such compared with the total payroll of the whole plant.

Q. What class of workers are they? Where do they work? A. They work right through the mill.

Q. Both cotton and rayon? A. No, just speaking of the cotton mill.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Only covered piece workers? A. Yes, they are all piece workers.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Piece workers in the cotton mill. A. Yes. The Exhibit was really taken from the piece workers summary sheet of the payroll ending February 1st but not from the grand summary of the payroll.

MR. McRUER: February 1st, 1936, that was?

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. Do you remember that witness named Rose Provencher who said she was paid $5.00

group and motion made there and other women who are paid higher but that accounts for the difference.

Mr. GOODMAN: Q. There are more women in that group? A. Yes, the proportionate of women in the mill are to be found in the group. Normally in this period 66% of all those workers in the group in the group as a whole covered by Exhibit 146, were female whereas the payroll for the same period would undoubtedly show about the same figure as we had in the prior test period in 1938, I think for the cotton mill about 37%. I would like to refer to the exhibit, if I may. No, ~~xxxxx~~ it was only 27%.

Q. Of the [illegible] A. Of females in the whole mill but in the group covered by Exhibit 146 there was 66% of females. Therefore, that pulls down the average wage of that group as such compared with the total payroll of the whole plant.

Q. [illegible] A. They work right through the mill.

Q. [illegible] speaking of the cotton mill.

Mr. GOODMAN: Q. Daily average place summary A. Yes, they are all piece workers.

Mr. GOODMAN: Q. Piece workers in the cotton mill. A. Yes. The Exhibit was really taken from the piece workers summary sheet of the payroll ending February 1st but not from the piece summary of the payroll.

Mr. [illegible] Q. Do you [illegible]

for her work - she swore on her last pay day - that is, April 3rd, 1936, for the fortnight ending March she worked 40 hours and got $5.00. Have you checked that up? A. She gave her evidence on a Saturday morning.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. She gave her evidence on April 4th.

MR. GEOFFRION: Q. $5.00 for 40 hours, she said, paid on April 3rd for fortnight ending March 28. Have you checked that up and what have you to say about it? A. We did not have those figures when she gave the evidence because, as you see, the pay had been made the day before but we have checked it since and according to all our records she only worked 29 hours in that fortnight and was paid $4.99, which gave an average wage per hour of 18.40 cents per hour. Now, that figure compared to previous fortnights, which are all listed in this Exhibit and worked out the same way-- For example, fortnight of 21st December she did not work. Fortnight ending 4th January, 1936, she worked 35 hours, earned $6.90, an average rate per hour of 19.71 cents. Then the next fortnight ending January 18th she worked 76½ hours. She made $19. and earned average rate of 24.84 cents an hour. The next fortnight ending February 1st she only worked 25 hours. She made $5.50, 22 cents an hour. The next fortnight ending February 29th she worked 70 hours and earned $14.75, 21.07 cents an hour. Fortnight ending the 14th of March, the one just prior to the one she gave evidence about, she worked 55½ hours

for her work - she swore on her Book by day - that is, April 3rd, 1936, for the fortnight ending March she worked 40 hours and got $6.00. Have you checked this up? A. She gave her evidence on a Saturday morning.

Q. Yes, I know. M. She gave her evidence on April 4th.

A. CONTINUED: M. $6.00 for 40 hours, we said, paid on April 3rd for fortnight ending March 28. Have you checked that up and what have you to say about it? A. We did not have these figures when she gave the evidence because, as you see, the pay had been made the day before but we have checked it since and according to all our records she only worked 40 hours in that fortnight and was paid $6.00, which gave an average wage per week of $3.00 per week. Yes, she filed evidence to previous fortnights, which are all filed in this exhibit and worked out the same way.

For month of Dec. December she did not work. Fortnight ending 4th January, 1936, she worked 15 hours, earned $6.90, an average wage per week of $3.71 cents. Then the next fortnight ending January 18th she worked 7½ hours. She made $3. Her average rate of 24.84 cents an hour. The next fortnight ending February 1st she only worked 5½ hours. She made $1.50, 28 cents an hour. The next fortnight ending February 29th she worked 7½ hours earned $4.70, 31.07 cents an hour.

and earned $11.80, 21.26 cents an hour, and the fortnight in question where she said she worked 40 hours, our records show she worked 29 hours, she made $5.30 and her $5.00 figure is explained by the fact there was 30 cents deducted for her health insurance and her average wage was 18.04 cents per hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that a document you are filing.

MR. GEOFFRION: It has been all read in.

Q. If she had worked 40 hours, and if paid $5.30, I gather she would have only earned ~~xxxx~~ 12½ cents an hour? A. Yes, about that.

Q. And that would be far below her hourly earnings of all previous weeks? A. Yes, far below her previous experience. It is unlikely she would have such a drop in any particular fortnight, although it is the lowest fortnight of all the ones we checked.

Q. It has not been suggested yet that I know of but in case one would suggest - I do not know whether my learned friend will ever suggest it - about the possibility of overloading your employees with machines and things of that sort. What would be the result to the Company's production results of not keeping a good balance between the hands and the machinery, overloading the one or the other - either not enough hands for the machinery or too many hands for the machinery? A. Well, if we give the operative too much machinery to run, while the production per operative may be high the production

and earned $11.80, $1.56 cents an hour, and the fortnight in question where she said she worked 40 hours, our records show she worked 80 hours, she made $4.80 and her $5.00 figure is explained by the fact there was 20 cents deducted for her health insurance and her average wage was $5.04 cents per hour.

THE COMMISSIONER: Is that a comment you are making?

MR. DORION: It has been all read in.

A. If she had worked 40 hours, she is paid $5.04, I gather she would have only earned $4.04 cents an hour. A. Yes, sound that.

Q. And that would be far below her monthly earnings of all previous weeks? A. Yes, far below her previous experience. It is unlikely she would have made a drop in her particular territory, although it is the lowest fortnight of all the years we looked.

Q. It has not been suggested yet that I know of but in case one would suggest - I do not know why a learned friend will ever suggest it - about the possibility, or overloading your employees with machines and taking on that sort. Did this in the result to the company's production results or making a good balance between the hands and the machinery, overloading the one or the other - either not enough hands for the machinery or too many hands for the machinery? A. Well, if we give the operative too much machinery to run, while the production per operative may be high the production

per machine falls off. If we give them too little machinery to run the production buying machine may be at its maximum but the production per operative would be unduly low. You have to strike a balance between the two extremes and that, of course, is what piece work rates setting consists of really. We have heard so much about basic wage - I do not know whether that is--

Q. Before I come to the basic wage. The best results for you must be a balance between the hands and the mac hines. A. Yes.

Q. Otherwise your machine does not earn what it should earn in one case. A. Yes, the machine does not produce what it should produce and in the other--

Q. If there are not enough hands to work it to its capacity it does not produce what it should produce. A. Yes.

Q. Is there also a danger of bad work being done? A. Yes, if employee is overloaded the chances of bad work is considerably increased.

Q. You opened the door therefore to my last question which we have been waiting for for some time - some explanation of the purpose of the basic wage and how you arrived at it. I understand you put it in writing. A. I have a long memo. There was a memo prepared on it.

THE COMMISSIONER: Well, better be read.

MR. GEOFFRION: In view of the basic importance of this question I understand you have prepared a memo to explain it?

per machine daily p.d. If we give too little machinery, in our production being machine only as at its maximum but the production per operative would be unduly low. You have to strike a balance between the two extremes and that, it seems, is what prof. Ford has been trying - results of insufficiency. We have heard so much about basic wage - we not have reached Ford's -

Q. Because I come to the basic wage. The only possible way you can deal is a minimum between the hands and the men minus. A. Yes.

Q. Otherwise your machine does not work unless it should occur in one case. A. Yes, the machine does not produce when it should produce and in the other -

Q. If there are not enough hands to work it be like cannotly it does not produce what it is an EIA produce. A. Yes.

Q. Is there also a margin of bad work being lower A. Yes, it employs in overlooking the degree of bad work is counted really increasing.

Q. You opened the door inadvertently to my less question which we have been waiting for for some time - some explanation of the purpose of the basic wage and how you arrived at it. I understand you put it in writing. A. I have a long memo. Q. Yes I have prepared on it.

Mr. Justice Lamont. Well, better go ahead.

Mr. Robertson: In view of the memo I propose of this question I recommend you have prepared a memo to explain it.

A. Well, this starts out, sir -- "over the period 1920-1930, the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, gave a great deal of attention to progressive moves in the field of application of labour to machinery. The aim of such work was two-fold:-

1. To reduce the labour cost per unit of production.

2. To increase the earnings of the skilled individual worker.

A cardinal principle was that the skilled worker's time should be devoted as far as possible to skilled work, and that the unskilled portion of the work should be given to unskilled workers. For example, battery hands on looms, cleaners on frames, doffers, oilers, sweepers, and so on. Extensive studies"--

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Those are examples of the unskilled labour? A. Yes, that the work was given to; the skilled workers would be the tenders, spinners, weavers --

Q. Yes, I understand. A. "Extensive studies were made in all Dominion Textile Company mills of machine performance, operative performances, &c., and basic data established. This basic data serves as the foundation for job assignments and resultant piece-work rate setting." Now, we come to the basic wage part of it.

"It is evidence that, before establishing either an hour-rate or a piece-work rate for a job, the first point to be fixed is the basic wage to be earned in a standard week of operation. This figure is based mainly on the type of operative required and the value

A. Well, this starts out, sir -- "over the period 1922-1929, the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, gave a great deal of attention to progressive moves in the field of application of labour to machinery. The aim of such work was two-fold:-

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A cardinal principle was that the skilled worker's time should be devoted as far as possible to skilled work, and that the unskilled portion of the work should be given to unskilled workers. For example, battery hands on looms, cleaners on frames, doffers, oilers, sweepers, and so on. Extensive studies"--

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. There are examples of the unskilled labour? A. Yes, that the work was given to; the skilled workers would be the handers, cleaners, doffers --

Q. Yes, I understand. A. "Extensive studies were made in all Dominion Textile Company mills of modern processes, methods and machinery, so., and basic data established. This basic data serves as the foundation for job analyses and training and piece-work rate setting." Now, we come to the real meat of it.

"In in-plant work, [illegible] the [illegible] points in the frame in the [illegible] standard time of operation. This figure is based mainly on the type of operative required and the wide

of such labour in the general labour field." For example, a loom fixer corresponds to a garage mechanic and if you want to keep your loom fixers you have to pay them a wage that will induce them to stay.

"For an hour-rate job, once the basic weekly wage is established, it is only a matter of dividing the wage by the hours per week to obtain the hourly rate. The size of the job is determined by practical considerations and is usually a job not directly related to production.

The establishment of the basic weekly wage for a piece-work job is only the first step of several included in arriving at the piece-work rate per unit of production. Piece-workers' jobs are either directly productive or closely allied to production, and two essential, and to some extent, conflicting considerations are involved: (a) The production units per operative; (b) The production units per machine. From the standpoint of (a) the operative should tend as much machinery as possible, and from (b) as little machinery as possible. There is an economic "happy medium" between these two factors which must be determined for every piece-work job in order to give a machine load to the operative, which will result in the lowest possible total of piece-work rate plus all other costs per unit of production. If the operative is under-loaded, the piece-work rate becomes excessive without a compensating reduction in other costs per unit of production; if over-loaded,

of such labour is the general labour fund." For example, a loom fixer corresponds to a garage mechanic and if you want to keep your loom fixers you have to pay them a wage that will induce them to stay.

"As an hour-rate job, once the basic weekly wage is established, it is only a matter of dividing the wage by the hours per week to obtain the hourly rate. The size of the job is determined by practical considerations and is usually a job not directly related to production.

The establishment of the basic weekly wage for a piece-work job is only the first step of several involved in arriving at the piece-work rate per unit of production. "Piece-work" jobs are either directly productive or closely allied to production, and two essential, and to some extent, conflicting considerations are involved: (a) The production rate per operative; (b) The production rate per machine. From the standpoint of (a) the operative should tend as much machinery as possible, and from (b) as little machinery as possible. There is an economic "happy medium" between these two factors which must be determined for every piece-work job in order to give a reasonable load to the operative. This will result in the lowest possible total of piece-work rate plus all other costs per unit of production. If the operative is hour-limited, the piece-work rate is rather costly per unit of production; if over-loaded

the saving in the piece-work rate may be lost many times over through the increase in other costs per unit of production. By a process of 'Trial and Error' it is possible to establish the point beyond which further decreases in the machine load per operation only give very slight improvement in machine production, and that is the point where, in the great majority of cases, the job should be set. Both the size of the job and the production per machine which can be reasonably expected, are thereby established, and it is then simply a matter of arithmetic to arrive at the units of production per operative which the job will yield, and these units, divided into the basic wage, give the piece-work rate per unit of production."

Q. Is the basic rate a sort of maximum ideal for an employee working on a well balanced layout of machines? A. It isn't an absolute maximum. It is the figure which we think a good worker should earn. Some of them earn more and a good many of them earn less, but it is the standard figure that we would like to see them earn.

Q. And that you believe they can earn?
A. That we believe they can earn, yes.

Q. That is all on the Sherbrooke question.

--

MR. McRUER: What is the first exhibit filed to-day, the number?

SECRETARY WHITELEY: 265.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Mr. Gordon, referring to this exhibit number 265, this is a statement taken off your

the saving in the piece-work rate may be last many times over through the increase in other costs per unit of production. By a process of trial and error it is possible to establish the point beyond which further decreases in the piece-work rate operative only give very slight improvement in machine production, and that is the point where, in the great majority of cases, the job should be set. Both the time of the job and the production per machine which can be reasonably expected, are thereby established, and it is then simply a matter of arithmetic to arrive at the units of production per operative which the job will yield, and thence units, divided into the basic wage, give the piece-work rate per unit of production."

Q. Is the basic rate a sort of maximum ideal for an employee working on a well designed layout of machinery? A. It isn't an absolute maximum. It is the figure which we think a good worker should earn. Some of them earn more and a good many of them earn less, but it is the standard figure that we would like to see them earn.

Q. And that you believe they can earn?

A. That we believe they can earn, yes.

Q. That is all on the shorthand question.

Mr. Harris: What is the first exhibit filed herein, Mr. Reporter?

Secretary Chamberlin: 600.

By Mr. Morris: Q. Mr. Gordon, referring to Exhibit number 600, this is a statement taken out from

pay roll summary, is it? A. Yes, that is taken off the true summary of the pay roll.

Q. The true summary of the pay roll. And it includes -- where is the true summary, a sample of the true summary of the pay roll? A. We have one here, sir. I have one here.

Q. From which this is taken? A. I have one more.

Q. Is this a sample of the total summary? A. Yes, that is.

Q. Because all I see on this are piece workers? A. No, there is all occupations there, sir.

Q. All occupations here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well now, I don't see, for instance, the repair men and electricians? A. No, that is a separate department at Sherbrooke.

Q. Pardon? A. That is a separate department at Sherbrooke. It serves both the rayon division and the cotton mill, and therefore they have a separate pay roll of their own.

Q. The summary that you have given me includes just the productive labour, does it? A. It includes all labour up to the point where that split was made. Now, the rayon division started out there in 1935, about the middle of 1935. It would be about half and half. I cannot give you the exact date out of my head, but probably down about halfway here the mechanical department at the Sherbrooke cotton mill was with the cotton mill and was shown on that summary, but from that date on, after the

MR. VAIL (Continued) Q. Is it? A. Yes, that is

taken off the true summary of the pay roll.

Q. The true summary of the pay roll. And it

includes -- where is the true summary, a sample of

the true summary of the pay roll? A. We have

one here, sir. I have one here.

Q. Your Honor, this is the? A. I have

one here.

Q. Is this a sample of the total summary?

A. Yes, that is.

Q. Because all I see on this are piece workers?

A. [illegible] sir.

Q. All occupations here? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Well now, I don't see, for instance, the

repair men and electricians? A. No, that is a

separate department at Beechbrooke.

Q. Pardon? A. That is a separate department

at Beechbrooke. It serves both the rayon division

and the cotton mill, and therefore they have a

separate pay roll of their own.

Q. The summary that you have given me includes

just the productive labor, does it? A. It

includes all labor up to the point where that

might use. Now, the rayon division, working

over there in 1926, about the middle of 1926. It

used to count built and built. I could give you the

exact date out of my head, but approximately then about

halfway here the [illegible] department at the Beech-

brooke cotton mill was with the cotton mill and was

shown on that summary, but then they went on, after the

rayon division came into being out there the mechanical department was taken off the cotton mill pay roll and was shown on a separate pay roll by itself. Therefore, it isn't in that one. That is simply the plant, what you would call the productive workers.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is because it serves both departments? A. Yes, sir, that is because it serves both sides of the plant.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I see included in this pay roll of February 1st, 1936, which I have in my hand, 14, or 21 people who were engaged in erecting machinery? A. Yes, that is special workers there who are working in the cotton mill only for the sole purpose of erecting some spinning frames that are being put up in the weft spinning department.

Q. This list, on this statement, exhibit 265, is for what period? A. The fortnight ending January 4th.

Q. 1936? A. Yes.

Q. You had more people engaged in the erection of machinery at that date than you had in February if my recollection is correct? A. I don't know that they were working, that we had started that particular job, that it was fully under way at that time.

Q. I recollect seeing the pay roll, that there was quite a few more at that time? A. In the cotton mill division? You are not confusing that with the rayon division?

Q. Well, it may be. However, when you come to

region division came into being out there the economic development was taken off the cotton mill pay roll and was shown on a separate pay roll by itself. Therefore it isn't in that one. That is simply the amount that you would call the production -- there.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is because it serves both departments? A. Yes, sir, that is because it serves both sides of the ledger.

BY MR. WOODS: Q. I see included in this pay roll of January 1st, 1936, which I have in my hand, 14, or 21 people who were engaged in sorting machines? A. Yes, that is special workers there who are working in the cotton mill only for the sole purpose of sorting some spinning frames that are being put up in the mill requiring doffeners.

Q. This line, on this statement, would I be, for that reason? A. For that reason sorting frames, sir.

Q. [illegible] -- Yes.

Q. You had more people engaged in the sorting of machinery at that date than you had in January 1?

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. I don't know that they were working. Since we had character that particular job, that it may fall under [illegible]

Q. I realized during the pay roll, that there may be a few more at that date.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Cotton mill pay roll? Yes, you are counting that also the region division?

A. Well, I may be. However, when you move to

the average wage over 110 hours on January 30th -- the pay roll for the 4th of January, rather, shows an average wage of $20.02 over the whole mill for 110 hours? A. Yes.

Q. Including everybody; and this one you have shown me shows an average wage of $28.15? A. Yes.

Q. I wondered why there would be such a fluctuation in two months? A. I think I can explain that to you, Mr. McRuer. That one you picked on there, the last one on the list, was a fairly short time; I think you will find the total number of hours worked was fairly small. Therefore, the more highly paid workers, and particularly the people on salary, the salaries of people who are paid a salary in the mill, which is fixed, of course, has a greater effect in ageraging than in a big period when the hour workers and the piece workers are a mugh higher proportion of the total pay roll.

Q. It would not have the effect of bringing this figure down? A. No. There is another thing, and that was that just before the New Year's holiday or the French holiday on January 6th, the workers would naturally perhaps exert themselves a little harder to make a little more money. The piece workers can, you see.

Q. Well, please don't get yourself all tied up with these fanciful explanations. For that particular fortnight in which they were working so hard to make higher wages they were off for a week, there was only

one week they were working? A. Well, I don't want to argue with you.

Q. There is the fact. A. But the fact is that when they are on short time it is all the more reason, they want to make as much as they can while they are in the mill.

Q. Then, the wages paid to the overseers and people that are on wage rates, and so on, has an important bearing in these average items, apparently? A. It has some effect, particularly in a short time period like you have picked out there where, as you said a minute ago they only worked practically half time.

Q. It has a very definite bearing all the way through when you start talking about average rates of wages, in which these salaried people, as you term them, are averaged in with the piece workers, it does not present a very satisfactory picture for study from the point of view of the piece worker, for instance? A. No, but you are straining after a gnat.

Q. I am not straining after any gnats? A. If you take the average run of these you will see they are fairly consistent, and that whatever effect there is from the proportion of salaried workers, it is not big after all. I gave it as one contributing factor, but it won't make much difference, because if you run down here you will see --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. About how big is it? A. I have never really worked it out. There are five overseers on salary, I think, five --

BY MR. McRUER: Q. How much a year will an overseer draw? A. I will have to think it out.

MR. GEOFFRION: We can check that.

MR. HEWARD: Do you want it individually or in the gross?

THE WITNESS: I can give a rough figure.

MR. GEOFFRION: Alright.

THE WITNESS: Per week these overseers would amount to about $250 plus perhaps six clerks giving another $120, and maintenance, I cannot give any, because they are on a separate pay roll. There may be a few hands that worked in the balance of the mill for shipping purposes for a short time period apart from those few salary workers. There are a few workers who may happen to be in.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. They do not go any higher than the overseers? A. No, nothing goes higher than the overseers.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well now, we have a pay roll that has been analyzed and you say the computations are correct with one exception, in exhibit number 145? A. There are some small errors in decimal places, fractions of cents.

Q. We will not worry about that. You show an average wage on your statement, exhibit 265, that runs in the vicinity of $14.50 to $15.00 per week; that is per 55 hours? A. Yes.

Q. 55 hours a week? A. Yes.

Q. In this statement that has been prepared by Mr. Whitelpy of the day workers -- A. Piece workers.

BY MR. HOWARD: Q. How much a year will an overseer earn?

A. I will have to think it out.

MR. CONDON: We can check that.

MR. HOWARD: Do you want it individually or in the aggregate?

THE WITNESS: I can give a round figure.

MR. CONDON: Alright.

THE WITNESS: Per week those overseers could earn to about $250 plus perhaps six cloths giving another $140, and maintenance. I cannot give exactly, because they are on a separate pay roll. There may be a few hands that worked in the balance of the mill for dripping purposes for a short time period apart from the regular workers. There are a few workers who may happen to be in.

BY THE CONDITIONER: Q. They do not go any higher than the overseers? A. No, nothing gives higher than the overseers.

BY MR. HOWARD: Q. Well now, we have a pay roll that has been analyzed and you say the computations are correct with one exception. In exhibit number 142? A. There are some small payments in related payroll transactions of months.

Q. We will not worry about that. You then on average wage on your statement, exhibit 288, that ranges in the vicinity of $14.00 to $16.00 per week; that is per hour? A. Yes.

Q. Is hours a week? A. Yes.

Q. In this statement that has been prepared by Mr. Delaney of Lowell [illegible]

Q. Of the piece workers, day workers --

A. No.

Q. Well, day worker piece workers? A. The night shift are there too.

Q. I am talking about the day shirt. Please let me look after myself. A. I am sorry.

Q. There are only two cases in the whole list that show earnings of -- average earnings, that is, by occupation, of $15.00 or over. The slubber tenders show $15.15 and the cloth weavers show $15.01, and all the other piece workers are below $15.00, some of them as low as $8.94 for the battery hands, doffers, $9.82 and doffers again $9.10, and the average of them all is $12.47? A. That is right.

Q. Of the piece workers? A. Right.

Q. So that the large part of the production is done by piece workers -- A. As it actually becomes production. There may be a lot of preparatory work done.

Q. Can you tell me how many of your employees were on piece work at this time, and how many were paid on some other basis? A. Yes, I think I can, if you will just excuse me a minute. I don't happen to have that particular period but I see a memo here which was prepared at Sherbrooke when we were out there. I am not sure whether it has been filed as an exhibit or not, but it shows what you ask and it shows that in the cotton division which you are dealing with there. 253 workers are piece workers and 257 were what we call rate workers, that is, time

Q. Of the piece workers, day workers --

A. No.

Q. Well, day worker piece workers? A. The night shift are three too.

Q. I am talking about the day shift. Please let me look after myself. A. I am sorry.

Q. There are only two cases in the whole list that show earnings of -- average earnings, that is, by occupation, of $15.00 or over. The slubber tender was $15.19 and -- [illegible] $15.01, [illegible] the other piece workers are below $15.00, some of them as low as $6.94 for the battery hands, doffers, $9.83 and doffers again $9.10, and the average of the all is $13.47? A. That is right.

Q. Of the piece workers? A. Right.

Q. So, that the large part of the production is done by piece workers -- A. As it actually becomes production. There may be a lot of preparation work done.

Q. Can you tell me how many of your employees were on piece work at this time, and how many were paid on some other basis? A. Yes, I think I can. If you will just excuse me a minute. I don't happen to have that particular section but I see a man here which was prepared at Shawinigan when we were out there. I am not sure whether it has been filed as an exhibit or not, but it shows what you ask and it shows that in the cotton division which you are dealing with there. 588 workers are piece workers and 587 were what we call piece workers, that is, tin

workers.

Q. Well now, is there any reason why the piece worker should be paid less than the hour worker? The piece worker is a skilled man who is doing your weaving and spinning, and that is his lifetime occupation. Is there any reason why the piece worker should average $12.47 when the average in your whole mill is about $15.00, you told us?

A. Well, you refer there to a man in giving your question. Actually, as I said a while ago, the preponderance of piece workers are female, and that has a very direct bearing on the average wage of the piece workers as compared with the mill.

Q. Why? A. Because we know that on the average our females earn less than our males as a group.

Q. Why, the female is very much better at a great deal of this work than the male, is she not?

A. Yes, I would say in many cases she is particularly adapted to that job.

Q. In what cases would you say she is particularly adapted to the job? A. I would say ring spinners is a very good example, and drawing-in hands, spooler tenders, and generally speaking winder tenders, all types of winding jobs, cone winding and tube winding, all the jobs that you saw at Montmorency in that big department up there. It is simply because -- manual dexterity perhaps would be the general interpretation.

Q. Just let us take some of those on this list,

workers.

Well now, is there any reason why the piece worker should be paid less than the hour worker? The piece worker is a skilled man who is doing your sweeping and cleaning, and that is his literline occupation. If there was one on our the piece worker should average $12.47 when his average in your whole mill is about $16.00, you tell us?

A. Well, you infer there is a man in giving your occupation. Actually, as I said a while ago, the proportionate of piece workers are females, and she has a very direct bearing on the average wage of the piece workers as compared with the mill.

Q. Why? A. Because we know that on the average our females work less than our males in a mill.

Q. Why, the female is very much better at a great deal of this work than the male, is she not?

A. Yes, I would say in many cases she is particularly adapted to that job.

Q. In what cases would you say she is particularly suited to the job? A. I would say that spinning is a very good example, and threading-in looms, operatives, are generally something similar therein. All types of winding jobs, some finishing and take winding all the jobs that you can get, generally in this line of work up there. It is really because -- general experience seems to be the general impression.

Q. Just at the same rate of wages on this line.

exhibit 145. I see drawing-in hands, average for 55 hours $13.10. We have got weft spinners, average $12.63, way spinners, $12.75 -- did you say spooler tenders? A. Yes.

Q. Spooler tenders, $14.68, tieing-in hands, $14.
$14.02; now, if these female employees are specially adapted for this particular work is there any reason why they should not be paid a wage at a reasonable scale, such as would be paid to a man?

A. It isn't a question of relating it to men. These jobs are essentially female jobs. You will find these wages, if you take the trouble to compare them with other industries of a like nature where women are employed, that these wages are considerably higher.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Are all these workers female in these different occupations we have heard enumerated? A. No, not all, sir, 55% are.

Q. I mean in these occupations? A. Yes, for the day work, the spooler tenders would be all females; the ring spinners would not be all females, but almost all.

Q. Where you have both males and females doing the very same work, say in the day time, are they paid the same rate? A. Exactly; they are paid the piece work rate or an hourly rate, whichever it happens to be, exactly the same rate to both.

Q. Are the night workers paid a higher rate for the same work than the day workers? A. In some cases they are.

Q. They are always men? A. They are always men.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. On night work the average that was received is $12.43 for the piece work. I suppose, as was explained at Montmorency, the reason why piece workers cannot make as much at night is on account of the artificial light and that sort of thing? A. It is very close to the day in that particular case, isn't it?

Q. It is very close to the day in this case, or near it -- A. May I see it?

Q. No, it is $11.90 at night, I think, and I think $12.43 is the average there for the whole lot? A. Of course, night worker jobs here -- there are many of the day jobs that were not running at night, You cannot compare the two averages at all because you have only five categories at night against roughly 20 in the day time, and it might happen that the night work was the lower categories that happened to be running and so your average is not comparable.

Q. Now, you prepared exhibit 266, which is taken from your Census of Industry analysis. Can you give me the information for 1934 and 1935 as it is in your Census of Industry, that is the number getting under $6.00 and the number getting under $7.00, and so on? A. Yes.

Q. I would like to have that. A. Well, I haven't got it here.

Q. For Sherbrooke. A. That is exactly what this is built up on.

Q. I want the information for the two years.

Q. They are always good? A. They are always good.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. Do you know the average that was received is $12.42 for the piece work. I suppose, he was explained at convenience, this research by piece work cannot make as much at night as on account of the artificial light and that sort of thing? A. It is very close to the day in that a particular case, isn't it?

Q. It is very close to the day in this case, or near it -- A. Why I see it?

Q. Yes, it is $11.90 at night, I think, and I think $12.42 is the average there for the whole lot? A. Of course, night worker like here -- there are many of the day jobs that are not running at night, you cannot compare the two averages at all because you have only five categories at night against roughly 80 in the day time, and it might happen that the night work was the lower categories that happened to be running and so your average is not comparable.

Q. Now, you compared earlier $18, which is taken from your Census of Industry analysis. Can you give me the information for that one for that year in your Census of Industry, that is the average earnings $8.30 and the average earnings under $7.00, and at that? A. Yes.

Q. I wonder if you have that. A. Well, I haven't got it here.

Q. For short hours. A. That is exactly what this is that's up on.

A. Yes, sir.

Q. If you can give it to me --

MR. HEWARD: What years, please?

THE WITNESS: The Census of Industry reports for 1934 and 1935, Sherbrooke cotton mill and rayon division. There won't be any report for 1934 for the rayon division as such.

MR. McRUER: Not for the rayon division, no.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. 1936 is not in yet? A. No, 1935 is just ready to go in.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You have calculated this on a 55 hour basis? A. Yes.

Q. It is all reduced to a 55 hour basis? A. Yes.

Q. When you insert the number of employees is that worked out on the number that actually worked for the year? A. No, it is for the period.

Q. Or for the pay roll taken? A. It is not the actual number, the actual number of hands on the pay roll because even in a fortnight you have a turn-over, one hand may go out at the end of a week and be replaced by another. It is what we call the equivalent number of hands for the pay roll in question. That is a statistical figure.

Q. When you are reducing it to a 55 hour basis why not give the actual number of hands? A. Because the way it is reduced to a 55 hour figure so far as the earnings are concerned, the wages are not the actual wages earned in the mill as shown on

Q. Yes, sir.

Q. If you can give it to me --

A. [illegible], that [illegible], sir.

THE WITNESS: The Census of Industry reports for 1944 and 1945, Shawinigan cotton mill was region division. There won't be any report for 1946 for the region division as such.

Q. MR. [illegible]: Not for the region division, no.

Q MR. [illegible]: Q. Labo is not in [illegible]?

A. No, Labo is just round the [illegible].

BY MR. MONK: Q. You have calculated this on a 55 hour basis? A. Yes.

Q. It is all reduced to a 55 hour basis?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you insert the number of weeks, as is that weeks or on the number that actually worked for the year? A. No, it is for the period.

Q. Or for the pay roll taken? A. If it is not the actual number, the actual number of hours on the pay roll because even in a fortnight you have a turn-over, one hand may go out at the end of a week and be replaced by another. It is what we call the equivalent number of hands for the pay roll in question. That is a statistical figure.

Q. Then you are relating it to a 55 hour basis and not give the actual number of hours? A. Because the way it is reduced to a 55 hour basis as for as the working per [illegible]. For [illegible] and the [illegible] hours worked in the mill to show on

that sheet there. May I have that a minute, sir? This figure is not increased or decreased, scaled up or down; what is done is that the actual number of hands in the plant, say in this particular case of 503 the equivalent number was 259 because of the turn-over, and some of them working short time. It is the number of hands who would give the same number of hours of work in the period.

Q. I cannot understand that, Mr. Gordon. Supposing you had a two weeks period, a fortnight, and you had ten men came on and worked the first week and they went off and another ten came on and worked the last week -- A. Yes.

Q. And they were working actually in the category, we will say, of under $10.00, why would you be justified in showing ten men that worked in that category instead of 20 when there were 20 men on your pay roll that worked for a wage under $10.00, because you are reducing your wage to the 55 hour week? A. I know, if we could cut the pay roll in half and just deal with the first week then, of course, we would only show ten men. But if you take your particular example there and take two weeks, in effect there was only one job there for each of these ten men right through two weeks and it is only fooling yourself to call it 20.

Q. No, I disagree with you, because you show in the category, we will say, getting under $10.00 in your mill ten men and as a matter of fact it was 20 men that had worked for a period of half the time

that about there. May I have that a minute, sir? This figure is not increased or decreased, added up or down; what is done is that the actual number of hands in the depot, say in this particular case of 103 the sufficient number was 103 because of the turn-over, are some of them working short time. It is the number of hands who would give the same number of hours of work in the period.

Q. I cannot understand that, Mr. Graham. Suppose you had a two week period, a fortnight, and you had ten men come on and work the first week and they went off and another ten came on and worked the last week --

A. Yes.

Q. And they were working actually in the current week, or under $10.00, why would you be justified in showing ten men that worked in that calendary timeand of 20 when there were 20 men on your pay roll that worked two weeks $10.00, when you are reducing your wage by the 20 hour week?

A. I know. If we could cut the pay roll in half and just deal with the first week then, of course, we would only show ten men. But if you have your maintenance actually turn round two weeks. It affect the so the cost and for each of these ten men first then in two weeks and it is only doubling the cost of the 10.

Q. No, I disagree with you. Because you also in the company, we will say, working under 10.00. In your mill ten men and so a matter of that 1 were 20 men that had worked for a period of half the time

and each one had worked for the period of one week, we will say. A. That is right.

Q. And there were 20 men that were paid on the basis of, we will say, $9.00 a week instead of ten men that were paid on that basis. When you come to deal with your basis of arriving at pay, or your basis of paying, you show ten men at $9.00 a week and as a matter of fact for that fortnight you had 20 men who were paid on that basis? A. Perhaps I can make it clear. We take the total number of men, the hours they worked in the fortnight and we divided that by 110 hours and that gives the equivalent number of people that worked on full time basis in the fortnight, the number of hands who would have worked the same number of hours had they worked full time. That is the only way you can treat it statistically and get anywhere. The other would be just hodge-podge.

(page 4530 follows)

each one had a rate for the value of one rod, we will say. A. That is right.

Q. And there were 20 men that were paid on the basis of, we will say, $4.00 a week instead of ten men that were paid on that basis. Then you came to deal with your basis of calculating it by, or your basis of paying, you gave ten men at $4.00 a week and a matter of fact for that fortnight you had 20 men who were paid on that basis? A. Perhaps I can make it clear. We gave the total number of men, the hours worked in the fortnight and we divided the by 110 hours and that gives the equivalent number of people that was had on full time basis in the fortnight. The number of hours who would have worked the same number of hours had they worked full time. That is the only way you can treat it statistically and get anywhere. The other would be just hodge-podge.

(see next follow)

Q. Well, it might be. Then your statement does not mean what it says? A. Yes, it does mean what it says.

Q. Your statement says "Workers earning more than 12½ cents and hour up to 18.1 cents"? A. Up to and including 18.1 cents, is it not?

Q. 41? A. Let me have a look at it, please.

Q. 41 males? A. Which one are you taking?

Q. I am taking the first one . A. Earning more than 12½ cents per hour, up to and including 18.1 cents an hour.

Q. Yes. Well now, before I go on to deal with the matter, this is made out on the basis ~~of~~ I asked you for? A. Just what you ask for, I think.

Q. Well, where did you get the figure of 12½ cents? A. That corresponds to the lower group in the Census of Industry report of $6.99.

Q. But that does not correspond to the 12½ cents an hour wage? A. No, you have this in this one (indicating); you have the two mixed up.

Q. Well then, we will go back and deal with the group of workers earning $6.99 up to and including $9.99; that is really $7.00 and over, and under $10.00? A. Yes.

Q. That is what it is? A. Yes.

Q. 41? A. Yes.

Q. Well, that does not mean that there were

[illegible]

. Well, it might be. Then you [illegible] that
not [illegible] and it [illegible]? . Yes, it [illegible]
what is [illegible].

. [illegible] Thatcher [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] come and [illegible] up to [illegible] [illegible]? . [illegible] to
one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], is it [illegible]

. [illegible] . Yes [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

. [illegible] [illegible]? . Which one [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]?

. I am making the first one . [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

. Yes. [illegible] now, before I go [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the matter, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
I [illegible] you [illegible]? . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],
I [illegible].

. Well, where did you get the figures of [illegible]
[illegible]? . [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible].

. But that does not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]? . No, you have this in this one
(indicating); you have the [illegible] up.

. Well then, we will go back and deal with
the group of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]; that is [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible]
. [illegible].

. . Where is [illegible] it [illegible] . [illegible].

. [illegible] . [illegible].

. [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

41 workers in the Sherbrooke Branch that were paid that, but it means that there were 41 that averaged that over a two-week period? A. It means, that if that happened to be a full fortnight and the workers did not replace each other at all, there were 41.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What do you say, that if the workers did not what? A. It means, that if the workers did not replace each other, that is, if there was no turn-over in the operation there would be actually 41 that would work right through the period who earned that money.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It does not mean that there were so many men who were paid at that rate; it means there were so many jobs that were paid at that rate and those jobs might have been filled by 41 men, or 80 men? A. Probably; it would not be that extreme, Mr. McRuer, but it would be a few more.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You say there would be more? A. There might have been fifty, my lord.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What I am getting at is this, that at any rate the number of men who filled the jobs might have been more than 41? A. Yes, but that is the way it is done for the Census of Industry report. Rightly or wrongly that is the way it is done.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. When you say that is the way it is done, do you mean to say that is the way it is called for? A. That is our interpretation,

4l workers in the Hamilton district were paid out, but it means that there were 6l that averaged that over a two-week period? A. As I recall, that if that happened to be a full fortnight and the workers did not replace each other at all, there were 6l.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. What do you say, that if the workers did not what? A. It means, that if the workers did not replace each other, that is, if there was no turn-over in the operation there would be actually 6l that would work right through the period who earned that money.

BY Mr. McGibbon: Q. It does not mean that there were so many men who were paid at that rate; it means there were so many jobs there were paid at that rate and those jobs might have been filled by 6l men, or no man? A. Probably; it would not be that extreme, Mr. Lohner, but it would be a few more.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. You say there would be more? A. There might have been fifty, my lord.

BY Mr. McGibbon: Q. What I am getting at is this, that at any rate the number of men who filled the jobs might have been more than 41? A. Yes, but what in the way it is done for the reason of increasing output. Partly on account of the way it is done.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. When you say that in the way it is done, do you mean to say that is the way it is being done? A. That is the way it is done,

my lord.

Q. It depends on some Statute, I suppose.

A. It has been going on that way for a good many years. If it is not wrong they have not told us.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It is only two years? A. That particular question in that particular break-down.

MR. GEOFFRION: That applies to all the men above $10 as well.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It applies to them all? A. It applies equally right through. The whole thing is done on the same basis from beginning to end. It is the only statistical basis you could do it on.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is to say, your returns complies with the Act, but it might not show the particular sort of information Mr. McRuer is trying to get? A. It may not, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The form calls for this:

"Enter below all manual workers, whether skilled or unskilled in the production or distribution end of your business, including all workers paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or piece-work basis; do not include the managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees."

A. We comply with that.

Q. And this calls for a return of workers, - as my friend Mr. Beauregard points out - and not jobs.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. However, in respect

my lord.

. It does s on some issues, I suppose.

. It has been going on this day for a good many years.

If it is not wrong they have met with us.

Mr. [illegible]: . It is only too [illegible] . [illegible] preamble in that particular break-down.

Mr. [illegible]: That applies to all too [illegible] also as well.

Mr. [illegible]: . It [illegible] is [illegible]

. It applies equally [illegible] through. The whole [illegible] is done on the [illegible] basis [illegible] [illegible] is the only statistical basis you could do it on.

Mr THE COMMISSIONER: . [illegible] to do, your [illegible] complies with the [illegible], but it might [illegible] one particular [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] . It may [illegible], sir.

Mr Mr. [illegible]: . The [illegible] calls for [illegible] "under below all [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] of unskilled in the production or distributing [illegible] of your business, including all [illegible] [illegible] on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, or piece-work basis; do not include the [illegible], superintendents, professional [illegible] or salaried employees.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of what the form calls for, that is the way you interpret it? A. Just let me look at this again. I think it makes it a little clearer perhaps.

Q. Take, for instance, from this return one might want to know the number of people employed in the country and they would not get it from the way you interpret the thing.

MR.GEOFFRION: If that man loses his job and goes elsewhere ---

THE COMMISSIONER: The question is, this particular industry is asked to report on each man or woman employed.

MR. GEOFFRION: Whether it is one day, or one week?

THE WITNESS: The point is, it says, for any full week.

THE COMMISSIONER: I am just suggesting. I am not saying your return is wrong under the Act.

THE WITNESS: As I say, that is our interpretation of it, and I cannot see that we could do it any other way from a statistical standpoint.

Q. It depends upon what the Act wants to point out? A. Well, we just have our own interpretation.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You have to make a report of the number of people that you give work to during that period? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. And it maybe John Smith to-day, Peter Brown tomorrow and someone else the next

of what the Tom calls for. What is the say you interpret it?

A. Just let me look at it in a little. I think it means it a little clearer, sir.

Q. Then, for instance, from this return one might not to know the number of people employed in the country and they would not get it from the say you interpret the thing.

Mr. CONNOLLY: If that was issue him 1-5 and some [illegible]

L.A. COMMISSIONER: The question is, this particular industry is asked to report on such and so forth.

Mr. CONNOLLY: Another is in one box, or one [illegible]

The ARTHUR: The point is, it says, for one full week.

[illegible]

THE WITNESS: Yes I say, that is our [illegible] of it, and I cannot see what we could do in the way from a statistical standpoint.

[illegible] upon that but his wants to point out [illegible] in [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

day? A. Yes, they may replace each other.

Q. That is the way you make out the report or the returns, but that is not what Mr. McRuer is trying to find out.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You see, what I am really driving at is, to find out how many of the people in Sherbrooke that were dependent on a livelihood from your mill were getting, we will say, under $10.00 a week? A. Yes.

Q. And whether they got three days' work in the mill or one day, they are still depending on your mill for a livelihood, and that is the rate of pay---

A. Well, there are so many jobs in the mill; it is beyond our control; in a particular fortnight actually 700 hands may work on those jobs. We can't help that because it rests with the individual, what he wants to do--

Q. I might suggest that it is not always beyond your control? A. Well, it is. Another thing, we cannot regulate short time either, beyond a certain point. If we have not got the business we just cannot run. However, that is getting on to another track. The point is, there are so many jobs in the mill and all we can do is to see that the rates are such that we pay a decent rate to the people who are on the jobs, and if they chose to split up the jobs that is their affair.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Who has to do with the

Mrs. A. Yes, they may possibly been other.

Q. What is the way you came out the report of the returns, but that is not what Mr. Justice is trying to find out.

Mr. A. Counsel: A. For one, this I am really driving at is, to find out how many of the people in Sherbrooke that were dependent on a livelihood from your mill were getting, he will say, under $10.00 a week? A. Yes.

A. Now whether they got three days' work in the mill or one day, they are still depending on your mill for a livelihood, and that is the rate of pay---

A. Well, there has so many jobs in the mill; it is varied one week; on a particular--- Personally, potentially you hands may work on those jobs. In spite being that someone is owner with the mill, and he wants to do---

Q. I might suggest that it is not always beyond your control? A. Well, it is. Another thing is the---, regulating about from nature, beyond a certain point. If we have not got the machinery to just manage---. However, this is getting on to another theme. The point is, there are so many jobs in the mill and all we can do is to see that the rates are such that we pay a decent rate to the people who are in the jobs, and it does make a reality in the jobs that is being lived.

Mr. Ogilvie: A. And was to be kind the

splitting of the jobs, you, or the people themselves? A. Well, supposing we take an intermediate tender. He might work a week and then be replaced by another man on exactly the same job.

Q. Do you replace him by someone else? A. He suggests it, sir.

Q. Of his own accord? A. Yes.

Q. And the other man comes in? A. Yes.

Q. And do you say when that man should be replaced? A. Not as a general rule. However, if it is a difficult situation and there is not enough work to go around, then we might have to do that.

Q. You have done that? A. Yes.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. As a matter of fact, you were doing that last winter. As I recollect the evidence, your were employing some part time and others part time; but if you introduce, we will say, some automatic looms then there would be fewer jobs to go around. You say you have no control , whether there are enough jobs to go around or not. That is not quite accurate, is it? A. Well, it does not always work just that way. If you put in automatic looms as against plain looms you introduce new elements of labour. You introduce the battery filler, and to get the best use out of your automatic looms you have to put in other types of secondary help, such as I mentioned in my memo that I read.

Q. Yes, I am coming to that? A. That is one

---

building of the line, you, or the people immediately
in hell, supposing we take an intelligent worker.
He might work a week and then be replaced by another
man on exactly the same job.

Q. Do you replace him by some one else? A. No
Figures 11, 12.

Q. Of his own accord? A. Yes.

Q. And the other man comes in? A. Yes.

Q. Now do you see where that can mislead me?
A. Not as a general rule. However, if it is a
difficult situation and there is not enough work to go
around, then we might have to do that.

Q. You have done that? A. Yes.

By Mr. Ward: Q. As a matter of fact, you were
doing that last winter. As I recollect the evidence,
you were employing some part time and others part time;
but if you introduce, we will say, some automatic
looms then there could be fewer jobs to go around.
You say you have no control, whether there are enough
jobs to go around or not. That is not quite correct,
is it? A. Well, it does not always work just that
way. If you put in automatic looms as fast as
circumstances allow you introduce more elements of labour.
In fact the battery filler, and to get the best
use out of your automatic looms you have to put in a
figure of secondary help, such as I mentioned in
what I read.

Q. Now, I am asking you a question. Just to

effect; it increases the wage of the skilled worker and brings in another class of worker at a lower rate of pay. Of necessity, there must be some displacement, otherwise we would not be putting in new machinery,

Q. Well, as a general rule, it is a substantial replacement; that is a well known fact all over the world, with automatic machinery? A. There must be some saving.

Q. Well, it is a substantial one? A. It depends on the rate of wages. It would not perhaps be advisable to do it in England to-day, because they are not paying high enough.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: What is that you say? A. It might not be advisable to do that in England, my lord, because they are not paying high enough. It might be a small thing in England because of their considerably lower rate of wages in the first place; they may be called upon to run four, six and eight looms to a weaver.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. That is, you re taking it for granted that the rate of wages for similar work in England is considerably lower than you are paying? A. I know it is.

THE COMMISSIONER: We will come back to that.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You heard the representations made by the British Industry before the Tariff Board? A. Yes.

Q. They do not quite agree with that statement, do they? A. I do not think they can dispute it.

efficient; it increases the wage of the skilled worker and drives in another class of worker at a lower rate of pay. If necessary, there must be some disadvantage; otherwise we would not be putting in new machinery.

Q. Well, as a general rule, it is a commercial consideration; that is a well known fact all over the world, with automatic machinery? A. There must be some saving.

Q. [illegible] A. It depends on the kind of wages. If wages not paid be sufficient to cause it in evidence to-day, then they are not paying high enough.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: What do then you say? A. It did not act as a warning to do that in England, my Lord, because they are not paying high enough. It might be a small thing in England because of their considerably lower rate of wages in the first place; they may be willing, then to work, six and eight hours to a manner.

BY MR. [illegible] Q. That is, you are trying to make out that the rate of wages for similar work in Germany is considerably lower than we are paying here? A. Yes.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: We will come back to that.

BY MR. [illegible]: Q. Did the [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible]

A. They do not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. No, but what were their rates for weavers that they submitted to the Tariff Board? Was it not $15. a week? A. No, I do not think it was as high as that. My recollection was that they said it would range from 42 shillings to 48 shillings, depending on their system. Where they have operatives looking after from 6 to 8 looms, they have given them a basic wage of 46 shillings a week.

Q. My recollection was that the weaver's pay was $15.00 a week? A. Mr.Watson mentioned some particular weaver in one of his own mills on a particularly complicated task

Q. Well, it is in the brief? A. There are a lot of figures to which exception can be taken.

Q. Well, you may be right and again you may not. Figures, of course, can be made to show wonderful results? A. They have been taken out of the industry at large.

Q. Mr. Gordon, when you take the total number employed in your mill over the year, do you take as the total number that have worked, or the total number of jobs? How do you work that out when you come to file your Census of Industry return? A. It is just the equivalent number.

Q. You work it out on a 55-hour a week basis? A. Yes.

Q. The number that would have been employed had they all worked 55 hours? A. Exactly. We take

Q. No, but what were their rates for workers when they worked in the textile industry? - Is it not [illegible] A. Yes! Q. I do not know as was is high as that. My recollection was that they made it round there from 11 shillings to 15 shillings, depending on their wages. There they have generally looking after from 8 to 9 looms. They have given them a basic wage of 40 shillings a week.

Q. My recollection was that the weaver's pay was [illegible] a week? - A. Mr. Edson workloom weaver's wages is one of the [illegible] in a productivity complicated task.

Q. Well, it is in the [illegible]? - A. There was a lot of figures to which explanation can be known.

Q. Well, you may be right and could you say not. Looms, of course, can be [illegible] to show [illegible] results? - A. Yes, [illegible] man taken out of the industry at [illegible].

Q. Mr. Gordon, when you take the total number employed in some mill over the year, do you take as the total number [illegible], in the [illegible] number of jobs? - How do you [illegible] when you [illegible] the [illegible] of industry [illegible]? - A. It [illegible] a [illegible] number.

Q. You work it out on a [illegible] a week working [illegible].

Q. The number that would have been employed had [illegible]?

the total man-hours of the period in question and divide by 110.

Q. So that that return for total number of employees is really the total number of man-hours? A. Yes.

Q. Well, how do you do for the night workers, the same way? A. Yes, they are all in the picture. We have a standard 55-hour week, and if we are working over time we can get a higher equivalent number than actual because the man-hours are affected by the overtime and you still divide by 110.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Even though you show less people employed? A. We would have to do that because we would show a higher wage than they are actually distributing.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. You have to make a complicated calculation? A. It is not a complicated calculation. The man-hours are easy to arrive at.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Can you give me the average rate for 1928, - according to Exhibit 201, the basic rate for weavers of Montmorency, on auto cloth was $22.80; on the plain it was $16.15; auto blankets, $20.00, $22.80, $23.50.

THE COMMISSIONER: The weekly rates.

Q. This is weekly, is it not? A. Those are piece-workers, basic wages, sir.

Q. On what basis? A. 55-hours a week, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yes, 55 hours a week, -

the total man-hours of the period in question and [illegible] it.

. So this's not relevant for total number of employees in really the total number of man-hours [illegible].

. Well, how do you go for the short workers, the same way? . . Yes, they are all in the lottery. We have a standard 50-hour week, and if we are working over this we can get a higher equivalent number [illegible] because the man-hours are affected by the overtime and you will always by 110.

MR FOX COOKE [illegible] . Even though you have less people employed? . We would have to do that because we would have a higher pro [illegible] necessarily distributing.

MR [illegible] . You have to make a compilated calculation? . It is not a complicated calculation. The man-hours are easy to [illegible].

[illegible]

and plain blankets, $20.55; cashmerette, $20.55. Now, you have described to us what the basic rate was, and I want to compare the rate that the weavers are getting now: According to this statement at Sherbrooke, that is, according to Exhibit 135. The weavers have a basic rate, at Sherbrooke, of $19.15, and the average rate is $18.01. That is your explanation of the great reduction in the basic rate for weavers, between 1928 and 1936, at Sherbrooke? A. Well, you understand, of course, that they are two different mills? A. I know they are two different mills, but people are people? A. I know. Of course, we did not have Sherbrooke in 1928. That is point No. 2.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You did not have what? A. We did not have Sherbrooke in 1928.

Q. That is, you did not have the Sherbrooke mill, then? A. No; but we have made a reduction there; we have made a reduction in the basic wage rates for piece-workers--

BY MR. McRUAR: Q. Yes, you told me that. A. --in some cases. That is what of the cases where there were reduced. What is the Montmorency basic rate to-day? Q. I am not concerned about the Montmorency basic rate to-day. I am not concerned with that at the moment? A. That is the only fair way.

Q. No. I want to get the reasons for paying

these workers an average rate in Sherbrooke of $15.01 to-day as against your basic rate for the automatic cloth weavers of $22.80.

MR. GEOFFRION: Well, in 1928 it was not our mill, Mr. McRuer.

MR. McRUER: I am comparing people, not mills.

MR. GEOFFRION: I object to the use of the words "Your mill". It was not our mill.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are not talking of the Sherbrooke mill, are you?

MR. McRUER: No, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are talking of the Dominion Textile Company.

THE WITNESS: They are not the same people; it is not the same machinery; nothing is the same, two different plants, -

THE COMMISSIONER: That may be part of the explanation.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I want to get your explanation. I suppose the rate that was worked out was a fair, proper rate, and I would like to know the reason; that was worked out as a fair proper rate in 1928 for cloth weavers on an automatic loom, at $22.80. That is a fair statement, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. In Montmorency? A. For automatic looms.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Pardon me, that rate applied to Montmorency in 1928, did it? A. Yes, it also applied to Magog Cotton Mills, sir.

based upon a average rate in Montreal of $15.41 as-may as against your basic rate for the automatic cloth weavers of $28.50.

MR. GORDON: Well, in 1928 it was not our mill, Mr. Minister.

MR. WELLS: I am comparing Montreal, not mills.

MR. GORDON: I object to the use of the words "our mill". It was not our mill.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are not speaking of the Montreal mill, are you?

MR. GORDON: No, not here.

THE COMMISSIONER: You are speaking of the Dominion Textile Company.

THE WITNESS: They are not the same people; it is not the same management; nothing is the same, two different places. -

THE COMMISSIONER: That may be part of the explanation.

BY MR. GORDON: Q. I want to get your explanation. I suppose the rate that was worked out was a fair, proper rate, and I would like to know the reason that was worked out as a fair, proper rate in light of other cloth weavers on an automatic loom, at $28.50. That is a fair statement, is it not? A. Yes.

Q. In Montreal? A. For automatic looms.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Notice the final words: "Applied to no territory in Canada, did it?" A. Yes, it was applied to Magog Cotton Mills, sir.

Q. Wherever you were operating? A. Outside of the city of Montreal.

Q. The Montreal rate was higher? A. The Montreal rate was $24.00 at that time.

Q. Now then, this reduction Mr. McRuer refers to affects all your mills, or does it? A. I think if he turns up our rate at Montmorency he will also find it is $19.15; that is part of the explanation.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I am not concerned with Montmorency a bit. A. I know, Mr. McRuer.

Q. I am concerned with what the weavers are able to earn in Sherbrooke, not the rate that you are paying them? A. Let us put it this way, then: Had Sherbrooke been running at that time, had been one of our mills, the weavers' basic rate at that time, that is, the cloth weavers, would have been $22.80. $19.15 a week is now the basic rate for these weavers. The weavers at Sherbrooke, owing to particular conditions in the weave room there at the present time are $4 below their basic rate. We know that and we wish they were not.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean they are not earning the basic rate? A. As Mr. McRuer brought out at Sherbrooke, and what he is stressing now, is that they are averaging $15.01.

Q. But you say that their basic rate though is $19.00 and something? A. $19.15.

Q. And they do not earn it? A. No, they are $4.00

Q. Wherever you were operating? A. Outside of the city of Montreal.

Q. The Montreal rate was higher? A. The Montreal area was $4.00 at that time.

Q. Now then, this resolution Mr. Hamner refers to affects all your mills, or does it? A. I think if he turns up our rate at Montmorency he will find it is $14.15; that is part of the explanation.

MR. A. HAMNER: Q. I am not concerned with Montmorency at all. A. I know, Mr. Hamner.

Q. I am concerned with what the weavers are made to earn in Dunnfrooke, not the rate that you are paying them? A. Let us put it this way, then: Had Dunnfrooke been running at that time, then been one of our mills, the weavers' basic rate at that time, that is, the cloth weavers, would have been $15.00. $15.15 a week is now the basic rate for the weavers. The weavers at Dunnfrooke, owing to particular conditions in the weave-room there at the present time are $4 below their basic rate. We know that and we claim they have not.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Do you mean they are not earning the basic rate? A. No. Hamner returns out at Dunnfrooke, and that he is corresponding now, is what they are exceeding.

Q. But you say that their basic rate though is $15.00 and something? A. $15.15.

Q. And they do not earn it? A. No, they are $4.

below, and we know they are and we hope to get them up.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Well, how do you hope to get them up? A. Well, that mill is still in the process of change. As you know - and it was brought out at Sherbrooke - it was a tire fabric mill. So far as weaving is concerned it is an absolute change, an evolution. It formerly had 26 cord looms --

Q. Oh yes, but let us stay away -- A. I am explaining to the Commissioner.

Q. But the fact is, those looms have all been taken out and you have other looms in there, so that the cord looms have nothing whatever to do with this situation? A. It is part of the explanation in this way: that we have to develop the weavers. We have now over a thousand looms, and a large part of that increase has been in the last year or so, transfer of looms from Verdun--

Q. Do you mean to say that they are not expert? A. Well, we had to change the system, quite a bit; we have had to build up the cloth loom business --

Q. You have been weaving cloth there for how many years, that is cotton cloth weaving? A. We started, I think, in 1932. Mr. Kershaw gave you the exact date when we started, with 255 wide looms; they all went in practically at the same time. That was the first cloth weaving.

Q. Exhibit No. 38 shows your production in the cotton mill as this: In July, that is July 1st, 1933,

of 630,000 yards of cotton? A. All types of cotton.

Q. That is pounds, rather, and 630,000 pounds in July; in September, 1933, 1,076,000; December 30th, 1933, 778,000 pounds; March 31st, 1934, 831,000 pounds. These sums are for the quarter? A. Yes, these are quarterly figures.

Q. Then June 23rd, 1934, 893,000 pounds; September 29th, 1934, 587,000 pounds; January 5th, 1935, 595,000 pounds; March 30th, 1935, 602,000 pounds. June 22nd, 1935, 680,000 pounds. September 28th, 1935, 726,000 pounds; January 4th, 1936, 974,000 pounds; and you have employed there over that period, from 315 employees up to 639 employees. Now, if those employees are developing the production of your mill in that way, you cannot say, that over that period of years that they were inefficient and unable to make a sufficient production to earn the basic wage?

A. No, but if you want to go back through the records of the weavers', piece-work earnings, you will find that when we came to stabilize conditions, when we put in, say, those 255 wide looms and they had been running on them for awhile they were earning their basic wage and more. Then we added another lot of looms. We put in, first of all, 156, I think, X-Model -

Q. They were automatic looms? A. And we transferred some more wide looms from our Hochelaga mill. There has been these additions of new machinery, and that has not been when we have been running

of 600,000 yards of cotton? A. All types of cotton.

Q. What is pounds, rather, and 630,000 pounds in July; in September, 1956, 1,070,000; December 30th, 1956, 770,000 pounds; March 31st, 1954, 881,000 pounds. These sums are for the quarter? A. Yes, these are quarterly figures.

Q. Then June 30rd, 1954, 805,000 pounds; September 30th, 1954, 927,000 pounds; January 8th, 1955, 895,000 pounds; June 30, 1955, 1,000,000 pounds; December 30th, 1955, 650,000 pounds. December 30th, 1956, 726,000 pounds; January 4th, 1956, 874,000 pounds; and you have employed there over that period, from 315 employees up to 559 employees. Now, if those employees are developing the production of your mill in that way, you cannot say, that over that period of years that they were inefficient and unable to make a sufficient production to earn the basic wages?

A. No, but if you want to go back through the records of the weavers' piece-work earnings, you will find that when we came to stabilize conditions, when we put in, say, those 455 wide looms and they had been running on them for awhile they were earning their basic wage and more. Then we added another lot of looms, as you know, like of all, too, I think, X-model -

Q. They were automatic looms? A. And we transferred some more wide looms from our Cowansville mill. [illegible]

and that has not been when we have been running

steadily---

Q. When a new lot goes in you switch to a new basic rate? A. No, no.

Q. Well, what happens? A. It will be the same basic rate probably I think, - a weaver may not be able to handle her full complement of looms until she becomes proficient, therefore, instead of running her basic number of looms, the number of looms that was set for the job to earn her basic rate she may be running under the basic number of looms and, therefore, she never can expect to secure the full production and thus earn the basic rate; but when she becomes more proficient she will earn her full production.

Q. Yes, but when you get the whole average of the weavers at Sherbrooke earning now $7.79 per week below what your basic rate was in 1928 -- A. I know, but you must not talk about being below 1928.

Q. I am going to talk about it whether you like it or not? A. Well, I do not think it is fair, that is all.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Why don't you? A. Because they haven't got a chance to earn that basic rate; That is not the basic rate. The basic rate is $19.20.

Q. It has been reduced? A. Yes.

Q. From $22.00 to $19.20 ? A. Yes.

Q. Now, answer the question.

Q. When a new job goes in you switch to a new basic rate? A. No, no.

Q. Well, what happens? A. It will be the same basic rate probably I think, - a weaver may not be able to handle her full complement of looms until she becomes proficient, therefore, instead of running her basic number of looms, the number of looms that was set for the job to earn her basic rate she may be running under the basic number of looms and, therefore, she never can expect to assume the full production and thus earn the basic rate; but when she becomes more proficient she will earn her full complement.

Q. Yes, but when you get the whole average of the weavers at Cornbrooke earning now $2.74 per week below what your basic rate was in 1928 -- A. I know, but you must not talk about being below 1928.

Q. I am going to talk about it whether you like it or not? A. Well, I do not think it is right, that is all.

- Mr. Chairman: Q. Why don't you? A. Because they haven't got a chance to earn some basic rate; that is not his basic rate. The basic rate is $19.60.

Q. It has been reduced? A. Yes.

Q. From $19.60 to $14.00? A. Yes.

Q. Yes, answer the question.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, to-day the weavers are not able to earn that basic rate. They are, however, able to earn an amount equal to $7.79 per week below what the basic rate was in 1928, and I am asking you for an explanation, not a justification for it.

A. Well, the first $2.65 of the drop is explained by the fact, - I am trying to do it in my head. May I put it down--

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a straight reduction.

MR. McRUER: I am coming to that.

THE WITNESS: No. The first $3.65 of the difference that you are setting up to me is accounted for by the fact that at Montmorency in 1928 the basic wage for weavers was $22.50. The basic wage to-day in Sherbrooke, for weavers, is $19.15.

Q. Is that the same as Montmorency? A. Well, I think it is, yes.

Q. Let us see, I think it is. A. It should be.

Q. Weavers, $19.15? A. Yes. So that that accounts for $365, out of the $7 odd that you set out. The balance is due to the fact, or the difference between $19.15 and $15.01 is due to the particular circumstances obtaining in the Sherbrooke weave room at the time that that thing was struck off.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Which you have already mentioned?

THE WITNESS: On this Exhibit 143?

Q. Mr. Gordon - Now, during the month of May you were not able to earn the basic rate. Isn't it, therefore, true that you were able to earn an amount equal to $7.72 per week below what the basic rate was in May, and I am asking you for an explanation, not a justification for it.

A. Well, the first $5.00 of the loss is explained by the fact, - I am trying to do it in my head. May I put it down--

THE COMMISSIONER: That is a simple proposition.

A. Gordon: I am coming to that.

THE WITNESS: No. The first $5.00 of the difference that you are noticing up to 7.72 is accounted for by the fact that at Montmorency in 1949 the basic wage for workers was $54.00. The basic wage today in Montmorency, for comparison, is $64.00.

Q. Does the loss be increased - well,

A Going it is yes.

Q. Yes or no, I mean it is. -- It would

A. Gordon: $15.137 -- Yes. So that that accounts for $5.00, and of the $7.00 that you see, the income is due to two facts, one the $1 Voucher [illegible] $10.00 is due to the [illegible]

MR. GEOFFRION: When you say "That thing" what do you mean? A. I mean this Exhibit 143. I could go into it more fully.

MR. GEOFFRION: Well then, it might be better if you did.

THE COMMISSIONER: Of course, Mr. McRuer may cross-examine him on his explanation.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. However, you say it was due to the particular circumstances prevailing at Sherbrooke, and I want to get the particular circumstances that you have in mind. You say that you have introduced a lot of new looms? A. I say we have been steadily increasing thecomplement of looms at the Sherbrooke branch for the last three years.

Q. Have you got your pay roll for February 1st, 1936. That will show me the pay of the weavers for that week? A. That fortnight.

Q. Yes, that will show the pay of the weavers for that fortnight? A. I have not got it here, not of the individual weavers. I think you have it, though.

Q. We have not got this pay roll; you have it here in town? A. We have our own copy, but one has been filed with the Commission.

Q. I want to see, from your pay roll, the number of weavers that were able to earn your basic wage, or to find out if any of them could get up to your basic wage? A. I am sure it will.

Q. I want to see how many make it, from all the evidence you have there, if you will just bring your copy. Mr. Whiteley has sent the copies that we e furnished to the Commission to Ottawa.

THE COMMISSIONER: You will probably be taking some time on this branch, Mr. McRuer?

MR. McRUER: Yes, my lord.

THE COMMISSIONER: I think this will be a convenient time then to take a te -minute adjournment.

-- The Commission adjourned for 10 minutes.

(Page 4550 follows)

--On resuming at 4.15.

MR. McRUER: Q. You were giving me the different reasons why the basic rate for weavers in Montmorency in 1928 should be above the figure in Sherbrooke in 1936 and first you dealt with the $3.65 reduction and then you were discussing the other reasons and I want to just get a clear statement from you as to what other reasons you had for, say, for paying a rate at which the weavers earned only $15.01 on the average there? A. The reason that there is a difference between the basic wage as established at Sherbrooke today and the actual earnings, of the difference of about $4, a little over $4, is because the weavers are not, on the average, running the full complement of looms which they should be running.

Q. Yes, why is that? A. It is due essentially to the fact that we have not got sufficient fully trained weavers in Sherbrooke at the present time to handle the thousand and odd looms there on a full complement basis and therefore we have to spread those thousand looms over more weavers than should be in the mill to run them.

Q. That is, the reason is because you have got too many looms per man?~~and~~ A. no, too few. There are too many weavers.

Q. You have too many weavers? A. For the number of looms, because--

Q. Whose fault is that? A. It is nobody's fault. It is a condition which exists because there are not enough competent weavers

--- resuming at 4.15.

Mr. [illegible]: Q. Was zero giving us the different reasons why the basic rate for workers in Northumberland in 1926 should be above the figure in Pembrooke in 1926 and first you dealt with the $5.55 reduction and then you were discussing the other reasons and I want to just get a clear statement from you as to what other reasons you had for, say, the paying a rate of [illegible] when we are only $16.00 on the average there? A. The reason that there is a difference between the basic wage as established at Pembrooke today and the actual earnings, or the difference of about [illegible] a [illegible] is because the wage is not, on the average, running the full complement of hours which they should be working.

Q. Yes, why is that? A. It is due essentially to the fact that we have not yet built fully equipped weaves in Pembrooke at the present time to handle the thousand ten looms there on a full complement basis and therefore we have a great deal [illegible] over [illegible] [illegible] should be in the mill in the [illegible].

Q. Just so, the reason is because you have not too many looms [illegible]-- A. No, the [illegible]. [illegible] too many weaves.

Q. You were too many weaves? A. [illegible] looms, [illegible]--

Q. [illegible] A. It is [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

to handle the looms on the full complement basis per weaver.

Q. Let us get down to details - that is all a very general statement? A. It is the only way to answer it in the first place.

Q. You have too few competent weavers, you say? A. Yes.

Q. And you have not got enough looms for them? A. No. Let us take a thousand looms--

Q. No, take what you have got down there. Tell me about the Sherbrooke situation? A. I am trying to give you the exact number of looms in the Sherbrooke cotton division. I know it is - I think it is 1065, I would not be absolutely certain. According to the standards of looms per weaver on the different styles that are being run there, it is quite possible that the proper number of weavers to run that complement of looms, all those looms, would, say, be 25 weavers.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. In all? A. Yes, at an average of 40 looms per weaver. I have to assume that, I cannot give you that because it is not possible for me to know at the moment.

MR. McRUER: Q. Have we anything that will tell us what you consider in your company to be the number of looms that the weaver should have per weaver at Sherbrooke? A. Yes, it shows on every style.

Q. There would be something to tell us that? A. Yes. It can be worked out to a fraction of a loom and will be produced tomorrow for you in that

to handle the looms on the full complement basis
[illegible]?

Q. Let us get down to details - that is all a very general statement? A. It is the only [illegible] I do [illegible] [illegible].

Q. You have too few complement weavers, you say? A. Yes.

Q. And you have not got enough looms for them? A. No. Let me take a thousand looms--

Q. No, take that you have got down there. Tell me about the [illegible] situation? A. I am trying to give you the exact number of looms in the [illegible] cotton division. I know it is - I think it is 1300, I could not be absolutely certain. According to the statistics of looms per weaver on the different styles that are being run there, it is quite possible that the proper number to weave to run that complement of looms, all those looms, would, say, be 75 weavers.

[illegible] Q. In all? A. Yes. At an average of 40 looms per weaver. I have to assume that, I cannot give you that because it is not possible for me to know at the moment.

Mr. [illegible]: Q. Have we anything that will [illegible] number of looms that the weaver should have per weaver at the present? A. Yes, it varies on every style.

Q. There would be something to tell us that? A. Yes. It can be worked out to a [illegible] or [illegible] and will be produced tomorrow for you in list

form.

Q. Could you bring it tomorrow? A. Yes. I want to know what you want me to bring.

Q. I want to know all the information that goes to tell us how many looms to a weaver you say ought to be the allocation at Sherbrooke.

A. Yes, I will bring it.

Q. And how it is made up. In other words, I want your working sheets as to how you work up your basic wage down there. A. All right.

Q. Go on and tell me why you say they are earning less than the basic rate down there.

A. I say that list that you will get tomorrow - from that list we can work out or you can work out, if you have the full facts, the average number of looms that weaver should be running and if you divide that into the number of looms in the plant you will get the number of weavers that should be running the 1065 looms, and you will find actually more weavers in the plant than that - in other words, that on the average weavers run less than 100% on job and the reason for that, as I happen to know, for one thing we have been adding looms to the plant and we also I think about that particular time put some looms on at night and took men weavers, good men weavers from the day shift and put them on at night and replaced them with partially trained weavers and split the job to some extent. That is where we had two men weavers we may have put in three partially trained weavers and that, of course, all has the effect of reducing the

Q. Could you bring it tomorrow? A. Yes.
I want to know what you want me to bring.

Q. I want to know all the information that goes to tell us how many looms to a weaver you say ought to be the allocation at Chatham Ko.

A. Yes, I will bring it.

Q. And how it is made up. In other words, I want your working sheets so to how you work up your basic wage down there. A. All right.

Q. Go on and tell me why you say they was earning 1c a than the basic rate down there.

A. I say that that that you will get tomorrow - from that list we can work out or you can work out, if you have the full facts, the average number of looms that weaver should be running and if you divide that into the number of looms in the plant you will get the number I weavers that should be running the 1000 looms, and you will find actually more weavers in the plant than that - in other words, that on the average weavers run less than 1000 on job and the reason for that, as I argue to him, for one thing we have been adding looms to the plant all we also I think about that particular time you some looms on at night and took them weavers, from men weavers from the day shift and put them on at night and replaced them with girl weavers because we can split the job to some extent. That is where we had two men weavers in my mind put in there practically trained weavers and that, of course, will lay the error in reducing the

earnings per operative. The total earnings are the same.

Q. I suppose if you reduced the earnings of operatives on that theory, you would not be getting the production out of them per loom? A. Yes, the production comes out of theloom--

Q. The production comes out of the loom but if the production comes out of the loom then the operatives ought to get paid for it? A.They do but they don't run enough looms.

Q. They don't run enough looms to make basic rate? A. The value of that production in the weave room is exactly the same whether run by 40 or 25. It is all paid by piece work.

Q. Is that a fact or is that theory? A.No, it is fact.

Q. Now, you are giving it--? A. That will be borne out by the figures you will see.

Q. That is the explanation for the reason why they are getting now $15.01 when the basic rate is about $19.? A. Yes.

Q. $19.15? A. That is right.

Q. That is the reason for it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, will you give me summary of the payrolls for the same period, last two weeks in February for 1933, 1934 and 1935? A. Yes.

Q. I want to see how they are getting along there - as to whether they are getting above or below the basic rate? A. Yes, it will show it exactly the same rate.

[illegible]ations for operative. The total costs are the [illegible]

Q. I suppose if you reduced the [illegible] of [illegible]tives on that theory, you would not be getting [illegible] production out of them per loom? A. Yes.

[illegible] production comes out at [illegible]--

Q. The production comes out of the loom and [illegible] the production comes out of the loom when the [illegible]tives are to get paid for? A. Yes.

Q. But they don't run more looms.

Q. Why don't we [illegible] looms to make basis [illegible]ter?

A. The value of that production in [illegible] cases is exactly the same measure as by [illegible] or Rs. It is all paid by piece work.

Q. Is there a fact or is that theory? A. No. [illegible] the fact.

Q. Now, you are giving it--? A. That [illegible] will be borne out by the figures you will see.

Q. What is the explanation for the [illegible] they are getting for [illegible] when the hours [illegible] in about 48?

A. [illegible]

Q. Div.18? A. That is right.

Q. What is the reason for it? A. Yes.

[illegible]

Q. Now, will you give us summary of the [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Q. It will show them below the basic rate? A. No. I mean it will show exactly the same information, type of imformation you want.

Q. Now, when we come back to Montmorency for a minute, Exhibit 204 shows that for the period ending the 28th of March, 1936, the total production at Montmorency was 1,171,000 pounds - do you see that? A. Yes. You said "period"- this is 12 weeks, and the total production from the plant in pounds is 2,506,000.

THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is, in the 12 weeks? A. Yes. sir. You just read the cloth there.

MR. McRUER: Q. This is cloth? A. Yes, sir, and then those are all brought together and shown here - cloth, yarns; it is subdivided.

Q. Your total production is 2,564,000 lbs.? A. Yes.

Q. The total number of employees, as I recollect, about 1700? A. Well, that was for a particular what - for a particular fortnight? The only figure that would mean anything over this 12 week period would be equivalent number of full time hands.

Q. Could you give me this: The total number of pounds of cloth that the Montmorency mill produced for that fortnight? A. This is for the 12 weeks period.

Q. Yes, for that quarter - 1,171,000 pounds - that is right? A. Yes.

Q. The total number of employees or weavers that you had engaged at Montmorency - you could

give me that? A. Yes.

Q. The average number of weavers you had? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I would like to have the average number of weavers that were engaged at Montmorency and the average number of weavers that were engaged at Sherbrooke over the same period and also the production in cloth at Sherbrooke? A. Off the looms that were run?

Q. The production in cloth over same period.

MR. HEWARD: That is 12 weeks?

THE WITNESS: 12 weeks ending March 8th--

MR. McRUER: Q. I want to see whether your weavers at Sherbrooke are producing as much per man or per woman as the weavers at Montmorency? A. I don't know that it will give you what you want because the nature of the cloth being run in the two mills are quite different.

Q. Tell us the number of pounds or take their value too and we will compare that. We will study it when we get it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the average weekly wage for weavers at Montmorency for the last two weeks in February of this year? You are going to give us that. They were to be available, the last two weeks in February of each year? A. Well, is not that the period covered by that exhibit?

Q. By which? A. The one that went in today.

Q. Not Montmorency? A. No, that was Sherbrooke, it has not been filed yet.

(page 4556 follows)

also on light? A. Yes.

Q. The average number of weavers you had?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, I would like to have the average number of weavers that were employed at Kohlmoorsey and the average number of weavers that were employed at Jacksonville over the one vertical and also the production in cloth at the two mills? A. Let the jobs that were run.

Q. The production in cloth over the vertical.

Mr. LOWNDES: What is it worth?

Mr. [illegible]: It varies during the dif-

MR. LOWNDES: Q. I want to see whether your weavers at the houses are [illegible] as much per man or per woman as the weavers at Kohlmoorsey?

A. I don't know that it will give you what you want because the manner of the cloth being run in the two mills are quite different.

Q. I'll ask the number of pieces or less that value too and we will compare that. Q. Will [illegible] it when we get it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, what was the average weekly wage for weavers at Kohlmoorsey for the last two weeks in January of this year? You were going to give us that. They were to be available, the last two weeks in February of each year? A. Well, is not that the period covered by that exhibit?

Q. [illegible] A. [illegible]

Q. [illegible] Q. Well, [illegible]

[illegible]

Q. You haven't any of the Montmorency books here?

A. No, I haven't them with me this afternoon.

Q. They will be here to-morrow, alright.

MR. HEWARD: What is that?

MR. McRUER: It is the pay rolls you promised to give us for the last two weeks --

THE WITNESS: 1926, 1930 and 1936.

MR. HEWARD: Pay rolls, the last two weeks in February.

MR. GEOFFRION: 1926, 1930, and 1936, is that it?

MR McRUER: I gave them to you before.

THE WITNESS: It is all prepared.

MR. GEOFFRION: Alright.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Now, Mr. Gordon, I want you to tell me about working out this basic rate and how it is done? A. What type of job would you like?

Q. We will take the weavers to begin with; no,-- before I come to that. You were accounting for this different in the first place by a $3.65 reduction. What justification have you for paying $3.65 less now than in 1928, that is, for fixing your basic rate so that his earning would be $3.65 less now than ~~$~~1928?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is about a 15% reduction? A. Yes. I don't know how to answer Mr. McRuer's question exactly. The reduction was made to that extent.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It must have been more than that? A. Yes, at that time, it came back.

Gordon.

Q. You haven't any of the Montmorency funds there?

A. No. I haven't them with me this afternoon.

Q. They will be here to-morrow, probably.

Mr. [illegible]: What is that?

Mr. [illegible]: It is the pay roll you promised to give us for the last two weeks --

[illegible] Yes, [illegible] last.

-- [illegible] and April, the last has been in [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: Yes, [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. [illegible]: It is all prepared.

Mr. [illegible]: Alright.

By Mr. [illegible]: Q. Now, Mr. Gordon, I want you to tell me about your dealings with this Lands Branch and what it is about? A. What type of job would you like?

Q. We will take the reverse to begin with; no,-- before I come to that. You were [illegible] for this difference in the final video by a $7.00 reduction. What justification have you for [illegible] $7.00 less rate than in 1928, that is, for finding your hands are so that his [illegible] would be $8.00 less rate than [illegible]?

Mr. [illegible]: Q. That is about a 15% reduction? A. Yes. I don't know how to answer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] made it [illegible].

Q. [illegible]: It used to be [illegible] [illegible]?

A. Yes, on that time, it came from

Q. Because you purported to restore 5%?

A. Yes.

. So that -- A. That is right.

Q. So that you must have made a reduction of about 20%? A. Yes,, there was.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: That is before it got back to 19? A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. It is 15% now? A. I think it would work out roughly 15% below. I think that is about it.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. What justification have you got for paying weavers in Sherbrooke 15% less than the basic wage was for weavers in other districts that are comparable, in 1928? A. Well, we were paying - we did not have a mill in 1928, if we had been running it we would have been paying them the same wage.

Q. Well, we start off with that; if you had been running a mill in Sherbrooke in 1928 you would have had the same basic wage there as you have had in Montmorency? A. I should think very likely; it is hypothetical.

Q. All right; what justification have you got now for establishing a basic rate that is 15% below what it was in 1928? A. Well, it was reduced in all mills to that extent.

Q. That may be perfectly true. I am asking you to justify it? A. Whom have I got to justify to?

Q. I am asking you if you want to justify it?

A. It was a reduction that was made at that time.

Q. Because you purported to receive $40?

A. Yes.

Q. So that -- A. That is right.

Q. So that you must have made a production of those

-- Yes, that does.

BY MR. CONSTANTINE: That is before it got back

to 127? A. Yes, sir, that is right.

Q. It is 128 now? A. I think it would

work out roughly 128 below. I think that is about it.

BY MR. MORRIS: Q. What justification have you

for paying wovens in Sherbrooke less than the

basic wage was for wovens in other districts that

are comparable, in 1929? A. Well, we were paying -

we did not have a mill in 1928, if we had been

running it we would have been pay as much as the same wage.

Q. Well, we start off with that; if you had

been running a mill in Sherbrooke in 1928 you would

have had the same basic wage there as you were had in

Montreal? A. I should think very likely; it is

probable.

Q. All right; what justification have you got now for

establishing a basic rate that is 12½ below what it was

in 1928? A. Well, it was reduced in all mills to that

amount.

Q. That may be perfectly true. I am asking you to

justify it. A. That was I not in charge at

Q. I am asking you if you care to justify it?

A. It was a decision that was made at that time.

The wage was still a very substantial wage and a good deal higher than was being paid to weavers in other textile mills outside of our control.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. In Canada?

A. In Canada, yes, and probably in this province as well.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I am asking you, then, what justification you have? Here is an industry that had acquired greater protection than probably they had ever dreamed of in 1930? A. Not in effect.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What did you say?

A. I said, not in effect, sir.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. It had not been effective?

A. The so-called greater protection you have referred to was purely an increase on paper in the rate of protection, but when you applied it to the goods coming in our actual protection in cents per pound or cents per yard was lower in 1933 than it was prior to 1930.

Q. We will be discussing that. A. Well, you brought it in so I am telling you.

Q. You are making a statement that the cotton industry got lower protection after 1930 than it had before? A. In many cases, yes.

Q. Well, in many cases, mention the cases in which you say the protection is lower because I want to be able to study them? A. The cases I can give you in this way, the cases are where -- we all know the value of cotton had declined very substantially from about 20 cents a pound in 1929

[illegible] fed still a very substantial margin and a good deal greater than the losing mill is known in other textile mills outside of our control.

BY THE CHAIRMAN: Q. Is it ready?

A. In Canada, yes, and probably in this country as well.

BY MR. MOFFAT: Q. I am asking you, then, what justification you have? Here is an industry that has received greater protection than probably they have ever received or in 1897? A. Not in effect.

BY MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. What did you say?

A. I said, not in effect, sir.

BY MR. MOFFAT: Q. It had not been effective?

A. The so-called greater protection you have mentioned is too purely on paper in the form of protection. But when you apply it to the goods coming in our actual protection is more than a cent per yard was lower in 1920 than it was prior to 1890.

Q. We will be discussing that. A. Well, you know it is as I am telling you.

Q. You are making a statement that the cotton industry got lower protection after 1897 than it had before? A. No, not under, sir.

Q. Well, in any case, within the time in which you say the industry is lower because I want to be sure to get that? A. We must I can give you, of course, the tariff as it was at that time. [illegible] we all know the [illegible] of cotton manufactures [illegible]

to 5 cents a pound in 1932 and 1933.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Give me those figures again? A. Cotton, sir, in 1929 was selling about 20 cents a pound; I am giving these figures not exactly --

Q. Declined to what? A. To 5 cents a pound, sir, so that we lost our protection of 15 cents per pound or more, because by the time you take the waste out it is more than 15 cents per pound, that we had prior to 1930. If the protection was 25% we lost 25% of 15 cents a pound which was 4 cents a pound, practically, and the amount of the specific duty put on after 1930 was only 4 cents a pound against the United States.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The cost of raw cotton was only at 20 cents a pound for a very short time? A. No, sir, I cannot agree with that. Cotton has been selling -- before 1930 it sold at around 20 cents a pound and 19 cents a pound. You can get the whole thing in detail.

Q. We will get it in detail. A. The average value was certainly nearer to 20 cents a pound than it was to ten, for example, let alone five. It can easily be established.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. You are talking of raw cotton? A. Yes.

Q. You are talking of your own raw material? A. I am talking of it, sir, because it enters into the value of the finished goods. If cotton is selling at 20 cents a pound --

to 5 cents a pound in 1932 and 1933.

By Mr. COOK (to Lewis): Q. Have you those figures handy? A. Not now, sir, in 1929 was selling about 50 cents a pound; I am giving these figures not exactly --

Q. Confined to wool? A. To 5 cents a pound, sir, so that we lost our protection of 12 cents per pound or more, because by the time you take the waste out it is more than 12 cents per pound, than we had prior to 1930. If the protection was 25% we lost 25% of 12 cents a pound which was 4 cents a pound, practically, and the amount of the specific duty put on after 1930 was only 4 cents a pound against the United Kingdom.

By Mr. MOTHERWELL: Q. The cost of our cotton was only at 20 cents a pound for a very short time? A. Yes, sir, I cannot agree with it. Cotton has been selling -- before 1929 it held at around 50 cents a pound and 10 cents a pound. You can get the whole thing in detail.

Q. We will get it in detail. A. The average value was certainly nearer to 50 cents a pound than it was to ten, for example, let alone five. It can easily be satisfied.

By Mr. COOK (to Lewis): Q. You are talking of raw cotton? A. Yes.

Q. Now you talking of yarn, now you are talking of finished cloth, or it, sir, comes in before yarn. If cotton is selling at 50 cents I cannot --

Q. You bought it at that? A. Yes, and so did the man in England and when he sold his goods at 40 cents a pound 20 cents a pound was cotton. When cotton dropped to 5 cents a pound --

Q. For everybody? A. For everybody; his finished production dropped from 40 cents a pound to probably about 22 cents a pound.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Yours dropped too? A. I am talking about questions of duty.

Q. Q. You are speaking of a drop in the price; you would not expect your price to go up and the other fellow's to go down? A. It isn't a question of price. All I am trying to show is the effect of the protection. The protection is an ad valorem duty, isn't it, on the value of the goods, and if the value of the goods --

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Is it purely ad valorem? A. It was prior to 1930. If we had 25% on grey goods at that time worth 40 cents a pound we had a protection of 10 cents a pound, a quarter of 40 cents a pound is 10 cents. That was our protection. Then, when cotton dropped, and these goods came into Canada at 22 cents a pound we still only had a protection of 25% on 22 cents a pound plus two cents a pound, or three cents less 10% -- 3½ less ten was the way, the actual way it was put through.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You will give me a statement of these goods, on which you say the protection was lower after 1930? A. Yes, we can show you.

Q. Than it was before 1930? A. Yes, we

Q. You bought it at that? A. Yes, and
bought the cow in England and when he sold his goods
at 40 cents a pound 20 cents a pound was cotton.
Then cotton dropped to 5 cents a pound --

Q. Was everybody? A. For everybody; his
land and production dropped from 40 cents a pound
to probably about 10 cents a pound.

Mr. McCormick, Chief Justice Hunt:

Q. I am talking about questions of duty.

Q. You are speaking of a duty in the index;
you would not expect your value to go up and the
duty fellow's to go down? A. It isn't
a question of rise. All I am trying to show is
the effect of the protection. The protection
is on an ad valorem duty, isn't it, on the value of the
goods, and if the value of the goods --

Mr. Chief Justice Hunt: Q. Is it purely ad valorem?

A. It was prior to 1920. If we had 10% on grey
goods at that time worth 40 cents a pound we had a
protection of 10 cents a pound, a quarter of 40
cents a pound is 10 cents. That was our protection.
Then, when cotton dropped, and these goods came down
nearly to 20 cents a pound we still had a
protection of 10% on 10 cents a pound, plus two
cents a yard, or three cents from 10% -- 10% from
ten was one, two cents, I may be not good enough.

Mr. McCormick: Q. Can you give me a statement
of these goods, or rather you do not produce the
imported goods? A. Yes, I can do that.

Mr. Taft and Cooper Lewis: By Mr. Cooper

have shown that to the Tariff Board.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is to say, the rate was not lower? A. No, but the real protection, the effect of the duties, was lower. The protection is what ot does in cents per pound or cents per yard.

Q. I want to get this clear, do you mean to say that the effect of the decline in the price of cotton was to make outside competition harder for you? A. Yes, sir, in spite of the nominal or actual increase in the figure of the duties, whatever the percentage was, of the specific duty that was added in 1930.

BY MR. GEOFFRION: Q. 25% on 5 cents would be 1¼ cents and on 40 cents would be 10 cents?
A. No,--

Q. On 20 cents would be 5 cents.

THE COMMISSIONER: This is 25% on the finished product that Mr. Gordon has turned out that fell from 40 cents to 22 cents.
A. We are assuming, sir, that the added value for manufacture in England did not change between 1930 --

Q. What value? A. The value created by the manufacturer above the raw material value.

Q. In England? A. And after 1930 the actual figures may have gone down owing to conditions there, all of which helped to bring down the prices of goods as affected -- as the duty rates apply to them.

have done, that is the "right" word.

MR. THE CHAIRMAN: Q. That is so not, the

there was not lower? A. No, not the road

structure, the effect of the action, the lower.

The protection is what it does in cents per pound

or cents per pound.

Q. I want to get this clear, as you seem to

say that the effect of the ceiling in the price of

cotton was to make organic compositions dearer for you?

A. Yes, sir, the price of the material or natural

increase in the figure of the duties, whatever the

percentage was, of the specific duty that was added

in 1930.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. And on 5 cents was it be

if cents and on 21 cents would be 10 cents?

A. Yes.--

Q. An MO cents would be a penny.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. Is that on the 21 cents

percent that Mr. Duncan has turned out that fell

from 40 cents to 32 cents.

Q. You see yesterday, sir, that the added value for

manufacture in Canada did not change between 1930 --

Q. Just values? A. The value

created by the manufacturer above the raw material

value.

Q. In general? A. Are other 1930

the duties figures are based upon duty being 10 cents

a pound, it is of value because of taking from

the pocket of people an effective -- as the duty rises

really to 1930.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Were there more goods coming in after 1930 in competition with youre than there were before? A. There have been very high increases since 1930, yes.

Q. Increases in importations? A. Yes.

Q. In competitionwith your goods? A. Yes.

Q. Between 1930 and 1935? A. Yes.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. That is from England? A. Yes, sir, from England.

Q. From any place else, the United States? A. Well, the United States has been up and down. They dropped,as the English went up the American dropped down, and the American arejust starting to come up again now, and the English are not losing much ground so at the moment it is coming out of us.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. We will find how far it is coming out of you before we are through? A. You will find out.

Q. Well, we got off on a little tangent there --

MR. GEOFFRION: You slipped from Sherbrooke into duties.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I was asking you to justify the reduction of 15%. Are you doing it on the ground that your duties were not high enough in 1930 so therefore you reduced your wages? A. Well, the reduction was actually made in 1933, we know that.

Q. Is it because you had not been able to get an increase in the duty after 1930? A. No, it was because we knew in April, 1933, that we had just completed a fiscal year in which we had had a

5

Q. Mr. Webb: Q. Were there some young people in after 1950 in comparison with your then there were before? A. There were some very high income since 1947, yes.

Q. Increase in importance? A. Yes.

Q. In comparability to your peers? A. Yes.

Q. [illegible] A. Yes.

10

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. Does in from neighborhood or [illegible]?

Q. Now, you have also, the United Steel Workers. Well, the union also has been in and out. That happens, as the [illegible] by the American Steel Workers, but the American Steel Workers is come up again now, and the Bethlehem are not coming much around so at the moment it is coming out of us.

15

BY MR. LOWRY: Q. We will take up the [illegible] counting not of you before we go on the [illegible]?

A. You will find out.

20

Q. Well, we got off on a little bigger there -- [illegible] in the village from [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. Webb: Q. I was asking you to describe the function of Jobs. Now you claim it is the [illegible] that your duties were not being carried in 1950 as [illegible] you remember [illegible]? A. Well, [illegible] the actually was [illegible], we had [illegible].

25

Q. Do it because you had not been able to get in [illegible] in the early [illegible]? A. No, it was because in April, 1950, that we had just completed a final [illegible] in which we had a

30

tremendous loss, and that we could not continue to lose money at that rate.

Q. So therefore you reduced your wages? A. Yes, and we reduced our dividends by 20% at the same time.

Q. Yes, I realize that. We are going to deal with your dividends too, before we leave Montreal. But you increased your dividend to the full amount and you did not increase your wages to where they were? A. That is right.

Q. Why didn't you do that? A. Because we felt, rightly or wrongly, that our wages in relation to the cost of living are still a good deal higher than they were say in 1926, which is taking a basic year.

Q. I think you are paying out more money in dividends than you did in 1926; that is correct, isn't it, more actual money? A. Well, you cannot compare that, the company has taken over fresh assets since 1926.

Q. I am saying you are paying out in actual money, in dividends, we will analyze that -- A. Well, make your statement, then.

Q. You are paying out more money in dividends than you did in 1926?

BY THE COMMISSIONER: . Is that so, are you paying out more money in dividends? A. Yes, sir, against more shares.

Q. I just want to know whether you agree. A. I cam just agree with that single isolated statement.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. You say on more shares, we don't need to get involved with your capital structure at the

tremendous loss, and that we could not continue to lose money at that rate.

Q. So therefore you reduced your wages?

A. Yes; and we reduced our dividends by 20% at the same time.

Q. Yes, I realize that. We are going to deal with your dividends too, before we leave you here. But you increased your fixed to the full amount and you did not increase your wages to where they were?

A. That is right.

Q. Why didn't you do that? A. Because we felt, rightly or wrongly, that our wages in relation to the cost of living are still a good deal higher than they were say in 1926, which is taking a basic year.

Q. I think you are getting out more money in dividends than you did in 1926; that is correct, isn't it, more actual money? A. Well, you cannot compare that, the company has taken over from assets since 1926.

Q. I am stating you are getting out in actual money in dividends, we will analyze that -- A. Well, work your statement, then.

Q. You are getting out more money in dividends than you did in 1926?

A. I just want to know what's your figures.

Q. To the best of your knowledge, are you making out more money in dividends? A. Yes, with the exception of 1926.

Q. I just want to know what's your figures.

A. I gave just figures with the exception of 1926.

MR. GORDON: Q. You can go more slowly, we do not want to be hurried. Have your capital structure at

moment. A. We don't want to get off the track either.

Q. But, it is true that you feel your wage scale ought to be governed by the cost of living for the wage earner and not by the money you are making; I want to get your statement on that? A. We feel,--

Q. And not Mr. Geoffrion's statement. A. I did not hear Mr. Geoffrion's. As a matter of fact we endeavour to keep our scale of wages in proper relation to the cost of living. We have done so going back far before the period we are speaking of, and to give the whole picture I perhaps would have to give you the whole story from the beginning. That is during the War; our wages were higher then than they were after the War.

Q. We are coming to that in due course, but I just want to get this statement from you as to whether or not you feel that the rate of wages you pay should be governed by the cost of living for the employees rather than the amount of profit that the company makes? A. No, I don't say it should be nailed to the cost of living -- how did you put it, it should be governed --

Q. Governed by the cost of living. A. I don't just know how you mean governed.

Q. I will put it another way. You, having made a loss in 1932, decided to reduce your wages by 10%? A. Yes.

Q. Your loss was a loss in speculation on raw cotton, was it not? A. No.

Cross-Exam.

Examination.

Q. Do Mr. Tait's views to get out the check at once.

A. Yes. It is true that you feel your trade should be protected by the cost of living, but the wage earner and he is the person you are speaking. I feel I am personally in the A. I feel.--

Q. And you Mr. Gualtieri's statement.

A. I did not hear Mr. Gualtieri's. It is matter of fact we endeavour to keep our scale of wages in proper relation to the cost of living. We have done so going back for years. Since the period we have of, and to give the whole picture I should have to give you the whole story from the beginning. This is making the long, long story, we allow them from time to time as they see fit.

Q. We are coming to that in due course, but I just want to get this straight. Do you say that if you feel that the rate of wages you pay would be governed by the cost of living for the employees rather than the cost of goods that the employer

A. Yes, I don't see it would.

Q. It would be governed —

A. Governed by the cost of living.

Q. I'm just here for one moment.

Q. I'm not here for one moment.

A. Yes.

Q. Thank you.

Q. It was a raw cotton loss, was it not?

A. No.

Q. It was substantially a loss made by the depreciation of the price of raw cotton, the difference in the price at which you had bought the cotton and the price you were able to sell? A. I would not like to agree with that offhand.

Q. Well, whether you would like to or not -- A. I don't know whether it is a fact. I cannot agree to it. I don't know it to be a fact.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. It is a fact that ought to be very easily ascertainable, though perhaps not to-day? A. I think it can be established exactly what the causes are of our losses in that year.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. I want to have that because I think it is a well known fact that the textile companies lost on raw cotton, and that was you, the Dominion Textiles, as well? A. Not necessarily, Mr. McRuer.

Q. Not necessarily, but you have got that information? A. Yes, it can be shown.

Q. Well, when you had a loss that year you cut your wages and you cut your dividend the same year? A. Yes.

Q. Then, the following year you increased your dividend? A. Yes.

Q. That following year your dividend went back to normal? A. I am not sure whether it was a year or a year and four months, or three months. It may

Q. It was a raw cotton loan, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. It was substantially a loan made by the depreciation of the price of raw cotton, the difference in the price at which you had bought the cotton and the price you were able to sell? A. I would not like to agree with that offhand.

Q. Well, whether you would like to or not -- A. I don't know whether it is a fact. I cannot agree to it. I don't know it to be a fact.

Q. It is a fact that seems to be very easily ascertainable, though perhaps not to-day? A. I think it can be established exactly what the damage was of our loaning in that year.

BY MR. MACKAY: Q. I want to ask you that because I think it is a well known fact that the Canadian companies lost on raw cotton, and that was you, the Dominion Textiles, am well? Q. Not necessarily.

Q. Not necessarily. Do you have got that information? A. Yes, it can be shown.

Q. Well, when you lay a loss that you put out your money and you put out your investment the same year? A. Yes.

Q. Then, the following year you increased your investment? A. Yes.

Q. Don't following your investment that not necessarily? A. I am not sure of it, but I think it was a year or two years, or three months. It

have been a year and a quarter later.

Q. Your wages were increased by 5%?

A. Yes.

Q. So that your wages would be back to 4½ -- that would be 6½% lower? A. Yes, roughly.

Q. Or 5½% lower than they were before?

A. Yes.

Q. But you did not increase your wages back to what they had been notwithstanding the fact that you put your dividends back? A. Yes, but then you must remember the dividends had been cut by 20%.

Q. Your dividends went back to normal again?

A. Yes, but they had been cut by 20% for a full year.

Q. Then, they went back to normal --

THE COMMISSIONER: When did they go back to normal?

MR. McRUER: The next year.

THE WITNESS: A year later, I think.

BY THE COMMISSIONER: Q. What year was that?

A. The dividend went back in -- I think the quarter ending June, 1934, was the first dividend at the restored rate.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. The quarter ending June, 1934?

A. Yes.

Q. And the first dividend at the reduced rate was the quarter ending when? A. I am not quite sure at the moment, Mr. McRuer, but I think it was the quarter ending June, 1933, but it may have been the quarter ending April, 1933, or March, 1933.

Q. We are going to go over all that later, but it

been a year and a quarter in her.

Q. Your wages were increased by 5%?

A. Yes.

Q. So that your wages would be back to 4% -- that would be 6% lower? A. Yes, roughly.

Q. Or 6% lower than they were before?

A. Yes.

Q. But you did not increase your wages back to what they had been notwithstanding the fact that you put your dividends back? A. Yes, but then you must remember the dividends had been cut by 50%.

Q. Your dividends went back to normal again?

A. Yes, but they had been cut by 50% for a full year.

Q. Then, they went back to normal --

THE COMMISSIONER: When did they go back to normal?

A. Immediately the year later.

MR. MACDONALD: A year later, I think.

BY MR. C. SMITH, Q.C.: Q. What year was that?

A. The dividend went back in -- I think the quarter ending June, 1964, was the first dividend at the reduced rate.

Q. Well, I, the January ending June, 1964?

A. Yes.

Q. And the first dividend at the reduced rate was the quarter ending when? A. I am not quite sure of the month, Mr. Commissioner, but I think it was the quarter ending June, 1964, but it may have been the quarter ending April, 1964.

Q. Please bring it up to the all year later, but it

was just in relation to the labour question that I was inquiring? A. Well, the situation was in 1933 that we had made no changes in wages from 1923 right through to that date. When I say no changes I mean no general revision. There had been changes in the basic wage rates as the jobs were changed and quite a lot of individual changes but no concerted change right through the level of wages.

Q. Yes, but, Mr. Gordon, is it not a fact that you were able to reduce the wages right along by the change in the piece work rate, according to fabric? A. No.

Q. There is a change in fabric, so many picks taken out or so many put in and by the change of the piece work rate on that you are able to reduce the net amount that you pay out in wages? A. No.

Q. Without any general reduction of wages? A. No, we cannot. That is wrong, Mr. McRuer, we cannot do that. All we can do is change the piece work rate but the production on the fabric with the lower piece work rate will be higher production. That is why your piece work rate is lowered. That is where the basic wage comes in.

Q. I know, you work it all out with the basic wage in view, but if he cannot make the basic wage as these weavers in Sherbrooke have not been able to, then their wages are reduced? A. It does not save us money, it costs us money when they don't make the basic rate. It costs us just as much for a piece of cloth, for 120 yards of cloth woven by a weaver making $15.00

was just in relation to the labour question that I was inquiring. A. Well, the situation was in 1925 that we had made no changes in wages from 1924 right through to that date. Then I say no changes I mean no general revision. There had been changes in the basic wage rates as the jobs were changed and quite a lot of individual changes but no comprehensive change right through the level of wages.

Q. Yes, but, Mr. Gordon, is it not a fact that you were able to reduce the wages right along in the change in the piece work rate, according to Exhibit 1, Mr.

A. Yes.

Q. There is a change in 1924, so we can claim taken out or so many put in and by the change of the piece work rate on that you are able to reduce the dot amount that you pay out in wages? A. No.

Q. Without any general reduction of wages?

A. No, we cannot. That is wrong, Mr. Gordon, we cannot do that. All we can do is change the piece work rate but the production on the Fordwich side the lower piece work rate will be higher production. That is why your piece work rate is lowered. That is where the basic wage comes in.

Q. I know, but you were in all out with the wage in view, but if the output made the basic wage at these averages in Kerrytown have not been able to, what their wages are reduced? A. It does not pay a man, it costs us more. They don't make the basic rate. It costs us just as much for a piece of cut-up lat, made of cloth woven by a weaver making 25c.

a week as a weaver making $19.00 a week. It costs us a lot more, probably, if it is due to lack of production from the machine.

Q. You set a basic rate that he cannot reach and you get your maximum production out of him in him trying to reach that? A. That is right.

Q. Probably you would agree with the witness I had last week who was frank enough to say that he felt he got better production -- that when he lowered the rate he increased the production? A. It all depends, if you have a fairly high wage like we have for weavers of $19.00, it isn't getting down to the point where they have got to work harder; in fact, I would say that some of them, because the wage is as high as that, don't try to get it. They are quite content to get $16.00.

THE COMMISSIONER: The man you referred to, Mr. McRuer, lowered the rate and extended the hours.

THE WITNESS: If you are right down on the margin line where the operative had to have $10.00 a week to live on and you lower the piece work rate so they have got to turn out more production to get the $10.00 a week, then that applies, what you are speaking of.

BY MR. McRUER: Q. Don't you think a married man with a family, that $15.00 a week is just about the minimum that he can live on? A. Yes, but the average of our married men is much over $15.00 a week. For all of our hands in the mill it is $15.00 a week, practically.

a week as a weaver making $13.00 a week. It proves we a lot more, probably, if it is due to lack of production from the machine.

Q. You set a basis for that by another reason and you get your maximum production out of him in his trying to reach that? A. That is right.

Q. Probably you could agree with the figures I had last week who was fixed enough to say that he felt he got better production -- that when he increased the rate he increased the production? A. Yes. In all cases. If you have a family that we like have for wages of $16.00, it isn't getting down to the point where they have got to work harder; in fact, I would say that some of them, because the wage is as high as that, don't try to get it. They are quite content to get $16.00.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The man you referred to, Mr. Mosher, lowered the rate and exceeded the hours.

MR. MOSHER: If you are right down on the machine share the opportunity had to have $20.00 a week to live on and you look at the piece work rate so they've got to turn out more production to get the $20.00 a week. Does that explain, what you are driving at.

By Mr. McCullagh: Q. Don't you think a married man with a family, that $16.00 a week is just about the minimum that he can live on? A. Yes. All the efforts of our married men is much over $20.00 a week. Our all of our hands in the mill it is $18.00 a week, practically.

Q. I am talking about these weavers.

A. Those weavers are both men and women.

Q. That is the average there? A. That is the average for all types of help in that group.

Q. Tell me now, when you are working out your piece work rate, how is it done? A. Do you want to take the case of a weaver, it would be easier to take a specific case? I explained the general case in that memorandum.

Q. I want to get how it is calculated. You must have sheets, reports that you compile and work out in order to work out these rates? A. You have to go right back, you have to go right back to the beginning. If it is a new cloth, or it is a cloth that we have had very little, if any, previous experience in running, we don't know how that cloth is going to run. We don't know how many times the warp will break in a day's operation and we don't know how many times the filling will break. We don't know how the loom will stand up to the weave, but by studying the cloth under operation, or putting a time worker on for a while and running a group of looms, and paying her what we call a standing wage, so much an hour, regardless of the production, we can run that cloth and find out the facts that we have to know before we can establish a piece work job. We have to know how many times the loom will stop for warp breaks and how many times the filling breaks and how many times a smash may occur and various other factors. Once we know these things we can then go to work and

Q. I am talking about the workers.

A. These workers are both men and women.

Q. What is the average wages? A. There is the average for all types of help in that group.

Q. Tell me, when you are working on your piece work rate, how is it done? A. Do you mean to take the case of a worker, if would be easier to take a specific case? I explained the general case in that conversation.

Q. I want to get how it is calculated. You must have shown, regards that you handle and work on in order to work out that rate? A. You have to go right back, you have to go right over to beginning. If it is a new cloth, or if it is cloth that we have had very little, if any, previous experience in running, we don't know how that cloth is going to run. We don't know how long it will take the machine to run it, we don't know how many times the fitting will break. We don't know how the loom will react to the warp, the weaver on for a while are running a group of looms, and getting her start we call a reasonable rate, for each hour, according to the conditions, we can see that cloth can find out the faults in it to move to know before we are committed a piece work job. We have to know how many times the loom will stop for warp breaks and how many times the fitting breaks and how long it takes a weaver to get back on it. Then we have

relate the performance of the machinery running on that cloth to the weaver's capabilities which are pretty well standard. We know that a weaver, one that should earn $19.15, can tie up say 330 end breaks in a day and still have lots of time to walk around, to sit down, if you like, to inspect her looms and do other work. We know she can handle so many filling breaks in a day. Once you get all that and get it down on paper it is quite a simply job to figure out how many looms that weaver can look after.

Q. That is what I want you to get for me.
A. We have lots of that.

Q. To get your data? A. We have reams of it.

Q. On which you work out your piece work rates, and then I want to know whether you apply that data when you change from one cloth to another?
A. Yes; of course, I don't say that every cloth we put in that we do it right through from the beginning because we know that if one cloth has just a little different weft from another we have, we can determine quite accurately just how that cloth will perform in relation to the one that is very close to it. Therefore if the one cloth has 40 looms to a weaver the other one may be 36, one that is a little bit harder, and so on right down the line until you get right down to perhaps 12 looms to a weaver.

Q. I would like to see how you work it out for the rate that you had in 1928 and how you work it out for the rate you have to-day. A. The sys-

relate the performance of the machinery running on that cloth to the weaver's capabilities which are practically attained. We know that a weaver, one that should earn $19.16, can tie up say 300 end breaks in a day and still have lots of time to talk around, to sit down, if you like, to inspect her looms and do other work. We know she can handle so many filling breaks in a day. Once you get all that and put it down on paper it is quite a simply job to figure out how many looms that weaver can look after.

Q. That is what I want you to get for me.

A. We have lots of that.

Q. To put your data? A. We have reams of it.

Q. On which you work out your piece work rates, and then I want to know whether you really that are [illegible]?

A. Yes; of course, I don't say that every cloth we put in there we do it right through from the beginning because we know that if one cloth has just a little different work from another we have [illegible] to readjust the one that is very close to it. Therefore if the one cloth may be lower in a weaver the other one may be 55. One that is little in the header, and so on right down the line until you get right down to perhaps 12 looms to a weaver.

Q. I would like to see [illegible] work if that [illegible] to your [illegible] is [illegible]?

tem of working it does not change.

Q. In 1928 there must have been a certain load for a man to do? A. On a certain style.

Q. And on a comparative style he will have a certain load to do now? A. Yes.

Q. I would like to know how they tie up. A. We can show that.

Q. Between 1928 and to-day? A. Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION: Weavers or everything?

THE WITNESS: We can start with the weavers.

MR. McRUER: We will have the weavers, anyway. That is an easy one for us to handle.

THE COMMISSIONER: This clock, I think, is very much fast. However, I suppose we must observe the regulations when we adjourn if not in the morning.

-- The Commission adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, May 19, 1936 to resume at 10 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, May 20, 1936.

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A. Yes.

MR. GEOFFRION: Weavers or everything?

THE WITNESS: We can start with the weavers.

MR. MONDER: We will have the weavers, anyway. That is an easy one for us to handle.

THE COMMISSIONER: This clock, I think, is very much fast. However, I suppose we must observe the regulations when we adjourn if not in the morning.

-- The commission adjourned at 5 o'clock p.m., Tuesday, May 29, 1956 to resume at 10 o'clock a.m., Wednesday, May 30, 1956.